TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863. The Triumph of the Indemnity Bill. The doings of the Thirty-seventh Congress will quicken the intellects and supply materials for the pens of thousands of writers. An event, which occurred on Tuesday night, or rather about five o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 4th, must not be forgotten. The opposition to the Administration had determined to defeat the Indemnity bill at every hazard. All their former tactics were redoubled, and they caused it to be understood that they would exhaust the patience and the time of the Senate, in order to accomplish their object. Unfortunately, there is no previous question in the Senate, and one or two resolute men can defeat the most important measure by talking against time. The Indemnity bill, upon which so many interests depended, was objectionable to the so-called Democratic leaders because it indemnified the President and his agents in arresting well-known sympathizers with treason. and also because it operated prospectively to strengthen the hands of the Executive in adopting measures necessary to the maintenance of the public peace. The report of the committee in the Senate early on Tuesday, and dis- guage into public acts, the removal to Rusthat day until five o'clock on Wednesday | tions containing bequests made by indivimorning. Unhappily for the managers of duals upon specific condition that they never RICE, and McDougall, to unite with them. The Republicans generally remained silent during the whole discussion. The on the pretence of educating them at the galleries were filled until about two o'clock in the morning, when the Senators retired to the ante-rooms to rest, and the dull, monotonous debate went on. Finally, Mr. BAY-And obtained the floor, and began a speech which threatened to last two or three hours. Senator Pomerov was acting as chairman. At last Mr. Powell came forward, and made a motion to adjourn, upon which Senator BAYARD took his seat, and the motion was put by ayes and noes, and declared to be lost. Mr. BAY-ARD's deafness possibly prevented him from hearing the fate of the motion of the better informed, Mr. Pomeroy distinctly put report of the committee of conference on carried by ayes and noes, as it undoubtedly was. Senator TRUMBULL, from Illinois, immediately rose and asked the Senate to pro- and progressive man (as witness his aboli-

tranquil as the close of a summer's day.

had passed into the records of

have felt that they deserved little commise-

Political soothsaying is not always suctent only. Beyond, the wide, unbounded prospect lies before the statesman and the writer, "but shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it." The latest number of Blackwood's Magazine illustrates the fallibility of such political speculation. Pubsion of the British Parliament, it wound up with a long and elaborate article on "Poliwhich is to damage the Palmerston Ministry king scarcely any allusion to the manner in manner in which the British Government and broke it to the hope in its pretended neutrality. After a very elaborate con- press. demnation of the Russell-Gladstone-Palmerston Cabinet, it-sagely arrives at the happy conclusion that "as France has her hands full in Mexico, and is waiting till the pear diversion, and turns her military ambition "for another year we may take our ease or follow our industry, without fearing to be disturbed by any serious hostilities." Actually before this prophecy of peace was printed, events had combined to estab-

lish its fallacy. Goaded to desperation by Russian exactions, the Poles had broke into revolt, which has grown into something approaching the gravity of revolution. The outbreak appears to have been carefully and ably organized, and so far may be condata will remind our readers of the leading Over a thousand years ago, PIAST de-

clared himself Duke of Poland, and reigned over various Sclavonic tribes in the Western part of ancient Sarmatia. His dynasty provinces, the natives (a warlike people, ruled, with little interruption, for five hun- called the Annamese), have revolted, atdred years, exchanging the ducal for a tacking the French troops, nearly 3,000 in kingly coronet towards the close of the all, cutting off the supply of provisions, and thirteenth century. When the Piast dy- destroying the rice fields in the neighbornasty ended the throne became elective, and so continued until a century ago—the Kings of Poland latterly chosen under Russian influence. Count STANISLAS AUGUSTUS Cochin-China would soon be starved out. The commanding officer of the post was also taken PONIATOWSKI, elected King under the joint | The native population of the French Pro- prisoner. Colonel Jonnston, of the 5th New York was too much of a man of pleasure to reign properly. Religious intolerance led the way to domestic dissensions, and, in 1772, what is called the first partition of Poland took place-Austria, Prussia, and Russia then annexing to their own dominions certain adjacent Polish provinces. A further robbery was perpetrated in 1793, not without a gallant, but fruitless, resistance, headed by the patriot Koscrusko, who had won his spurs in the American War of Independence; and the final partition and extinction of Poland followed in 1795. The first NA-POLEON, professing great admiration of Poland, in 1806 promised to restore its independence, and, creating the Duchy of Warsaw, gave it to the King of Saxony. The Congress of Vienna, in 1815, erected this Duchy into a Kingdom of Poland, and placed it under the sovereignty of Alexan-placed it under the sovereignty of Alexan-pred I. Emperor of Russia. At the same sohn, and a musical prodigy, will give his first contime. Cracow was established as a republic or free city, but was appropriated by Aus-

tria in 1846

1171. It has been chafed by the yoke, and has always been difficult to manage. In November, 1830, a revolution broke out in Warsaw; Constanstine, the Czar's brother, was driven away; a Diet was assembled, and a Dictator appointed; the Czar Nicholas protested against these acts; the Diet declared that the house of ROMANOFF had forfeited the Crown; a series of battles ensued between the Polish patriots and the Russian squadrons; and finally, in October, 1831, Paskiewitch, the Russian commander, having conquered by vast superiority of force, sent a message to St. Petersburgh, "Order reigns in Warsaw," unconsciously repeating the memorable expression of Tacirus, translated by the English

"He makes a solitude, and calls it Peace." Soon after, the Emperor Nicholas issued an ukase incorporating Poland as a province of Russia. In 1846, there was a second, rebellion, and a last, weaker one, in 1861. When the nationality of Poland was PALMERSTON was Foreign Secretary of England, and, to do him justice, expressed himself manfully, and as became the representative of a great country. He accused the Czar Nicholas of having broken the articles of the treaty of Vienna, which rehabilitated Poland as a Kingdom. In 1832, he wrote: "The Treaties of 1815, clearly stipulate that the nationality of the Poles shall be of conference on this bill having been preserved. The abolition of the Polish agreed to by the House, it was brought up | colors, the introduction of the Russian lancussed from two o'clock in the afternoon of sia of the national library and public collecthis intrigue, they could not induce such | should be taken out of the Kingdom of Po-Democrats as LATHAM, NESMITH, HARDING. land, the suppression of schools and other establishments for public instruction, the removal of a great number of children to Russia families to the interior of Russia, the extent and severity of the military conscription, the large introduction of Russians into the public employments in Poland, the interference with the National Church, all these appear to be symptoms of a deliberate in-

nationality of Poland, and gradually to convert it into a Russian province." The Liberal Ministry of that day (Lord GREY'S) desired to take active measures against the final extinction of Poland, but Parliament did not approve of what would Senator from Kentucky, and, before he was | certainly lead to war with Russia, and many influential statesmen declared that the Poles. the question, "Will the Senate agree to the | even if their country were to recover its independence, could scarcely retain it. The the Indemnity bill?" and declared it to be last century of monarchy in Poland certainly showed much decadence. The present Czar, personally a humane

ceed to the consideration of a bill on the tion of serfdom and his recent administraprivate calendar, which clinched and closed | tive reforms in Russia), has the misfortune the action of the Senate on the report of the of being served in Poland by persons who committee of conference. In the telegraph- apparently have no faith in the laws of ic sketch of the debate, published in The kindness and of justice. Hence the com-Press of the 5th, you will find that this an- mission, in his name, of many harsh meanouncement created great consternation and sures, the last and worst of which was a anger among the enemies of the bill. Mr. law of conscription, which really was a BAYARD protested, and Mr. Powell scolded, legalized kidnapping, without notice, apthe body. The complaint of jockeyism and of Poland. "The last straw breaks the sharp practice called Mr. Trumbull to the floor camel's back," is a sound Arabian aphorism, and was fulfilled by a rising in Poland in a speech of remarkable ability and force. against the latest crowning wrong. So far were formerly a committee of manufactures and a He exposed the attempts to embarrass, retard. it has been successful, and the latest reports | committee of agriculture, but both were dropped in and defeat important legislation, and turned into ridicule all the charges made against the | declare that it was spreading not only through Poland, but to and beyond the majority. The opponents of the bill must Prussian frontier. In Poland proper, where ration for the fate which befell their efforts. there are some strong fortresses, the Rusand when the Senate reassembled, at ten sians still hold, and probably will for some o'clock, they seemed to believe that they time retain their own, but the revolt is had been properly rebuked. The effect of strong in Lithuania, Gallicia, Lublin, Volthis coup d'état of Mr. Pomeroy-who de hynia, Minsk, and Podolia. The peasants of its members to remain vacant till the next serves great credit for his promptitude, and of the Ukraine, known to be disaffected, who is everywhere congratulated-because may seize this opportunity to revolt. Meanhe was enabled to put a stop to practices that | while, Prussia declared her Polish provinces in a state of siege; a Prussian army threatened to affect essential legislationwas to leave the opponents of the Adminis- was concentrated in the disturbed districts, tration and the war without heart or pur- and Prussia would help Russia in this

pose. They saw that the Republicans were strait. The Polish was becoming an European determined to carry out their policy—that question. As usual, what Napoleon nothing could resist the will of the majority, would do was speculated upon. The Paris and they gracefully yielded to the course of events. The close of the session, which | journals announced that the Czar intended visiting Paris to discuss politics with NAPOthreatened to be stormy, was as calm and LEON; a few Polish students in the Military School of Paris who expressed themselves warmly in favor of their native land were expelled, (some accounts add, sent back to Russia!) and certain persons suspected of cessful. Experience teaching by example is being Polish emissaries placed in arrest. not uniformly the monitor that it ought to | Suddenly, the Paris journals, official as well be. To a certain extent, no doubt, the Past | as independent, broke ground in favor of may be accepted as indicating what the Poland, and it is announced that NAPOLEON Future may produce—but to a certain ex- has remonstrated, in the strongest language,

has remonstrated, in the strongest language, with Prussia, against her co-operation with Russia. This may bring affairs to a warlike issue.

Contrary to expectation, Austria seems inclined to neutrality—indeed, has boldly declared against the Russian action in Poland which has precipitated the rebellion. The King of Prussia, who is the Czar's uncle, has declared on the side of Russia, but the National Chamber of Representatives, now in session at Berlin, have sent him their resolution, almost unanimously agreed to, that the action of Prussia on this Polish question must be neutral. It is most probable that the Prussian monarch may not heed this expression of properties against the strongest language, with Prussia of the surgeon General will designate the hospital of the surgeon.

5. The Surgeon General will designate the hospital in each of the cities, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, as hospitals cast of the Allegheny mountains will send to the "convalescent the medical directors, and who will soon be fit for duty.

6. The margeon General will designate the hospitals or soon will be fit or duty, and the endical directors, as hospitals east of the Allegheny mountains will send to the "convalescent hespitals" in charge, will send to hospitals according to the reports of the surgeon.

5. The Surgeon General will designate the hospitals for obliders who are or soon will be fit or duty, and the edical directors, as the medical directors, and who will soon be fit for duty.

6. The medical directors, in the cities named, will report once a week to their respective military commanders the number of men in the "convalescent hospitals" ready for duty and the regiments to which they belong.

7. The military commanders above referred to will send to the "convalescent hospitals" of the Allegheny mountains will send to the "convalescent hospitals" of the wild properties of the Allegheny mountains will send to the "convalescent hospitals" of the Allegheny mountains will send to the "convalescent hospitals" lished, in February, on the eve of the Ses- Poland which has precipitated the rebeltics at Home and Abroad," the purpose of Russia, but the National Chamber of Rein public estimation. To effect this, it dis- have sent him their resolution, almost parages the domestic and foreign policy of unanimously agreed to, that the action of that Administration, strangely enough ma- Prussia on this Polish question must be which it has dealt with the United States | sian monarch may not heed this expression | ever since Mr. Lincoln came into of popular legislative will, but this will office, elected by the people. Perhaps only hasten his own expected and almost Blackwood was not a little ashamed of the inevitable downfall. Earl Russell, speaking for England in the House of Lords, has kept the word of promise to the ear, has declared against Russia in strong terms and is generally supported by the British

Under such circumstances, opposed by France, England, and Austria, and supported only by Prussia, it is scarcely possible that the Czar can calculate upon substanis ripe in Germany, we may count upon tial outside aid against the revolution in another year of peace in Europe;" that the Poland. The defection of Austria from the intervention of France in Mexico acts as a "legitimate" side, and the more open opposition of England and France, place Russia away from Europe; and that, therefore, in a difficult position. We hope that Poland may be able to liberate herself. At all events, "a clear stage and no favor" is a good rule in public as in private war. But Blackwood's prediction of "another year of peace" has been speedily and abruptly nullified by circumstances.

The French in Cochin-China. Napoleon does not find himself very forunate out of France. The cost of occupying Algeria, with a great army under Mar sidered successful, per se, inasmuch as it shal Pelissier, Duc of Malakoff, is an enorhas not been put down. A few historical mous drain upon the finances of the Empire. So far, the French inroad on Mexico has also resulted only in disappointment, expenditure, and national discontent. Lastly, and latest, it appears that in Cochin-China, where Napoleon lately "annexed" six hood of the camp. There are some French troops in China, and if these did not arrive in time, Napoleon's army of occupation in afluence of Russia and Prussia, in 1764, vinces there exceeds 2,000,000, and it would take ten times 3,000 soldiers to control

them. LAWRENCE'S EVENING WITH SHARSPEARE. Mr. Philip Lawrence, a practical and popular catabilished his headquarters at some distance from his brigade. Shakspeare, assisted by seventeen of his pupils, at Assembly Buildings, this evening. The programme includes a variety of fine selections from the great dramatist, and concludes with Longfellow's "Ship of State," which Mr. Lawrence will recite, by desire, as not inappropriate at a crisis like the present. We have no doubt from Mr. Lawrence's tried ability that this entertainment will gratify the public. A short time ago, it may be remembered he challenged the elocutionists of New York to produce three pupils to read in public against three young Philadelphians (taught by Mr. L.), and the challenge has been accepted by Mr. J. B. Brown, New York. Mr. Lawrence's three champion pupils will be among those who will assist him this

MUSICAL FUND HALL-GRAND CONCERT.-This cert. He will be assisted by Madame Bertha Johaunsen, prima donna of the Auschutz German Opera Troupe, who was so favorably received last ria in 1846.

Poland, under the Russian Czars, has professional fraction of "Stradella," at the Academy of Music. Mr. F. Flammer, Master Roese, and been about as much of a Kingdom as Ire- other favorites, will execute some fine instrumental music. The programme is attractive, and we hope land has been under England since the year | to see the hall well filled.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863. The heavy majorities of New York city against the Administration and the war, the election of the two Woods to Congress, and the turbulent scenes at Albany at the meeting of the Legislature, were hailed with delight in every other quarter where sympathy with Secession was more fashionable among the so-called Democratic leaders than devotion to country. New York city was regarded as the citadel of disaffection, and every partisan whipster elsewhere who desired to embarrass the Administration and to procrastinate the war gathered encouragement from the belief that he would be sustained and honored by those chiefs who seemed to hold within their gripe the great commercial metropolis. Now. however.

that the brazen effrontery of these chiefs has produced its natural consequences, and that feebler, and equally unsuccessful attempt at eminent Democrats in New York have discovered that it is due to their fame and to the fame of their city to cut loose from these wholly destroyed (February, 1832), by be chiefs, and to demonstrate their superior ing reduced to a Russian province, Lord attachment to the Government, another lesson is being taught to the men who have been indifferent to every other teaching, and who seem to rejoice the more the nation staggered under the deadly blows of its enemies. It will be in vain to resist the reaction begun by James T. Brady, John Van Buren, and their associates. However Democrats may have withheld their approval, when Republicans uttered the truths that now fall from these Democratic oracles, they will not continue this judifference when those to whom they have looked for counsel appeal to them to do right. That there are thousands of such citizens in Philadelphia I have always contended, and that they have only been silent for the time being because the example of the Democrats of New York had stimulated corrupt and disaffected men around them, is a fact familiar to the most ordinary observer of current events. The welpublic expense, the transportation of whole come extended to Mr. Wall, of New Jersey. and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, by notorious sympathizers with the rebellion, was tolerated only for this cause, and Philadelphia. decidedly the most loyal of the great cities, must wait before this double stain can be removed from her escutcheon until the patriotic fire now burning in New York is retention to obliterate gradually the political kindled on all her altars. Her Union Leagues, and other kindred combinations. must mean something more than pageantry and parade. They are significant preparations. They are effective and vital organizations. They are the indices that point the way to a great future, the promises of generous support to an imperiled country, the

> threats of those who use the name of Democracy only to degrade it. Occasional. WASHINGTON.

> seed that must blossom and ripen into har-

vests of patriotism. Inspired by such asso-

ciations, and taught their duty by the over-

flow of patriotism in New York, the loval

Democrats of Philadelphia will, it is to be

hoped, take speedy steps to show that they

are not responsible for the opinions and

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863. Extra Session of the United States Senate. Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island offered a regulartee on Manufactures, to consist of five members. It lies over, under the rules. Mr. ANTHONY referred to the fact that there

stored at the instance of the Senator from Ohio. (Mr. Sherman). His object now was to revive the committee or manufactures. As it seemed to be understood that all the standing committees were to be reorganized at the next*session, he would be content with an amendment of the 24th rule, to provide for a committee on manufactures, and allow the appointment

An Important Order. Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General the Secretary of War has caused to be issued the

WAR DEPARMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1863.
[Extract.]
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89.—22—1. The Board of
Medical Officers now in session at the Convalescent
Camp, near Alexandria, will report daily to the
commanding officer the names of soldiers examined
and found it for dark and the commanding officer Camp, near Alexandria, will report daily to the commanding officer the names of soldiers examined and found fit for duty, and the commanding officer will have the soldiers thus designated returned to their regiments without delay.

2. The Board will designate those soldiers who should be placed in hospital, and the senior surgeon on duty in the camp, and the medical director in this city, will have all soldiers so designated promptly sent to hospital in this District.

3. Three surgeons from each army corps of the Potomae will be ordered at once to the Convalescent Camp near Alexandria, Va., there to examine into the physical condition of the soldiers in that camp belonging to their respective corps, to report in writing to the officer in command of that camp the names of those it for duty, and to the surgeon in charge the names of those who should be placed in hospitals. They will also make out certificates of disability for those soldiers who, in their opinion, are physically disabled for military duty.

4. The commanding officer of the Convalescent Camp, and the surgeon in charge, will send soldiers to regiments and hospitals according to the reports of the surgeons.

CONVALESCENTS.

CONVALESCENTS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GREERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1963.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100.—4. The convalescent camp of Ohio Volunteers near Fort Craig, D. C., will be broken up, the men fit for duty sent to their regiments, and the sick assigned to such hospitals as may be designated by the Medical Director's Bepartment of Washington.

Surgeon H. M. McAbee, 4th Ohio volunteers, now in charge of the camp, will join his regiment, and acting Assistant Surgeon A. S. Whiting, United States army, will report to the Surgeon General United States army for assignment to duty.

By command of Major General Halleck.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. MEDICAL ORDERS. WAR DEP'T, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99 .- 9. Leave of absence fo SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99.—9. Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon Gardner, 1st Virginia Cavalry.

19. Paragraph 8 of "Special Orders" No. 8, current series, discharging Corporal George S. Strong, Co. B, 4th United States Infantry, with a view to his enlistment as hospital steward, United States Army, is hereby revoked.

29. Assistant Surgeon Elisha Cheney, 14th Maine Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is here-Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is here by mustered out of the service of the United States, from November 3, 1882, the date of muster in, there being no evidence of service rendered by him to the Being no evidence of service tendered by Min to the Government.

31. So much of Special Orders, current series, from this office, as dismissed from the service of the United States Assistant Surgeon William Carpenter, 5th Kansas Volunteers, is hereby revoked, and he is restored to his position, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Naval Orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon Robbins, Rice, and Marvin have been ordered to the Mississippi Daring Rebel. Raid into Fairfax Court House. Information has been received here that Captain

MOSELY, with his command, stealthily catered Fairfax Court House this morning, at two o'clock. and captured the provost marshal, O'SCANNER, his patrol, a number of horses, &c., together with his brigade. They also took every horse which could levelry, made his escape. The rehels searched for men in every direction All our available cavalry force were, at the lates accounts, in pursuit of the rebels. The enemy made their appearance suddenly,

during the rain storm. General STOUGHTON had his brigade. The rebels captured a hundred and ten horses. They went in search of General WYNDHAM, but that gentleman happened to be in Washington. They, however, searched his trunk, and took his papers. A telegraph operator, it is said, was also The Treaty with the Ottowas.

Rev. CLINTON HUTCHINSON, of Kaneas, was confirmed on Saturday as agent for the Ottowa, Chip-peway, and Christian Indians of that State. These tribes were until recently connected with the Sacs and Fox Indians, and their agent, Mr. HUTCHINSON, came to this city last summer with the Ottowas and an important and unique treaty was made with them by Secretary Usher and Commissioner HALE. Under its provisions the Ottowas, who are well advanced in civilization, are to become citizens in five years, and receive the inalienable right of eighty acres of land each; and there are to be set apart 20,000 acres of valuable lands, to endow a manual labor university. The remainder of their lands, about 30,000 acres, will be sold to actual settlers, only to be such persons as shall be acceptable to the Council of the tribe. The Ottowas are not wealthy but they thus give largely to establish a university to which they purpose to admix advanced pupils for other tribes, and

to this end they will ask the assistance of their generous white brothers. This is a plan of the Indians themselves. The tribe has ever been loyal, and for this has suffered at the hands of the Border

Nominated and Confirmed. R. BETTS, of this city, who was appointed cons at Oma and Truxilla, Honduras, having resigned L. L. LOMBARD, of Massachusetts, has been nomnated by the President to fill the vacancy. SAMUEL P. ALLEN, editor of the Rochester Demo crat, has been appointed collector of internal revenue in the Twenty-eighth district of New York, in the place of the nominee who was rejected by the Senate. The nomination of Mr. ALLEN was confirmed without the customary reference to a committee. His appointment was asked for by FREEMAN CLARK, member of Congress elect, and Senators HARRIS and MORMAN, of New York. Confirmations by the Senate.

lay, in executive session : John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, to be Governor of he Territory of Dacotah. Hiram C. Driggs, of Michigan, to be register of the land office at East Saginaw, Michigan. Samuel P. Allen, to be collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-eighth collection district of the State of New York. BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS TO BE Major Generals of Volunteers.—Silas Casey, commission to date from May 31st, 1862; Henry W Slocum, July 4th, 1862; John G. Parke, July 18th 1862; Charles S. Hamilton, September 19th, 1862 Lovell H. Rousseau, October 8th, 1862; Hiram G. Berry. November 29th, 1862; Abner Doubleday. November 29th, 1862; Winfield S. Hancock, Novem ber 29th, 1862; George L. Hartsuff, November 29th. 1862; Francis G. Herron, November 29th, 1862; Oliver O. Howard, November 29th, 1862; Robert H. Milroy, November 29th, 1862; Richard J. Oglesby, November 29th, 1862; Joseph J. Reynolds, Novemher 29th. 1862; Daniel E. Sickles, November 29th 1862; David S. Stanley, November 29th, 1862; Geo. Sykcs, November 29th, 1862; John F. Reynolds

The following nominations were confirmed to

November 29th, 1862. TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS Major John Buford, Assistant Inspector General U. S. A., commission to date from July 27, 1862; Col Francis C. Barlow, 61st New York Volunteers; Col N. J. Jackson, 5th Maine Volunteers, September 24, 1862; Captain Gouverneur R. Warner, Topographical Engineer, and colonel of the 5th New York Volunteers, September 26, 1862; Colonel John H. H. Ward, 38th New York Volunteers, October 4, 1862 Col. Solomon Meredith, 19th Indiana Volunteers October 6th, 1862; Major George D. Andrews, 7th U. S. Infantry, and colonel 2d Massachusetts Volunrember 10th, 1862. TO RANK AS BRIGADIER GENERALS FROM NOV 19, 1862,—Col. James Barnes, 18th Massachusetts Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown, of the Missouri State Militia; Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres, 5th U. S. Artillery; Col. Jacob Ammes, 24th Ohio Yo-

lunteers; Stephen G. Champion, of Michigan; M. M. Crocker, of Iowa, colonel of the 13th Iowa Vo. lunteers; Richard Arnold, of Rhode Island, captain 5th U. S. Artillery; Col. Wm. Dwight, of 70th N. ers; Col. G. W. Deitzler, of Kansas; Co. Charles C. Dodge, 1st New York Mounted Rifles; Col. Hugh B. Ewing, 30th Ohio Volunteers; Col. T. T. Gerard, 3d Kentucky Volunteers; Col. Charles A. Heckman, 9th New Jersey Volunteers; Capt. Wm. B. Hassen, of 8th U. S. Infantry, colonel of 41st Ohio Volunteers: Col. E. W. Hinks, 19th Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Edward Harland, 8th Connecticut Volunteers; Col. Wm. Harrow, 14th Indiana Volunteers; Capt. Lewis C. Hunt, of 14th U. S. Infantry, colonel of 92d New York Volunteers; Col. Waldemier Krizyzanowski, 58th New York Volunteers Colonel Albert L. Lec, 7th Kansas Cavalry; Co lonel M. C. M. McLean, 75th Ohio Volunteers; Colonel James W. McMillan, 21st Indiana Volunteers; Captain James St. C. Morton, of Engineer Corns: Colonel George J. McGinnis, of 11th Indiana Volunteers; Colonel C. L. Mathias, 5th Iowa Cavalry; Major David A. Russell, 8th U. S. Infantry, colonel of 7th Massachusetts Volunteers; Colonel Thomas H. Huger, 3d Wisconsin Volunteers; Major George C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers and first lieutenant in Ordnance Department; Colonel Robert C. Tyler, 1st Con

Artillery: Captain Frank Wheaton, 4th U.S. Cavalry, colonel 2d Rhode Island Volunteers; Major Adam J. Slemmer, 16th U. S. Infantry: Major David Tillson, Maine Artillery; Colonel George D. Wagner, 5th Indiana Volunteers; Col. Jos. D. Webster, lst Illinois Artillery; Col. S. K. Zook, 57th N. Y. Volunteers; Col. John A. McNeill, Missouri State Militia: Major John H. King, 15th U. S. Infantry: R. A. Buckland, of Ohio; Colonel Samuel Beatly, 19th Ohio Volunteers: Colonel Charles R. Graham, 74th New York Volunteers; Colonel Edward H. Hobson, 13th Kentucky Volunteers; Colonel M. D. Leggett, 79th Ohio Volunteers; Colonel Mason Braymen, 99th Illinois Volunteers: Colonel Tosenh T Knine 46th Pennsylvania; Colonel Michael K. Lawler, 18th Illirois: Colonel Sullivan A. Meredith, 46th Pennsylvania; Colonel John S. Mason, 4th Ohio Volunteers and captain of 11th Infantry: Captain Thomas H. Neill, 5th U. S. Infantry; Colonel T. E. Ransom, 11th Illinois Volunteers: Colonel William

Illinois; Colonel Thomas A. Rawley, 102d Pennsylvania; Colonel Lysander Cutler, 6th Wisconsin. General Fremont. Major General FREMONT was this mor the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The Rebels Moving on Winchester. A strong force of rebels were at Luray recently.

and the military authorities at Winchester are o the opinion that they are moving on that place. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Important Movements Pending-A Success ful Expedition—Progress of the Caunis—Affairs at Vicksburg—Rumors about the Indianola—A Battle Expected at the Mouth of the White River.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—A special despatch to the Commercial says the health of the army is improving, and important movements are pending. Last week, two steamers, with infantry and cavalry, went to Carolina Landing, and after a three days' absence, returned with two hundred mules, one hundred and thirty head of beef cattle, thirty bales of cotton, several thousand bushels of corn, a number of negroes, and plenty of chickens, eggs, potatoes, &c. All the canals, it is believed, will prove successful One gunboat, up the Yazoo Pass, had nearly reached Yazoo city. There was no doubt as to bur ability to get forces in the rear of Vicksburg, and thus cut ff communication with Jackson. At Lake Providence the canal is nearly ready fo use. As soon as the obstructions are removed the water is to be let into it. Already the Mississippi s fourteen feet higher than the water in the Lake. Vicksburg is sure to fall. It is feared the enemy may evacuate it first. It is said the owners of pr perty along the stream to be overflowd via Lake Providence have made offers to the citizens of Vicksburg of one million and a half money, if they vill surrender and save them from loss by cutting the levee.

The destruction of property wil be immense hould the lands be inundated. CAIRO, March 8.—The Memphis Inlletin of the 5th says: From the information received there is no oubt that the Indianola was sunk Admiral Porter was also confident that the rebel that Webb had so ar injured herself by butting the Indianola that she had sunk. Southern intelligence confirms he tidings of the sinking of the Indianola. On the night of the fight the Union forces heard a tremindous explosion, which is believed to have come from the magazine of one of the sinking boats. I this be true, this leaves the rebels in a much more helpless situation than was supposed, so far as the lefence of the ports

Intelligence has been received of an approaching destructively formidable to all that floats there, in the stars and bars line business

CAIRO, March 8.—Advices from below state that the transports with rebel troops are expected soon to come out of White river tooffer us battle. The fight will be at the mouth of White river. If they attempt it, the gunboat Conedoga is on duty there. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Marci 9 .- The British ship-

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8 .- The flag-of-truce ning, from City Point, with about four hundred prisoners, mostly privates, in charge of Captain John E Wulford of the 2d New York Infantry. A heavy thunder-storm passed over eight o'clock this morning. The Case of Capt. W. B. Lane, U. S. A.

The Case of Capt. W. B. Lane, U. S. A. HARRISBURG, March 9.—The report of the Inspector General, who was sent here by the Secretary of War to examine into the cause of the partial destruction by fire of the papers of Capt. W. R. Lane, mustering and disbursing officer at this post, is entirely satisfactory to Capt. Lane and his friends. The report strongly points to his enemies as the cause of the fire, and thereby contradicts the false and ridiculous insinuations of complicity on his part. He is now engaged in arranging his papers to insure a just and honorable settlement with the Government, though a number of vouchers were destroyed. The incendiary only half completed the work, leaving untouched the cash and check books; thus enabling the captain to renew the burned vouchers and show beyond a doubt, to whom and for what the money entrusted to his cars was expended. From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Sailed ship Ocean Pearl, for Hong Kong. Chartered ship Lookout, for a load of dye-wood on the coast of Mexico for New York.

The grocery trade is improving. Sales of 300 bbls. of crushed sugar, 360 pipes of pure spirits at 42%c.; American brandy 50c. Linseed oil has declined to \$1. Sales of allspice at 24c.

Large sales of "green backs" were made to-day it 75. The ship Great Republic arrived to day from New York.

San Francisco, March 9.—Arrived, ship Osborne,
Hars, from Manzilla.

Arrangements are being made for the passage of a
cavalry battalion, which is raising here to join some
Massachusetts regiment, by the steamer Constitution, which sails on the 21st. From Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The steamer Oregon arrived at this port to day, with Mazatlan dates to the 28th ult. She brought 70 passengers and \$84,000 in treasure.

The commander of the French war vessel had in-The commander of the French war vessel had informed the Americans at La Pas, in a private conversation, that the French fleet had no intention of interrupting the commerce of the Mexican ports on the Pacific coast.

A small party of California Secessionists, including Judge Terry, of the Broderick duel memory, left Mazatian for Texas on the 28th of February.

The details of the news from the Northwestern States of Mexico represent everything as unusually prosperous, partially consequent on the influx of Californians with capital.

Cotton was being extensively cultivated in Sionla, and the quality is represented as superior. The planters are confident of realizing many hundred per cent. profit. planters are continued to retain any manufacture per cent. profit

Enterprising Americans were urging propositions upon the authorities for lighting the city of Mazat-with gas, and supplying water from the river, nine leagues distast.

Arrival of the Steamer'Khersonese. New York, March 9.—The steamer Khersones arrived at this port this morning from Liverpoovia Halifax. Her advices have been anticipated. Departure of War Vessels. NEW YORK, March 9.—The iron-clads Nantucket, Keokuk, and gunboats Florida, E. B. Hale, and Western World, sailed to-day. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE BATTLE OF SPRING HILL BRILLIANT AFFAIR AT UNIONVILLE. FETREAT OF GEN. VAN DORN.

Surrender of Colonel Coburn's Brigade. THE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES. Preparations for a Grand Advance. pecial Despatches to The Press. 1

FRANKLIN, Tennessee, March 9. BATTLE OF SPRING HILL. The attack upon our forces stationed near Spring Hill was led by the rebel General Forrest in person, under orders from Generals Bragg and Van Jorn. The rebel forces were better armed and caparisoned than usual, and were variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 in numbers. The attle raged with the utmost fury during Thursday, and our troops exhibited the greatest bravery hroughout. THE REINFORCEMENTS.

The attack was not a surprise, and was not altoether unexpected. Plans had been perfected for he total destruction of the rebel forces, but, owing o the terrible condition of the roads, and the lack f earnestness of purpose and perseverance, on the part of some of our officers high in command, who should have hurried forward reinforcements, the day was lost to us. In this connection, Gen. Gilbert, commanding division, is severely censured. For some reasons, he has ever been unfortunate in this war, as well as unpopular among the officers and

OUR TROOPS OVERPOWERED. There is no question here about the behavior of ur troops. They fought splendidly during Thursay and acted with the steadiness of veterans, but vere finally overpowered and driven back by the ebel host. The rebel cavalry came down upon Colonel Coburn's brigade just before dark and routed it completely, leaving no hope for rallying at that late hour in the day, especially as ammunition rains had been turned back toward Franklin, and nany of our men were entirely out of ammunition LOSS OF THE REBELS.

The loss of the rebels in the action, as near a could be ascertained, was two hundred and ten (210) killed, and five hundred wounded. There is but little doubt that the rebel loss is much greater than this. as during the skirmishing early in the day our troops held a decided advantage over the rebels, and the latter carried back their killed and wounded.

THE FEDERAL LOSS. None of our officers were killed, although quite a number were wounded. Our loss in non-commissioned officers and enlisted men foots up as follows Killed, 100: wounded, 210: taken prisoners by Gen. Forrest, about 1,000. The Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry lost 260 killed, wounded, and missing; the Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, 440; Twenty Wisconsin, 159; Nineteenth Michigan, 454. RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

During Thursday night the rebels retreated. Our forces left to us after the battle were not sufficient here to follow them up. If this could have been done, this dearly-won rebel success might have been turned into a decided Union victory, General Rosecrans has been here, and, judging from his looks, will make some of our "political" generals more attentive, or make the military profession a very unpopular one for them. THE AFFAIR AT UNIONVILLE.

On Saturday, the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Fourth Michigan Cavalry had quite a battle with a body of rebels advancing towards Unionville The affair took place near the town. THE RESULTS.

1. The rebels were badly whipped 2. The Federal loss was very small 3. Two hundred and thirty rebels were killed and ded and left upon the field. 4. We captured fifty-six rebels, a considerable number of small arms, one spiked brass six-pounder howitzer, and a quantity of stores. B. C. T. Another Account.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Bulletin.]
CINCINNATI, March 9.—I leain from Nashville, General Minty, attacked Russell's rebel cavalry at Unionville, ten miles southeast of Murfreesboro, on Saturday, the 7th inst. They captured tventy-one wagons, twenty-five tents, eighty-five mules, five horses, all the camp equipage, and the uniform of Colonel Russell, together with two captains, three lieutenants, and fifty-three privates. Two Federals were slightly wounded. The rebels lost fifty killed and one hundred and eighty wounded, all by sabre strokes. The 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Michigan BATTLE OF SPRING HILL, TENNESSEE.

[To the Associated Press.]
NASHVILLE, March 8.—Late news from Franklin states that our troops for ght with great valor in the recent conflict until their ammunition was ex-Our loss in killed and wounded was about three nundred, and in prisoners a thousand. The report about the rebel negro regiments proves to have been

The rebel loss, according to their statement, was double that on our side in killed and wounded. None of our officers were killed. ADDITIONAL DETAILS. Despatch to the Evening Bulletin. I CINCINNATI, March 9.—The Gazette has received a special despatch stating that in the recent fight at

there is no evidence that Colonel Coburn omitted contrary, there was no surprise or ambuses The rebel general Van Dorn was known to be in slowly advancing when the rebels appeared in over They engaged us in front and on both flanks. The 124th Ohio, with the wagon train, was in the rear. They were cut off by the rebel flank movement and escaped.

The 12th Wisconsin, 69th Michigan, and 33d and

85th Indiana were completely surrounded and compelled to surrender. On the following day, under a flag of truce, Col. Opdyke learned from the rebel escort that they had ied about 80 Federal privates, killed outright, and that some 20 had died of their wounds. The Federal loss was from 250 to 300 wounded. No Federal officers were killed, and but one colonel, J. P. Baird, of the 80th Indiana, was wounded, and his injury was slight. The rebels admit having had a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men belonging to General Van Dorn's division. They say sixteen rebel brigadier generals were

on the field. The actual rebel force was twelve thousand engaged. They acknowledge a loss of one colonel, together with several line officers. Their loss was 180 killed and a proportionate number wounded. Colonel Coburn surrendered his command in person to General Forrest, The 22d Wisconsin lost 159 gan lost 454 privates and commissioned officers, including Colonel Gilbert.

The 33d Indiana lost 440 privates and commissioned officers, including Lieutenant Colonel Hen-derson. The 85th Indiana lost 260 privates and commissioned officers, including Colonel J. B. Baird, slightly wounded. Adjutant H. B. Adams, of Col. Coburn's staff, was in the rear, urging forward the

ammunition wagons, and was cut off by the rebels THE LATEST. NASHVILLE, March 9 .- The rebels buried sixtyfive Federal dead yesterday, and retained two hundred and fifty of the wounded. The rebel surgeons who met our flag of truce admit a loss of upwards of a hundred killed on their side in the recent engagement at Franklin.

Two regiments of Indians were engaged in the

hattle under Van Dorn. Fifty-three rebel prisoners

were brought into Franklin on Sunday night. They

were captured at Unionville. All the camp equipage wagons, &c., of the rebels at that place were Colonel Coburn is a prisoner in the hands of the CINCINNATI, March 9.—At the demonstration in Columbus, on Saturday night, Senator Kinney, from Ashland, said he was "in favor of such a peace as will give our Southern brethren, in the Southern States, the rights guarantied to every American citizen by the Constitution, and if there is a cursed Abolitionist here, who dares to say they shall not have these rights, hang the whelp!" This sentiment was loudly cheered.

The Indiana Legislature. CINCINNATI, March 9.—The Indiana Legislature adjourns finally to-day. The dead look was fatal. The State machinery will be kept running with the funds placed in the Governor's hands by loyal

Municipal Elections in Maine. AUGUSTA (Me.), March 9.—William T. Johnson (Rep.) was elected mayor of this city to-day; J. Q. Adams (Dem.) elected mayor of Biddeford, Me., and J. B. Ham (Rep.) mayor of Lewiston.
BELFAST, Maine, March 9.—Albert G. Jewett, the Union candidate; was elected mayor of this city today.

BANGOR, March 9.—H. Dale, (Union), was chosen
mayor to-day. In the State, so far as heard from,
80 towns have gone for the Union ticket, and 31 for
the Democrats. The U. S. Gunboat Chicopee.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—The steamer Alert, from Boston for New York, with the new side-wheel gunboat Chicopee in tow, put into Newport this afrom Boston to New Tork, which heavy was window this of ternoon on account of the head winds which prevented her easy sailing. MR. THEODORE D. WELD, a well-known anti-slavery speaker of twenty-five years ago, de-livered a lecture last evening, at the Spring Garden Institute, upon the rebellion. The audience was intellectual and numerous. Mr. Weld, of course, charged the war upon slavery, but instead of entertaining the received opinion that Secession was intended to be permanent, and resulting in the gradual establishment of a slave empire throughout Mexico and Central America, he argued that the outhern leaders simply wished to secede for a few months, in order that amendments might be made to the Constitution which would strengthen the slave power. Their argument was that the North would be intimidated by their act and humbly bend, as heretofore, to their will. They were totally un-prepared for the universal uprising that ensued, to

ents his views in an original form. THREE seven octave second-hand pianos for sale. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. mh10-5t auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

licate the integrity and majesty of the Union.

Mr. Weld is a very attractive speaker, and pre-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 9, 1863.

The Senate was called to order at 70'clock by the Petitions. A number of petitions were presented, asking for a National Convention, and in reference to local matters in central portions of Pennsylvania.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. CONNELL, an act relative to the Roxborough Lyceum. Passed.

Mr. REILLY, a supplement to the act regulating banks, requiring any bank to go into liquidation when two-thirds of the stockholders so required.

Mr. REILLY, a supplement to the Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.

Mr. WALLACE, a supplement to the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad.

The following bills were passed:

A supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and allowing the company to issue bonds for branch roads.

To empower the Board of Port Wandens to sell certain wharf grounds near Greenwich Point. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The House was called to order at half past seven P. M., by the Speaker.
Mr. SNITH (Chester) offered a resolution in quiring what provision had been made for paying the expenses of the late draft, which was adopted. A message was received from the Governor vetoing the act relative to the Pennsylvania Exploring and Mining Company, because it places an old charter in the hands of new parties.

Mr. COCHRAN presented petitions against the discharge of old school-teachers without providing for their support. instraige of our sensortesamers without providing for their support.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act defining the duties of city passenger rallroad companies.

The House passed the Portage bill, amounting to two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

Mr. HOPKINS moved that the House suspend the rules to consider the supplement to the Lombar and South-street Railroad. This was refused. Additional contractions and success the supplement of the supplement to the Lombar and South-street Railroad. This was refused. Additional contractions are supplement to the company and south-street Railroad.

Legislative Appropriation Bill for 1863. The Legislative and State Appropriation bill for 1863 has been presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Hopkins of Washington, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The items are as follows:

1,700 00

14,550 00

200 00

....

5,000 00

monwealth.
Salary of Auditor General.
Salary of Surveyor General.
Salary of Attorney General.
Salary of State Treasurer.
Salary of Superintendent of Common Schools. Schools
Salary of State Librarian
Salary of Superintendent of Printing,
and office rent
Salary of Governor's Private Secretary.
Salary of Executive Messenger.
Salaries of six clerks, Secretary of Commonwealth's Department.
Expenses of State Department
Expenses of Auditor General's Department
ment ment Expenses of Surveyor General's Department. Expenses of Attorney General's Depart-

ment..... Expenses of State Treasurer's Department.... Expenses of Adjutant General's Department ment.
Salaries of three Commissioners Sinking Fund and Clerk.
Expenses of School Department.
Expenses of Inbrary at Capitol.
Expenses of Public Printing.
Expenses of Degislature.
Expenses of packing and distributing laws. laws.
Salaries of Judges of Supreme Court.
Salaries of Judges of Common Pleas and
District Courts of Philadelphia.
Salaries of Judges of Allegheny county.
Salaries of Common Pleas Judges in the

State. Salaries of Associate Judges in the State Payment of Interest on Funded Debt for 1863 and 1864.....1 Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institu-1.976,773 00 tion..... Northern Hoine for Friendless Children Northern Hoine for Friendless Children
Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital and Dixmont Hospital.
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum...
Media Feeble-minded School (sufficient
to support eighty children) estimated.
Philadelphia School of Design...
Support of Common Schools in State.
State Normal School at Millersville...
Eastern Penitentiary, exclusive of \$10
for each discharged convict...
Western Penitentiary, exclusive of \$10
for each discharged convict...
Philadelphia House of Refuge.
Allegheny House of Refuge.
Allegheny House of Refuge.

Harrisburg Water Company.

Harrisburg Gas Company, no amount named.
Superintendent and watchman of Public
Buildings, \$2.50 per diem each

page...Indexing Legislative Record. Harrisburg Fire Companies (\$50 each)... Copying for Legislative Committees... Chief Clerk of Senate and House for ten days' services at close of the session... Six additional officers for ten days' ser-

John A. Smull.
Pages (\$1 per diem each).
Attendants of closets and rotundo (\$2 per diem each).
Firemen in basement (\$2 per diem each)
Freight, packing and distributing Legislative Record. John A. Smull, folding and mailing Legislative Record.... Extra to all the officers of the Senate and House (except Speaker and Pages) \$100 each in addition to pay..... Extra pay to Pages, \$10 each..... Extra pay to women who sweep House \$10 each..... Wm. P. Brady, Librarian of Senate Library, same pay as Clerks, and \$100 for distributing and filing Legislative Re-

John A. Smull, for services after end of Pay [of Special Committees (\$25 each, and ten cents per mile mileage)...
Expenses Commissioners to revise Revenue Laws.
Erecting wings to the Capitol.
Assistant Librarian (in addition to pay)
Wm. Cooper, (page, in addition to pay),
\$1 per diem.
Mercy Hospital.
Lancaster Home for Friendless Children.

dren... Jewish Foster Home of Philadelphia.... Rev. John W. Davis, Chaplain at Camp Penn Asylum of Philadelphia. Mining Statistics.

THE COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—As the rich copper region which has been gradually opening in the region of Lake Superior is assuming considerable importance among the capitalists of this and other cities at the present time, we have been at some pains to obtain the following statistics respect Out of the twenty-six companies now working, six are paying dividends, and fifteen are progressive and earning profits. The Franklin, on a capital

ment in machinery, mining "plant," etc., of \$270,000, has paid this year a dividend of \$4 per share, or \$80,000 in the aggregate. The Pewabic has also divided \$80,000, on a capital of \$75,000, besides making from the earnings of the mine, a permanent invest ment of \$350,000. The Quincy has still a better record, having paid \$140,200 in dividends, with \$100,000 in the treasury, and with machinery, etc., valued at \$292,000, all on a capital of \$200,000 (\$10 per share). The Minnesota has paid \$1,600,000 among its stockholders, who paid in only \$66,000. So, also, the Cliff has paid, on an original capital of \$180,000, dividends amounting to \$1,500,000. This year will certainly witness the addition of two other ompanies to the list-the Central and Rockland: and the Pennsylvania, Amygdaloid, Bohemian (held in this city), Phonix, Copper Falls, Huron, and Hancock will earn profits, or, at least, be self-sus-The following will show the progressive increase in the value of the product of the Lake Superior Copper Mines:

* Estimated. BOHEMIAN MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPE-RIOR.—The status of the operations of this mining company is now most excellent, and contrasts very favorably with that of those of the year 1860. At that time the majority of the stock was in the hands of speculators, whose sole aim was to derive profit from transactions at the Board, who had no interest favorable reports influence the price of shares, and who care nothing for the future of the exploitation.

It is a fortunate occurrence that the stock has fallen into the hands of men who are determined to prove up and work the really valuable property belonging to the company, trusting to be remunerated from the profits derived from a judicious system of operations Hence we find a vigorous prosecution of the work to action of the directors and stockholders-a system which will this year unquestionably place the Bohe-hemian Mine in the list of the self-sustaining concerns of Lake Superior. Attention is being directed to three valuable veins rossing the location, and a liberal and correct system of operations which looks to the future of the mine, is being prosecuted on them all. The average yield of these metalliferous deposits cannot be less than 500 pounds of refined copper to the cubic fathom, which, at 30 cents per pound, (the present price is much above that rate), would give to each 216 cubic feet of vein a value of \$150. The entire costs of mining this amount of copper need not exceed \$75, (the ave-

than \$69), which leaves a margin of \$75 for every fathom of ground removed, to be expended in the erection of machinery and such other improvements as are essential in rendering any concern profitable and dividend-paying.

These few calculations, based on an exact and thorough knowledge of the property, will show that the assertion that the Bohemian will at least be self-supporting, and make but few demands on its shareholders (except for such capital as may be required to open the mines sufficiently and for the rection of machinery previous to stoping), is justifiable and warranted. The recent letters and reports from the Lake Superior region all bear witness to the increasing

rage of the principal mines of Lake Superior is less

value of the property under consideration, as wel as to that of other mines, the stock of which mainly held in this city. The great copper region of the United States, whose yearly product exceeds \$4,000,000, no longer rests under the stigms of being a mere operating ground for unscrupulous and de signing speculators. The steady progress of the Pennsylvania and Amygdaloid, as well as that of th Bohemian, is serving to assure Philadelphians that really valuable mining estates exist there. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AND GUM SHOES, VALISES, SATCHELS, &c., &c.-

The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, gum shoes valises, also stock of shoes, embracing about 700 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., NEW YORK CITY.

Correspondence of The Press. 1 New York, March 9, 1863. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH, a Saturday night, before the ruffians of the Demo cratic Revolutionary Club, was, if possible, more malignant in its open treason than any of his previous abuses of the liberty of speech. The night was wretchedly stormy, but at least three thousand conspirators and malcontents were on hand to en-courage the malicious recreant from Ohio, and the applause was the more turbulent as the speaker's famation of his native land was the more shamelefamation of his native land was the more sname-less. Here is a specimen, Vallandigham said: Congress had attempted to invest the President with power to compel every citizen between 20 and 45 to serve in the army as a conscript. Voices—"He can't do it." "Don't see it." "Not another man." "He can't raise another man." "We won't so."

We won't go."
This bill had, so far as Congress could, surren This bill had, so far as Congress could, surrendered the entire military power of the Government into the hands of the President—both the purse and the sword. What else could be needed to make a Dictator? As to the bill permitting the President and his associates to imprison a man until a distant session of a United States court; if a man is cleared of all accusations, he may be detained at the pleasure of the President, unless he chose to take an unconstitutional and excersible oath [Applayer 1 I am ready inc President, unless he chose to take an unconstituional and execrable oath. [Applause.] I am ready
to try these questions before the freemen of the
country; but when the attempt is made to take away
that other right, and only instrumentality peacefully.
The order and correct abuses, free assemblages, and a
free ballot, and a free election, then the hour will
have arrived when it will be the duty of freement to find some other and efficient mode of defending their liberties. their liberties. This was greeted by the most overwhelming and nthusiastic expressions of approval, the audience sing to its feet, and using every means, by stamping of hands, shaking of hats, umbrellas and canes, and "three cheers for the last sentiment," at three cheers for the speaker."] Traitor as he is, Vallandigham yet deserves some ittle respect for his boldness. Unlike a majority of his class, who rather insinuate than affirm their alliance with Jeff Davis, and use circumlocutory

hrases to encourage the revolutionary spirit of th ignorant, this man unblushingly applies the plainest kind of billingsgate to the National Government and all decent men connected with it, and tells his lawless mob, in so many words, that armed revoluion is the "efficient mode of defending their liberties." The quotation I have given from the speech was the least offensive passage from the latter, which abounded in insults to our soldiers in the field, abuse of the President as a "tyrant," and every possible sentiment calculated to stir up riot and sedition. It is shameful that such a venomous outpouring of undisguised treason should go forth to Europe, to be quoted in the Times and other unfriendly journals there, to cast a stigma upon the loyalty of a city which has sent so many thousand olunteers to fight for the Union. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT is virtually suspended in this State, and in the cases of two convicted murderers, our Supreme

Court decrees that to pass sentence of death upon s criminal now is only equivalent to sentencing him to imprisonment for life. So much for the intermeddling of the last Legislature with laws which they were incapable of amending, and could only render incomprehensible, and consequently destroy. Another law which has thus been hope-5,500 00 300 00 y muddled is that relating to a married woman's right to hold property, which no lawyer in this State can construe to any definite meaning. Occasionally this stupid muddling of the statutes has been attributable to the blundering phraseology of green old legislators from the rural districts, but it promises to be greatly aggravated in future by the verdant doings of the very young and inexperienced men whom it has become fashionable for the city to send to Albany. There are at least half a dozen such roystering youngsters in the present Legislature, and nice work they will make with the statutebook if permitted to have their way. AT THE HOTELS

the distinguished guests are pretty fairly distributed to-day: Vallandigham is at the St. Nicholas. Gene ral Blenker at another leading house, and eight Wisconsin Indians, with their three interpreters, at the Metropolitan.

General Burnside has given notice to the tenants of a house which he owns up-town, that it is his intention to take possession of the same with his family on the first of May. This hardly coincides with the recent statement from Washington, that the General has been invested with an important command, and is to leave for the scene of his duties in a few days.

BLUE MONDAY

13,450 00 s, as usual, destitute of events to record, or signs to speculate upon. The weather is clear, but the walking is horrible. STUYVESANT. walking is horrible. MONEY AND STOCKS.
The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The New York Evening Post of to-day says;
Some polite recriminations have been flashing in the lurid atmosphere of Wall street, arising from the action of certain money-lending institutions in making loans on gold. Now, it has for some time been the common topic of approving comment in conservative financial circles, that some of the principal corporations have not only refused to lend above par on gold, but that they were on the alert to stop their usual loans even before the action of Congress.

Moreover, it is well remembered that in a dark hour not long past, these very institutions rallied in a body to the support of the Government, as did the capitalists of England in the similar financial crists of 1797.

The market opened with considerable animation, which was well kept up to the close. Governments are strong. We quote registered, 1851, at 94%@954; seven-thirties are in demand at 105%, and certificates are scarce and wanted at 93%@989%.

Governments are strong. We quote registered, 1881, at 59% (39%); coupons, 1831, 100% (301), and coupon fives, 1874, at 94% (395); seven-thirties are in demand at 105%, and certificates are scarce and wanted at 98% (398%). The bond list is firm. Border State bonds are less unstendy than at the close of last week, and Missouris have advanced %; Virginias are offered at 67, without business; North Carolina sixes stand at 79% (79%); Louisiana sixes at 75; Galifornia sevens at 132%. Railroad bonds are strong. New York Central sixes were asked for at 117. Frie 24, 1879, at 129; Harlem 3d at 107; Burlington and Quincy at 128; Michigan Southern at 1129; Alton and Terre Hante income at 89; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chion let at 110.

The speculative list hats exhibited an amount of activity which must have been equally surprising and delightful to certain well-known operators in Wall street. streot.

Pacific Mail took an upward spring as eccentric and violent as any of its recent delectable exhibitions: Pittsburg advanced 2: Toledo, Erie preferred, and Illinois Central scrip, 14; Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, and Michigan Central, 1: while Erie and Galena are very firm at a slight advance on the quotations of Salurday evening.

116¼ 7621 99% 97 77% 10034 9634 37% 823/2 98 593/4 107 901/4 Mich. Southern 6034 Mich. So gnar 10634 Hilhiosic Central sep 913 Clev. and Pittsburg 6913 Galena and Chicago 9212 Clev. and Toledo 95 Chicago and Rock Ilsd 9234 Fort Way ne 9224

Gold to-day has been quivering between its lowest register of 154% and its opposite extreme of 150%. At the present moment the point of rest is 156. Exchange is dull at 172%@173%, and for france 3.25 to 3.20. ASHES.—Pots are lower, with sales of 40 bbls at \$8.67/4; Pearls are nominal.

BERADSTIFES.—The market for State and Western Flour is rather more steady, with a moderate demand. The sales are 7,000 bbls at 6.75@6.95 for superfine State; \$700, 25 for extra State; \$6.5007.10 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, lowa. Ohio, &c.; \$7.16@7.60 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.000.76. including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.000.76. including sluping ind lower, with sales of 900 harrels at \$7.4007.75 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.80 @10.35 for extra do. 25.000 herrels at \$7.4007.75 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.80 @10.35 for extra do. 37.500 for common to good, and \$7.000 for extra brands.

Pyc Flour is quiet at \$7.1007.60 for common to good, and \$7.000 for extra brands.

Pyc Flour squiet at \$7.1007.60 for the range of superfine. Corn Meal is dull. We quote sales at \$4.1004.20; Brandywine, \$5; pancheous, 22. Rye is quiet at \$6.000 for extra brands. THE MARKETS

Brandywine, 35; puncheons, 22.

Rive is quiet at \$1.05@1.12.

Barley is inactive at \$1.45@1.65.

Oats are quiet and drooping at 75@75 for Jersey, and 80 622 for Ganada, Western, and State.

Corn is dull, heavy, and lower; sales 30,000 bushels at 36@94 for sound Western mixed; and 81@91 for unsound do.

SEEDS.—There was a little more doing in Clover today, and we notice sales of 325 pkgs prime at 10% Whitsay is without decided change, with sales of 500 bbls at 45@49. - An action has been commenced in the Chanc lor's Court, Oxford, against the Rev. B. Jowett, M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, and Regius Professor of Greek, on account of opinions expressed by him in his "Commentary on the Epistles to the Romans," and in the article on "The Inspiration of Scripture," in the famous "Essays and Reviews." The appellants are the Rev. Dr. Pusey Regius Professor of Hebrew ; the Rev. Dr. Heurtly, Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology—all

canons of Christ Church. - Ample provision has been made by the British Parliament for the establishment of the Prince of Wales. The House of Commons, on the 19th ult. unanimously approved Lord Pain tion to settle upon the Prince the sum of \$240,000 a year, in addition to his annual income of £60,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, with an additional sum of £10,000 a year for the Princess-in all, £110,-000 a year, or five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in addition to twenty years' accumulation of the revenues from his Duchy. These accumulations were greatly increased by the personal care of the late Prince Albert. - The on dit is, that Col. Fleury wanted to go over to England and challenge the gallant author Kinglake, for his insult to the Emperor. His Majesty, however, forbade the proceeding, and wisely so, as he well knew that it would only end in a

perhaps, the French colonel being ignominiously prought up before the Bow-street magistrate, and very politely requested to find sureties for keeping hady as possessing personal attractions, it was sup-posed she did not possess them; the surprise, therefore, no coubt increased the admiration. -Sir William Armstrong says he has resigned his appointment in the Ordnance Department simply that he may make himself useful to the Elswick

Ordnance Company, whose contract with the Government is now terminated. Sir William adds that he will still render the Government any gratuitous assistance which may be required. -At the last ball given by the Austrian Court, a novel kind of bonbon formed a dish for the supper table. Every paper, which contained a sweetmeat, was ornamented with a miniature likeness of some Austrian or foreign Prince. The Empress Eugenie figured among these sweetened heads, though the

Winterhalter had anything to do with it. - M. Fiorelli, the inspector of the excavations at Pompeli, has recently discovered in the ruins the perfect mould of a man in a lying posture, the skin of which was perfectly dried up, but the skeleton was - Samuel L. Warner, the Republican nominee for Congress in the New Haven district, is commended as a gentleman of the highest character and ability, who has from the first labored with unceasing vigor to bring the Democracy of his district to the suppor of the Government. He is at present mayor of Mid-

likeness was not so striking as to make one think

Markets by Telegraph. Cincinnari, March 9.— Flour dull at \$5.75; Whisky dull at 45c; Mess Pork selling at \$11.500 \$14; American Gold 51@62 % cent. prem.; Demand Notes 50@52 \$\psi\$ cent. prem.; Exchange on New

Marine. New YORK, March 9.—Arrived ship Bernard, from New Orleans; brigs Beaver and Wild Pigeon, from Nassau; schooners Western Star, from Havana, and Senator, from New Orleans. Below bark Clarence and brig Resolute, from Ponce.

Governon Cannon, of Delaware, has officially informed the Legislature that he intends to pardon all persons who may be convicted under the law recently enacted making participation in arbitrary arrests a penal offence. The Government thinks that no loyal person is in dasger of an arrest.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY."—The rush yesterday o obtain tickets to Mr. Gough's closing lecture, tonight, at the Academy of Music, was as great as on Saturday, but scores of persons were obliged to eave disappointed, because the seats desired were not to be had. A large number of unreserved tickets vere also yesterday sold, and should there be any of this class remaining this morning they will most likely all be disposed of before night, many of them, by outside parties, probably, at a premium. The public interest manifested in this new lecture is unecedented, and will result in a handsome sum for he sick and wounded soldiers, in whose behalf these ectures are delivered.

MAGNIFICENT IMPERIAL AND LIFE-SIZE revenes .- Messrs. Broadbent & Co., the celebrated hotographers, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street have now in their splendid gallery several uperb, newly-finished pictures, finished in various styles, of the Imperial and Life sizes, which should lerotypes and Ivorytypes of this firm have a charm and vividness about them which has not been equalled by the best artists in London or Paris. RAISINS AND ALMONDS .- A fresh supply Raisins and Almonds, of the choicest and finest ualities, has just been received by the proprietors f the popular old grocery stand of C. H. Matson, southwest corner of Arch and Tenth streets They have also a full assortment of all kinds of fine family groceries constantly on hand at reasonable

"THE UNION" HOTEL, ARCH STREET .-The proprietorship of this popular hotel has changed hands. Hereafter it will be conducted by Messrs. Thomas S. Webb & Son. These gentlemen have had much experience as public vaterers, and their reputation as hotel managers stands deservedly high. The Union Hotel is handsomely fitted up, and is centrally located, and under the care and management of the Messrs. Webb, guests may be assured that nothing will be spared to make them comforts. ble. We cordially recommend them to the patro page of the travelling community. W. BROTHERHEAD'S CIRCULATING La.

BRARY, 21 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET .- We are glad to announce that no greater success ever attended any important undertaking than this. Over 2,000 volumes of books have been added within the last eight months, and many of these new English Books, not reminted here. This library is making rapid pr gress in the country, within 20 or 30 miles, and offers facilities which no other library can. Call and see

THE MARRIAGE OF ALBERT EDWARD. t is arranged that the Prince of Wales shall be mayied, to-morrow, to the Danish young woman whom he has been courting for some time. After the wedding they are going to take a trip to Osborne, and on their return they will probably take board at some respectable house in London, where they will obtain lodgings and meals, with washing included for about fifteen shillings a week. We hope, for the sake of Miss Alexandra, that Albert may prove a steady husband, and we look forward to the time when he will become a respectable head of a family. with sufficient means at his command to enable him to consult good taste, and send out to this country and procure his wearing apparel at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and

605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. A SINGING MACHINE.—There is on exhihitian in Paris an instrument which imitates the human voice so perfectly as to be mistaken for it. It represents a female seated, and the larnyx is con-The voice has the compass of two octaves, and sing any air with the tone of the female voice. We should like to hear this musical automaton sing something shout the nest and handsome, styles of Spring Clothing just laid in at the popular one-p Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut

INTERESTING ITEM FROM THE NEW YORK SUNDAY MERCURY - GEORGE'S PATENT HAIR parties this winter, we have noticed that nearly al the ladies had their hair beautifully waved, and it looked so perfectly natural, that we made the inand she informed us that she had used one of George's Patent Hair Crimpers, which produced the beautifu wavy hair in less than five minutes. See advertise

SPECIAL#NOTICES. DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, the great natural Bone Setter.

STEIEWAYS' UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

The numerous admirers of STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS, and the musical public in general, will be de ighted to see and hear the new constructed Upright or ONSTRUCTION, VOLUME OF TONE, and TOUCH, The Steinways' name is sufficient security for the ing qualities.

THE CHEAPEST—BECAUSE BEST. Simpler in construction, easier managed, doing work hat others fail to do, and executing it more neatly, the GROVER & BAKER Has won popular favor, and should be in Call and Examine
MACHINE AND WORK

OFFICE, 730 CHESTNUT STREET. mh6-10t ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST TYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL BALES. LOWEST Salling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. All are JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature; warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a plendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and leaviful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. OR, on the four sides of each box. FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street.)
28-ly New York.

DBAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an autidote to change of water and diet. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarheeha, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. he weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate per-

MARRIED. MITCHELL—WARE.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. George Leeds, John Mitchell to Miss Fannie Ware, of the Lewes, Del. ON.—On the 26th ult., by Alderman C. E. Pancoast, Miss Sarah Gilhon, daughter of James Gihon, deceased, to Mr. Edward Herr, both of this city.

sons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

202 BROADWAY, New York.

DIED. MOORE.—On the morning of the 5th instant, after a short illness, Walter, son of Cornelius and Mary E. Moore, in the 4th year of his age, & Funeral from No. 1012 Wood street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 20 clock.

KNOX.—On Saturday morning, 7th int., at Germantown, Louise Wakeman, wife of Rev. I. H. Mason Knox, D. D., and daughter of Mr. Burr Wakeman, of Work York. town, Louise Wakeman, wife of Key, I. H. Mason Knox, D. D., and daughter of Mr. Burr Wakeman, of New York. Funeral exercises will be held at the house of her hus-band, this (Tnesday) afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to New York for inter-P. M. The remains will be taken to New York for interment.

VOORHEES.—On the 7th instant, Henry P. Voorhees, formerly of Fultonville, New York at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. A. V. Lesley, Newcastle, Delaware.

ABBOTT.—On Sanday morning, Sth instant, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hood, wife of W. S. Abbott, and daughter of the late John. M. Hood.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Matthias, Ninsteenth street, above Green, on Wednesday morning, the lith instant, at Il o'clock precisely.

NEILL—On the 7th instant, Joans J., daughter of Elizabeth M. Richards, and wife of Jumes Neill.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, will attend the funeral, from the honse of her uncle, J. N. Ployd, No. 125 Pine street, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 20 clock. M. Floyd, No. 129 Fille street, this (the start) and adjusted out of the prevailing notion in England that it will be the proper thing for everybody to wear a white favor on the day of the Prince of Wales' marriage has given a great impetus to the ribbon trade.

— The beauty of Madame Canrobert created quite a sensation at a ball given by the Princess Mathide. As no one had ever spoken of the young lady as possessing personal attractions, it was supposed she did not possess them; the surprise, theremorning, the lith instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

EYRE —On Sixth day, the 6th instant, at Chester, Pa., William Eyre, Jr., in the 66th year of this ago.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are nevited to attend his funeral, (without further notice) from his late residence in Chester, on Third day morning, the 10th instant, to meet at 10 o'clock.

BOOTH.—On the Sthinstant, Mrs. Rizabeth W. Booth, in the 37th year of her age.

LEWIS.—On the 6th instant, Henry W. Lewis, in the 32d year of his age.

CURRY.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, Matilda, wife of Molleston Curry.

BLACK FLORENTINES . - A Black Bareges 3-4 and 5-4 wide.
Black Bareges Hernaul 3-4 and 5-4 wide.
Black Bareges 3-4 and 5-4 wide.
Black Crape Maretzes 3-4 and 5-4 wide.
Black Chalys and Grape Tanunatans.
Black Chalys and Grape Tanunatans.
Black Gross-grain and Poult de Soie Silks.
Black Gross-grain and Poult de Soie Silks.
Black Tanuises and Mousselines,
Just Received by
RESSON 6-500 red by
BESSON & SOP, MOUNING STORE,
No. 918 CHESTNUT Street

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, are opening Rock-Spun Silk Shawls, Luma Shawls, long and square Black Thibet Long Shawls, Black Barege Hernani, 1 and 2 yards wide, Black Blorentine, New Fabric.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND CH, are opening
Spring Style Dress Silks,
Spring Style Dress Goods
Stripe Reps Skirting,
English Bombazines,
First Quality Gloves.