The Press

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

The Mining Districts. We have been at some trouble and expense to lay before our readers a statement of the condition of affairs in the mining districts. The report, on another page, pre- mocracy lay in the unity of the slave sents the result of the observations of one of the gentlemen connected with THE conflict in that party will be most violent Press, who has just returned from a visit to the regions he so graphically describes. Fund Hall, on Wednesday evening, ought It will be seen, from what he says, that a great feeling of discontent exists in the regions that contain the rich mines of coal that | A reading and thinking man, unless he is enter so largely into the wealth of Pennsyl- of the school of those who are sincerely vania. This mining district, which lies be- averse to the doctrines upon which our free tween the Lehigh and Schuylkill, has exer- institutions repose, and, therefore, indiffercised a great influence over the destinies of | ent to the high obligation of maintaining our State, and the rambling politician, the writer, or the publicist merely pays a tri- ment in the Democratic, or in any other bute to its influence and enterprise when he becomes eloquent over the mineral wealth of our grand old State. The coal trade has are tens of thousands of such citizens strengthened and sustained large interests in who will read the speeches of Democrats this State and country. Nearly \$15,000,000 like Andrew Johnson, Jos. A. Wright, H. was produced last year; a population peculiar B. Wright, B. H. Brewster, and will either and isolated is sustained by it, and its try to rescue their old party from treasontransportation has built up and established able influences, or will leave it forever. many lines of railroads and canals. Our How, indeed, can such examples be re-State legislation, our Federal relations, our sisted? Democracy is not "the synonym politics, and in some cases the politics of of treason. If it means anything, it is for the country, have received color and inspira- the rights of man, and for every progressive tion from this single interest. The mineral and improving measure. It is not, in this resources of Pennsylvania have given the the morning of the world's liberation from country tariffs and filled its treasury with tyranny, like the bat or the owl that flies wealth, and it has become a part of our State pride or religion to develop these re- tact with slavery has so changed our people sources to their atmost capacity. Introduct the this development has been paralyzed by the signal for every holy innovation and every sources to their utmost capacity. Much of

power of the sheriff's local posse, but at litary. In the month of May last a most it was thought that blood would be shed before peace could be restored.

Since the month of May we have not heard so much about the troubles in the mining districts. Occasionally an obscure paragraph in one of the local newspapers would tell us how a few laborers had "struck," and under the influence of liquor attempted violence—and how, after a little trouble, they were arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to prison. After a summary example of this kind peace was restored, and no more heard of troubles in the mines, until after a fortnight or two, when the same story was repeated. It is evident | and unchangeable convictions to supply the that there is now, and has been for a long time, a very restless and uncertain population in these mining districts, and that discontent is deeply-seated. In this question, as in all questions, there are two opinions | and with us the Democrats. If the Arnolds to be heard. Some tell us that the heart of the miner is predisposed to wickedness- | Jeffersons stand fast and unshaken. For every that his ways are wholly evil, and having sneering Reed, who looks with fiendish comsome strange predilection for crime, he does | placency upon the bleeding body of hisnothing but drink wretched whisky, and demand higher wages—that the capitalists | son, who proves his sincerity by offering are badly-used gentlemen, and the victims his life as a rampart for her protecof this popular depravity. The other side | tion. So, therefore, of the story is that the capitalists, and more ever you want counsel and encouragement particularly the men who work the mines, to sustain your country, you have them in are hard, grasping, avaricious men-Shy- the fact that the real principles, the prelocks in the coal business-who oppress and | cedents, and the leaders of your great party, crush their laboring men and keep them in | are all arrayed on the side of the Union, misery, while they roll in luxury. As we and against the rebellion. You can no more are neither espousing one opinion nor the escape from this fact than you can escape from other, but seeking for truth, we may proba- death. The Christian might as successfully bly find in this case, as in the ma- attempt to deny the Bible, as for any one of jority of cases, that truth lies between you " to rail this seal from off the bond." the two extremes. We know very well that | And, above all, do not delude yourselves laboring men, and particularly men who with the thought that you can preserve your live in communities like the miners, and, | loyalty by offering such sham support of the from the necessities of their situation, comnelled to live an humble life, are too often | less philosophy of the Cynics and Jesuits, led into excesses by the seductions and false- the Pharisees and aristocrats, who now hoods of unscrupulous, bad men, who use dominate in the old Sanhedrim. These men them for their own selfish and ambitious are no more of you than you are of the repurposes. The demagogue would ask no bellion. They have as little faith in what better audience than a company of humble | you have been taught, and in what you beminers. They are susceptible and easily impressed. They are anxious to find a Turks, or the teachings of the Chinese. reason for their poverty and their misfor- Arise, then, at once, and forever! Save tunes; and, like most men who are poor and your party from their baleful presence, if unfortunate, they can easily be led to believe you can; but, at all events, save yourselves. that the fault is at the doors of the rich, and that every dollar wealth possesses represents so many hours of their unrequited toil. When men have these feelings, the way to violence and crime is easily discovered.

At the same time we are far from believing that the employers are free from blame. His Excellency the Governor, in his last message, dwelt very carnestly upon the injustice of what is known as the "store-order" system. As we understand this system, it is this: The owners of a colliery open a store in the settlement around their mines; they stock it with all manner of articles for use, luxury or comfort, and pay the miners in orders upon the agent who manages it. Of course, the agent can charge his own price, and, by advancing his rates 25 or 50 per cent., reap a large profit from the buyer. There is no competition, and the men are at the mercy of the store-keepers. "It is a system." says the Governor, "most unwise and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which occasionally occur between employers and their workmen are tween employers and their workmen are hemian Company is engaged in "opening" the due to the prevalence of this system." This is very positive evidence, and, although our production of mineral, or stoping, as it is termed.

Those mines are invariably the most successful and own writer states that the store-order system has been divested of its offensive features, the only cure for the evil will be to abandon it altogether. It may be that it is not as oppressive as the workmen declare it to be, but the principle is manifestly unjust, and a

between the working the (learn it to De, but the principle is manifestly unjust, and a law should be passed prohibiting it altogether.

We helieve it possible for some system to be adopted, fair to the capitalist and the laborer, permitting these rich regions to be developed to their utmost capacity, and at the same time enabling the miners to live in comfort and happiness. There is no reason in the world why men who labor at the mines should be more ignorant and unhappy than men who labor in other departments of industry. They are a bold, shrewd, courageous, active people. Their fearful trade requires calin nerves, and a contempt of fear. They are a bold, shrewd, courageous, active people. Their fearful trade requires calin nerves, and a contempt of fear. They are a bold, shrewd, courageous, active people. Their fearful trade requires calin nerves, and a contempt of fear. They are a bold, shrewd, courageous, active people. Their fearful trade requires calin nerves, and a contempt of fear. They are a bold, shrewd, courageous, active people. Their fearful trade requires calin nerves, and a contempt of fear. They are a bold, shrewd, courageous, active people. Their fearful trade requires calin nerves, and a contempt of fear. They are a bold, shrewd, the panied by Messrs. Nichola, Milholisad, of the Philadelphia and Reading Ralizoad, and Mr. Weitler of fear. They are a bold, shrewd, the panied by Messrs. Nichola, Milholisad, of the Philadelphia and Reading Ralizoad, and Mr. Weitler than the tensor who control the torganize into rude secret societies—to different the fear of the work of the panied by Messrs. Nichola, Milholisad, of the Philadelphia and Reading Ralizoad, and Mr. Weitle treatment of the panied by Messrs. Nichola, Milholisad, of the Philadelphia and Reading Ralizoad, and Mr. Weitle treatment of the panied by Messrs. Nichola, Milholisad, of the Philadelphia and Reading Ralizoad, and Mr. Weitle treatment of the panied by Messrs. The fear of the Weitle Milholisad, of the Philadelphia and Reading Ralizoad law should be passed prohibiting it altoa calm, unprejudiced, and intelligent observer.

The Distressed Irish Cotton Operatives. Yesterday, at the Corn Exchange, in one hour, over \$2,000 was subscribed for the the Anderson Troop:
distressed cotton weavers and muslin emdistressed cotton weavers and muslin embroiderers in the North of Ireland, and this amount will be considerably increased there, as also by the public generally. Two ladies thoughtfully and kindly sent their respective donations of \$5 each. In the course of next week, the relief committee will ship their first instalment of charity, probably in flour which is much needed by the starying that they which is much needed by the starying that they will form a contemptible minority, that they will form such a contemptible minority.

Another letter, from a soldier at Newport News, flour, which is much needed by the starving out-of-work operatives, male and female. The misery to which they are subjected is more intense and appalling than that which has afflicted Lancashire.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.-Next Tuesday being the al anniversary of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. saint of Ireland,
"Who drove the frogs into the bogs,
And barlshed all the varmint,"
the various Irish societies will celebrate it, as

usually, it being a point to drown the shamrock in

something stronger than water. The Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland

will dine at the Girard House on that occasion.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863. Manifestly there are two opposing ele ments in what was the Democratic party: that which denounces the preservation of the Republic at whatever risk or cost, and that which prays for the salvation of slavery before the Government itself. The same struggle is going on in some other associations; but as the former strength of the Depower, now in arms against the Union, the and protracted. Your meeting at Musical to go far to decide the question in favor of the right and against the wrong principle. the Government, would not remain a moparty, after finding that its purposes were hostile to his country. There

from the light. Can it be possible that confor the bloodiest crime or car ago, and tal are often overthrown in a single night. | the shield of the murderers of Liberty? These outbreaks are generally within the Has that great party, the threshold of which is crimsoned with the blood of the times they require the stern hand of the mi- Reformers of the Revolution, and from whose vestibule have issued forth ideas serious difficulty occurred, and for the time | that have shaken oppression in every land, become the sanctuary in which red-handed Rebellion against God and man hides from detection and punishment? The answer to this is found in the increasing volume of opposition to the traitors, in the Democratic hands that attack it in the field, and the Democratic votes that assail it at the ballotbox. I care not if we lose an election now and then, and if the friends of the Government are for the time being overborne. We are advancing, nevertheless. Every reverse only fortifies and hardens us for a new endurance. There is not an hour that does not add to our cause a thousand honest places of the dead and rotten prejudices that fall away from us. We lose the soldiers of fortune and secure the heroes of principle. We get rid of the aristocrats and weld to desert and betray, the Lafavettes and the lacerated country, we get an Andrew John-Government as is borrowed from the heart-

> OCCASIONAL. Additional Copper Mine Statistics. From correspondence from the copper mining region of Lake Superior, and the most reliable information we have been enabled to glean from gentle-men in this city who are familiar with this great metalliserous section, and who have taken some inerest in its development, we are led to believe that at no distant day the region referred to will-form a, if not the chief attraction to capitalists; and there can be no doubt that the next few years will make immense fortunes for those who have the sagacity to enter the field before the furore becomes " Mandan" is the name of a new mining company

> formed to work a large tract of mineral land in this section. The property is a rich and valuable one, having several large veins in it. The directors of the company are among our most prominent business men and capitalists. . In our notice of the "Bohemian" mine, on Tuesday last, we stated that its yield of copper was about 500 pounds to the cubic fathom, an amount large enough to pay a handsome profit; but the accounts received since then make a still better representation. Over 800 pounds of mineral have been produced in one week by the corps of miners engaged in sinking the No. 3 Shaft, and the show of copper hroughout the mine generally is said to be of the most promising character. All the openings appear to be yielding well of the three descriptions of copmine—a stage which must always precede the real the best-paying in which the largest amount of vein has been opened before the second or sloping opera tion is freely entered upon. At the present time the stones of this mine are yielding a daily average of been opened at several points, though more in the way of exploration than for any direct mining work

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY.—The follow. ing is an extract from a letter received in this city, dated Murneesboro. It is written by a member of

Another letter, from a soldier at Newport News, Bays:

At the same time, I do not doubt the great majority of officers and men are opposed heart and soul to the action of their Representatives at home. From all I lead in the papers, I am led to believe there is a strong reaction in the North taking place. I trust and hope my impression may be correct. If only the people—the undivided people of the free States—gave the army an earnest sympathy and hearty support—if only they would agree on this point, establish the Union, and for that be willing to sacrifice any party, any man, any institution, save icligion itself, to conquer all prejudices, to lay aside all jealousies, I teel assured, we, of the army, feel assured fnot many months would pass ere law and justice would reign over all the land.

With or without this unanimous sympathy, the army will fight, as it ever has fought, bravely and well, and though our prospects are not the brightest

now, it must, under God, conquer rebellion and establish union.

The army is rapidly being rid of officers who cannot "conscientiously" fight since the first of January, 1863, and I think the cause will not suffer without them. I can't but believe that in many cases in the army conscience means cowardice.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863. U. S. Senate-Extra Session. On the meeting of the Senate to-day, the body immediately proceeded to an executive session.

The President of the United States having no fur.

ther communication to make, as was ascertained by a committee appointed to wait upon him, it was agreed that the Senate shall adjourn without day Departure of Secretary Chase for New The Secretary of the Treasury left this morning

for New York. It is believed that Secretary Chase visits New York to make a loan of fifty millions of lollars, which is required for the payment of adjudi Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate to-day confirmed the following nomi nations for officers in the Revenue Cutter Service,

under the act of February 4th, last:

under the act of February 4th, last:

TO BE OAFTAINS.—John A. Webster, George Walden, Henry B. Nones, A. V. Frazer, Douglas Ottinger, Thomas Sands, Francis Martin, Stephen Cornell, John McGowan, George Clarke, John Raunce, John S. Chaddock, John A. Webster, Jr., John Carson, Amasa L. Hyde, George R. Sitcer, Gilbert Knnpp, D. C. Constable, John M. Jones, Thomas M. Dungan.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—James D. Usher, Benj, F. Kellum, Richard A. Morsel, Anson S. Rogers, Alfred B. Davis, Alvan A. Fengar, John F. Schultz, J. Wall Wilson, Robert H. Travers, Timothy Treadway. Schultz, J. Wall Wilson, Robert H. Travers, Timothy Treadway.

To he Second Lieutenants.—John G. Bond, Daniel D. Tompkins, James M. Seldon, John E. Wilson, Henry O. Porter, Edward A. Freeman, Samuel C. Colesberry, John G. Baker, Samuel S. Warner, Henry J. Benson, Robert S. Ralston, Theodore N. Spencer, Joseph Amazeen.

To he Third Lieutenants.—Thomas W. Lay, Charles F. Shoemeker, Thomas Moffit, Martin Phillips, Frank Barr, Henry D. Hall, C. Everett Webster, Augustus G. Carry, Hugh R. Graham, Martin C. Rogers, Daniel B. Hodson, Wm. C. Piggott, Wm. E. Holloway, Wentworth S. Simmons, Cyrus W. Pease, George Walden, Edward D. Dickergon, David Ritchie, E. C. Gardner.

of the Court of Claims.

f the Court of Claims. Charles F. Estee to he Denuty Commissioner of John W. Roursy, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Laguayra. Charles M. Proctor, of Maine, to be Consul at Juaysquil. Hanson A. Risley, of New York, to be Consul at Hanson A. Risley, of Alex Kingston, Jamaica.
B. O'Duncan, of South Carolina, to be Consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden.
Edward Conner, of California, to be Consul at Guaymas.

Dolphus S. Payne, of New York, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Idaho.

Elias Perkins, of Connecticut, to be Consul at Lahania, Sandwich Islands.

UNDER THE ACT TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF Colonel Joseph G. Totten to be brigadier general and chief engineer.
Lieutenant Colonels Thayer, De Russey, and Bachete to be colonels.
Majors Bowman, Barnard, Callom, Benham, Majors Bowman, Barnard, Callom, Benham, Humphreys, and Macombe to be lieutenant colonels. Captains Kurtz, Alexander, Albert Reynolds, Wm. F. Smith, Hunt, Stuart, Blunt, Foster, and Duane, to be Majors.

First Lieutenants Craightell, Comstock, Wheeler, Weitzel, Houston, McAllister, Elliott, Palfrey, Robb, Putnam, Paine, Merrill, Reese, McFarland, Purdy, Cross, and Bower, to be Captains.

Second Lieutenants O'Roorke, Farquaher, Dutton, McKenzie, Gillespie, Burr, Oughs, Sulter, Smith, Mansfield, and Wharton, to be First Lieutenants.

Wm. Scholan, of Kansas, to be Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. Wm. Scholan, of Kansas, to be Assistant Adjutant Georeral of Volunteers.
Private George Lancaster, of the 17th Regiment of Infantry, to be second lieutenant.
Holmes Hare, of Illinois, to be assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of captain. Lieut. Wolcott, of the 41st Regiment of Ohio volunteers, to be additional quartermaster of volunteers. Captains Moulton, Insley, and Ekin, assistant quartermasters of volunteers, have been confirmed as assistant quartermasters in the army, with the rank of captains, to fill vacancies.
Other minor military confirmations were made, and the appointments of about fifty hospital chaplains were acted on.
To be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.—Lieut. Col. Alfred W. Ellet, Ool. Alfred T. A. Tobit, 1st New Jersey Volunteers, from November 29, 1862, Col. George L. Andrews, 2d. Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, from November 10, 1862, To be Major Generals.—Brig. Gen. Fredk.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.—Brig. Gen. Fredk. Steele, of New York Volunteers, from November 29, 1862.

Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of the United States Volunteers, from September 17, 185.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Col. James Nagle, of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

eers. Col. Thomas Welsh, of the 45th Pennsylvania Vo-Col. Robt. B. Potter, of the 51st Volunteers. Col. Francis L. Vinton, of the 43d New York Col. Albert C. Payne, of the 4th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Col. Isaac Wistar, of the 71st Pennsylvania,
Volunteers, from November 29th, 1862.
Col. Joseph R. West, of the 1st California Volunteers, from November 29th, 1862.
Col. Alexander Hays, of the 6sd — Volunteers,
from Sept. 29, 1862.

Chicago Commercial Convention. In pursuance of a call published in the Chronicle, neeting was held at Willard's Hotel on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of choosing delegates from this district to the National Commercial Convention, which is to be held in Chicago in June next. The meeting was organized by the choice of B. F. James, Esq., chairman, and Robert H. Morris and W. O. Stoddard secretaries. The following is the list of delegates

lieve, as you have in the creed of the ist of delegates:

Hon. Robert J. Walker,
Gen. S. P. Heintzelman,
Prof. James Henry,
Fred. W. Seward,
W. P. Bole,
W. W. Dananhower,
Col. James B. Fry,
Admiral A. H. Foote,
F. P. Blair,
Robert H. Morris,
Gov. A. W. Randall,
John W. Forney,
F. P. Stanton,
S. P. Hanscom,
J. M. Merriam,
Hon. Richard Wallach,
J. L. Hays. Hon. Edward Bates, Hon. B. F. James, Gen. J. G. Totten, James M. Edmonds, Col. Steven H. Long, Admiral J. A. Dahlgren, torre, ace White, Judge Andrew Wylie, Dr. Ray,

Feeling for the Union in Germany. The following is an extract from the letter referred to by Ex-Governor Wright in his speech at Musical U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Jan. 26, 1863. The middle classes in Germany, since the proclamation of emancipation, manifest for us a great degree of sympathy. Hearing that our soldiers needed socks, and our wounded men lint, and linen bandages, they are sending in those articles to me in great quantities. I shipped some three weeks since about one thousand pounds of lint and linen—and on Friday last over four thousand pounds of lint, &c., for the use of the sick and wounded.

I have also sent a large amount of woolen socks. These things are the gifts of friends and relatives of Germans who are fighting in the Union army, and are contributed more or less from every town in Darmstadt, Baden, Hesse Cassel, etc. J. R. McDonald & Co. pay all freight on the some from Hamburg to New York. * * * I could, if desired, send over in one month more than twenty-five thousand veteran soldiers to add to our army, and I could do it, too, without any violation of the neutrality laws of the country. My office has been thronged with men desirous of entering our army to fight for the restoration of the Union. Many of these men were

in the Crimean and Italian wars.

WM. W. MURPHY. To Hon. Jos. A. WRIGHT, U. S. Senate, Wash-Admiral Porter's Narrative of the Construction and Career of his "Dummy Monitor."

urder a heavy five for an nour, and aristed down safely to the lower mouth, of the canal, where she was tucked into an eddy. The rebels were completely deceived by her. As soon as they saw her by daylight they ôpenéd on her again with all the guns they could bring to bear, but without a shot hitting her to do any harm, for the shot went through one side and came out the other, without causing the vessel to sink, as she was full of water already. Our scidiers shouted and laughed like mad, but the laugh was somewhat against them when, at daylight, we discovered the ram Queen of the West lying at Warrenton; and the question at once arose what had happened to the Indianola. Had the two rams soulk her or captured her in the engagement we had heard the night before? One or two of the soldiers got the Monitor out in the stream, and let her go down on the ram Queen. All the forts commenced firing and signalizing, and as the Monitor approached her, the ram turned tail and ran down the river as fast as she could go, the Monitor after her, making all the speed that was given her by a five-knot current. The forts at Warrenton fired bravely and rapidly, and it was reported that they hit our Blonitor in a very vulnerable spot.

Revenue Board. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—The Ericsson, rom Hilton Head, came up Hampton Roads last vening, passing the guard boat, and turned about and went to sea again without communicating with the shore. the shore.

A military commission is in session at Norfolk,
Va., for the trial of Alexander Spence, charged with firing buildings. It is composed of Lieutenant Colonel Z. P. Boyer, 173d Pennsylvania Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Guion, 148th New York; Major J. F. Bates, 99th New York; Major John A The rebel General Longstreet's headquarters are t Petersburg, Va. He has 18,000 troops twelve niles this side, between there and Blackwater. s said that they do not intend to make an attack The steamer Adela has just come up the Roads.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Battle on the Yazoo River-Seven Thou-sand Rebels Captured-More Rumors of Rebel Raids. CINCINNATI, March 13.—A special despatch from demphis, to the Gazette, gives a report of a fight on he Yazoo river, and the capture of seven thousand ebel prisoners and eight transports. No particulars of the affair are given.

A letter from Florence, Ala., to the Mobile Regiser, says that "Wayne county, in that State, is full of renegades, styling themselves Union men, who had been joined by deserters from the Southern army. They have become more formidable than

Much excitement was created in Cairo yesterday y reports of the capture of Forts Henry and Done on by the rebels.

There is no news from Vicksburg of interest. CINCINNATI, March 13.—The Commercial has a rumor, telegraphed from Cairo, that the rebels have repossessed Forts Donelson and Henry. Though it mergency. The Gazelle has received a report from Memphis hat General Grant has captured Yazoo city, toether with seven thousand prisoners and eight

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ree of The Press.] FRANKLIN, Tenn., March 10 THE RECENT DISASTER. disaster which has taken pace near here, I ampre-pared to transmit you the following, which is re-I was in Murfreesboro when the fight took place, I was in numreesooro when the agnt took place, but was compelled to go by the way of Nashville to reach Franklin with safety.

Upon my arrival at Nashville I learned enough to suggest a letter, which I immediately sent you, containing, necessarily, one or two mistakes.
WHO WAS TO BLAME? As far as General Gilbert is concerned, notwith-

standing those who are best informed say no blame can be attached to him in this case, he is of trifling account, and has but few friends in this army, I can assure you.

In this affair the officers in this command censure Colonel Coburn (33d Indiana), commanding brigade, and defend General Gilbert. Colonel Coburn evidently wished to make a mark, and failed to telegraph to Gilbert, who, however, would have reinforced him reluctantly, as his deser-tion of Franklin would have been deemed imprudent, owing to the nature of his military situation.

AN AMBUSCADE. The National froops were drawn into an ambusde, and most fearfully whipped. The advance skirmished slightly, until reaching Tompkins' Station, when the rebels pounced down upon them from two roads, protected by three batteries masked upon similar number of slight elevations. Our troops were thrown into confusion, but rallied and fought splendidly. But the rebels came pouring in by the wo roads from Spring Hill, and our men were force

o succumb. THE REBEL FORCE. The rebel force actually engaged numbered about twelve thousand, comprising two regiments of Indians. The rebel generals engaged were Forrest, Haines, Wheeler, Armstrong, and Whitfield. OUR FORCES AND LOSSES. The Federal force numbered about three thousand nen, about half of whom were placed hors de combat. Baird. The following is an accurate list of the loss: Killed 65

vounded, and have hurried their prisoners to Chat-The rebels concede a loss of a hundred killed on their side, but decline giving a figure of their WHAT BRAGG IS TRYING TO DO. By what we can learn, there is a large rebel force at Spring Hill, and it seems to be universally believed that Bragg is massing his left with the inten-tion of turning our right. Should such an event suc-

cessfully take place, the Army of the Cumberland would be placed in a perilous situation. OUR TROOPS REINFORCED. Heavy reinforcements have been sent from Murreesboro and Nashville, and we look for a spirited engagement to-day or to-morrow. Before this reaches you, if we are permitted to use As your readers are unacouninted with the new base of operations, a sketch of the localities will be

THE THEATRE OF WAR. Franklin, situated on Harpeth river, eighteen nites south of Nashville, is the county seat of Wiliamson county, and is the centre of a rich and ferlimestone region, finely timbered, and admirably watered. Franklin had a population, before the var, of fifteen hundred, and was considered one of he most charming villages of the State. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad passes through the place, and furnished easy access to all parts of the country, North and South. In the commencement of our troubles, the sentiment of the county and own was largely Union, but so thorough was the hange, that, in the election of June, 1861, there but twenty-eight votes cast, out of a voting opulation of over 2,000, against separation lin number less than a dozen, but certainly they are of the genuine stamp. Thompson's Station is ten miles south of Franklin, on the railroad, and near he pike, and is in a fertile valley, surrounded by commanding hills, upon which the rebels had skilfully posted their artillery. It is a shipping point of some importance, large quantities of tobacco and cotton finding their way to market from this point. Spring Hill, three miles farther south, is in the edge of Maury county, and is now the headquarters of Van Doin. It is ten miles from Columbia, which is on the south bank of Duck river. It is a town of some size, having before the war a population of 3,500. Duck river is a stream of considerable size, draining a large and fertile section of country, and

ver this river are all destroyed, and the rebels now ise a pontoon bridge at Columbia. Return of Gen. Granger-Flight of the Re-Alarming Reports from the South-A Planter's Story. Cincinnati, March 13.—Gen. Granger's forces, ent in pursuit of Vam Dorn, returned to Franklin, Tennessee, on Wednesday. The rebels have fled beyond Duck river. There were several cavalry kirmishes, and some 300 ragged fellows were picked Rebel advices show that in northern Alabama the oyalists are giving the rebels a deal of trouble. surprises, skirmishes, and all the incidental horrors of a neighborhood war are constantly occurring. CINCINNATI, March 13 .- A gentleman who left Savannah on the 20th ult. arrived here yesterday. He is a planter and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He reports that the rebels are massing two immense armies in Tennessee, one to hold Rosecrans in check, while the other flanks him, enters Kentucky, and marches directly on Cincinnati and Lonisville. They are only waiting for the rivers to fall and the roads to dry to begin their movements. He also save that it is the general talk in the South that a fleet of ten iron-clad steamers will be ready in

emptying into the Tennessee river. The bridges

novement on Kentucky. ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

foreign ports this month, with which the rebels put

pose to clear the Mississippi, and co-operate in the

Our Union Friends in Arkansas Chastis the Rebels-Stardy Fight near Arkadel-phia-The Rebels Discomfited by a Noble Baud of Unionists, &c. FAVETTEVILLE, Ark., March 12.—Capt. Brown, a Union man from Arkadelphia, has just arrived at this post. He had eighty-three men in the mountains on White river, near Arkadelphia, where his little command were attacked on Sunday, the 15th of February last. The fight lasted from sunrise till noon, when the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of sixteen killed and twelve wounded. Capt. Brown lost two killed and four wounded. Capt, Brown brought in some recruits for the 1st Arkansas infantry.

Captain Vanderpool came in vesterday with two

STATES IN REBELLION.

All Quiet at Charleston, Vicksburg, and the South-The Expected Federal Demonstrations on the Coart. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. March 13 .- The Richmond Examiner and Dispatch of the 12th have been received here. They contain no news of interest from Charleston, Vicksburg, or Port Hudson. A despatch from Charleston, dated the 11th, says all was quiet there. The city was full of rumors of an impending attack, but nothing authentic was The Dispatch, in its leader, speaks discouragingly of the prospects of obtaining food, and says the impresement of flour and grain by the Government iscourages its production. The Examiner contains an announcement that General Beauregard has revoked all furloughs, and ecalled absentees to their posts. From Cairo-Reported Capture of a

CAIRO, March 13.-Memphis papers of the 11th have been received. They contain nothing later from below. It is reported that Colonel Richardson a noted guerilla chief, and four hundred of his men, were esptured at Covington Bend on Monday, a Federal force having surrounded them. Fire at Fort McHenry. BALTIMORE, March 13.—A fire took place in Fort McHenry this morning, destroying the officers' quarters. Several officers lost their baggage and other private property. The origin of the fire was accidental.

Guerilla Band.

EUROPE.

The Australasian at New York. NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., via Queenstown on the 1st, arrived at this port to-night. The Polish question was the all-absorbing tonic of interest, excluding almost the affairs attending the American rebellion. In the British House of Commons the policy of Russia was strongly de-nounced. The movements of the insurgents continue in Poland with unabated zeal.

The response of Mr. Seward to the mediation proposed by the French Emperor has been published, and produces in general unfavorable comment.

The ministerial crisis in the Spanish Cabinet still continued. ontinued. The London Times says that Mr. Seward, if not preternaturally right, is comprehensibly wrong; and, after criticistic and dissenting from his view of fifthirs, asys that he is at least consistent with all that he has written from the commencement of the rebellion; but whether he is consistent with the facts, the Times would rather leave events to decide.

cide.

The Morning Post treats the subject with much bitterness. It books upon the letter of Mr. Seward in reply as a mere piece of buncombe; but, emanating, as it does, from the Washington Cabinet, it is "truly incredible," according to the Post, "that that body should have sunk so low as to endorse so much arrant falschood and absurd nonsense."

The London Morning Sur, on the other hand, praises the despatch of Mr. Seward, and considers that it is unanswerable in argument. It shows that It shows that can have the least hope of acceptance from the Ame can Government. It is stated that the Confederate loan has all been It is stated that the Confederate loan has all been freely taken in the Continental markets.

The captains of the relief ships George Griswold, Achilles, and Hope, were entertained at a grand banquet by the mayor of Liverpool, during which friendly speeches were freely interchanged. The consul of Dudley, in a speech, asserted that it was the earnest desire of the American Government as well as the people to perpetuate amicable relations with England.

The Princess Alexandra had left Copenhagen for England, and was received with great celat along the entire route. ie entire route. The claims of the British Government against Brain England.

An important debate had taken place on the subject in the British House of Commons, in which all the speakers condemned the policy of Russia; but the future action of the English Government was left untrammeted by any resolution.

FRANCE.

The feeling in Paris continued decidedly in favor f the Poles; but the general impression was that he diplomatic measures already inaugurated would uffice for a settlement of the difficulty. An important debate was progressing in the Prussian Chambers on the neutrality of that Government. The policy of the Government in interfering was vehemently attacked by many of the speakers. M. Bismark defended the course of the Government. It is asserted that the reports as to the terms of the convention with Russia are mythical. No troops are to be allowed to pass the frontiers of Prussia without the express consent of the Government. POLAND.

The despatches show a continued if not increasing activity on the part of the insurgents.

Engagements had taken place at various places with varying successes. A report was current that General Klapka had gone to join the insurgents. The veteran general, Dembinski, had also left Paris for Poland. The total force of the insurgents was estimated at 45,000; but no single corps numbers more than 3,000.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the authorities at Warsaw to suppress the insurrection in Poland, at any price of blood or treasure, within thirty days.

SPAIN. POLAND. SPAIN. SPAIN.

A ministerial crisis had taken place at Madrid. Señoz Narvaer was at lirst spoken of as the successor of O'Donneil, but at the latest advices he was out of favor, and M. Mayans and Concha had been summoned to the palace.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.—Shirtings are quiet, exchange 2s. 3½d., freights to London 100s.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.—Ootton goods are active, but cotton is dull; exchange 2s. 1½d.

THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, March I.—In the Steel Ex-LONDON, Sunday, March I.—In the Stock Exchange yesterday (Saturday) Consols, after official hours, were quoted at 92%@93%.

In the Paris Bourse, Rentes opened at 69f.55c.
A Cabinet council was held yesterday afterneon.
The drawing room held on behalf of her Majesty, by the Princess Royal, was most numerously attended.

tended.

The carpenters engaged in erecting seats around
St. Paul's have struck for higher wages, but the
contractors refused to comply with their terms.
The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News
announces that the French Government has received announces unter the French Government has received the most embarrassing news from Mexico. General Forey says he despairs of taking. Puebla without a much greater army, and calls for large re-inforcements ITALY. was continued.

The Minister of Finance gave an explanation of the financial condition of the country.

The Chamber has passed a bill authorizing the Government to contract a loan. SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Marquis of Bereb has been charged with the formation of a new Ministry, Rumors are current that Senors Mayans and Caravano will enter the Cabinet. There is no longer any question of Marshal Narvaez beingicalled upon to form an administration. RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Feb. 23.—The Frank-fort Journal of to-day states that the form of con-vention between Russia and Prussia, as drawn up at St. Petersburg, had been considered by the Ber-lin Cabinet. It was decided to be too general in its character, and the Prussian Government had re-quested that its bearings should be more distinctly defined. The same paper states that the desire of Prussia has led to further negotiations, which are, most likely, not yet concluded.

PRUSSIA AND POLAND.

Berlin, Saturday, Feb. 28.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the debate on the affairs of Poland was continued.

Herr Simson vehemently attacked the policy of the Government, asking, if the re-establishment of Poland would be a misfortune for Prussia, what more ill-advised steps could be taken by the Government than to supply the Western Powers with the pretence of getting up a European question.

Herr Von Sybell said it appeared that Count Bernstoff, the Prussian Ambassadur in London, had not been made fully acquainted with the contents of the convention between Prussia and Russia, and this circumstance had given rise to a dangerous deception of Europe. Never before had a more unjustifiable game been played with the interests of the country. Herr Von Sybell concluded by saying that we desire to preserve "the country to our king and the king to our country." The motion of Herr Horerbeek and Carlowitz, recommending neutrality on the Polish question, and asking that both the Horerbeck and Carlowitz, recommending neutrality on the Polish question, and asking that both the Russian soldiers and Polish insurgents should be disarmed on entering the Prussian territory, was put and adopted, with a slight modification of the wording, by a vote of 246 to 57.

THE JOURNEY CO. put and adopted, with a slight modification of the wording, by a vote of 246 to 57.

THE JOURNEY OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

BERLIN; Feb. 28—Evening.—Prince Albert of Prussia, nephew of the King, will leave this evening for Minden, to receive Her Royal Highness, the Princess Alexandra.

Sir Andrew Buchanane, the British ambassador at Berlin, and Lady Buchanane, will likewise proceed to Minden, and accompany Her Royal Highness to the Belgium frontier.

MADRID, Feb. 28—The Ministry has been announced, as follows:

Minister of War and the Colonies—Duero.

"Foreign Affairs—Passada Herrera.

"Intrior—Canovas.

"Intrior—Canovas.

"Intrior—Canovas.

"Intrior—Lonovas.

"Intrior—Lonovas.

"Intrior—Lonovas.

"Intrior—Lonovas.

"Intrior—Lonovas.

"Marine—Jubala.

"Intrior—Lonovas.

"Rarine—Jubala.

"Hoblic Works—Luhan.

Liverrool. March 1—Evening.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have carried a resolution in favor of neutrality with the affairs of Poland by a large majority.

It is reported that the Russians have been again severely beaten.

On the Paris Bourse Rentes closed at 68@55L

.11 is reported that the Russians have been again severely beaten.
On the Paris Bourse Rentes closed at 69@551.
Cracow, Feb. 28.—The Czm of to day announces that the Russians have been beaten by Langiceriez, near Malagoszec, after an engagement which lasted for five hours. The town was laid in ruins.
London, Feb. 28.—The Bombay and Calcutta mails reached Suez last evening.
CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.—Shirtings are firm, but there is little doing. Copper Sheathing is higher. Indigo is improving. Rice is higher. Jute firm and active. Exchange on London 28 361.
BOMBAY, Feb. 12.—Freights on Cotton to Liverpool 75 shillings. Exchange on London 28 1361.
Commercial Intelligence.

To shillings. Exchange on London 2s 1/6d.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverrool, Feb. 28—Cotton.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 50,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market is quiet. Breadstants are flat. The usual authorities report Flour very dull, and 6d lower. Wheat heavy, and declined 3644 on the week; red Westen 18-6018 7d; red Southern 98-60498 fd; white Visiter Nestern 18-6018 6d; white Southern 18-6018 6d.

26-60396 dd. and 36964 lower; mixed 28-946/28s; white 206@308 6d.
PROVISIONS continue dull. The clienlars report Beef with a downward tendency, and quotations 28 6d lower. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon easier. Lard quiet but steady. Butter very dull. Tallow quiet.
PRODUCE.—Sugar declining. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Petroleum quiet, and very dull. Spirits of Turpentine inactive at 120s. Rosin is quoted at 25s@26s 6d for commou. inactive at 120s. Hosin is quoted at 25s@25s 6d for commou.

LONDON MARKETS.— Breadstuffs declining; Sugar steady; Coffee advancing; Rice steady; Tea firm; Tallow quier; Rosin dull; Snirits of Turpentine firmer.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols \$25@25s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad shares 41k, 240k; 5c cent. discount; Eric Railroad 41k, 24k; 5k; HAVRE MARKETS, Feb. 25.—Cotton has a downward tendency; sales of the week 6,000 bates, one-half on future delivery; New Orleans Bas 23f. Stock in port 57,000 bates.

There is a small stock of Breadstuffs on hand, and the prices are fully supported. 7,000 bales. There is a small stock of Breadstuffs on hand, and the rices are fully supported. Trade in the interior is stagnant.

The French in Mexico. SAN FRANCISCO, March 13 .- Advices from the City of Mexico to the 19th of February state that no It was estimated that there were 34,000 Mexican soldiers centered at that point, while 50,000 more were in the neighborhood. The city of Mexico and the fortifications of that ctiy were being greatly strengthened. The arsenal was engaged during the day and night in manufacturing the best rifled cannon and other improved in plemeuts of war. The troops were generally well armed and equipped, and apparently capable of making a formidable esistance to the farther aggressions of the French The New Hampshire Election.

Boston, March 13.—A despatch from the office of the Concord (N.-H.) Statesman gives returns from all of the towns of New Hammblire, except thirteen, which gave last year 414 votes for Berry and 614 for Clark. Taking that vote for a basis, the majority in the State against the Democratic candidate is about 760. by about 500 majority.

The Governor's Council stands three Republicans nd two Democrats. In the Legislature, the Senate stands nine Republicaus and three Democrats, and in the House the Republicans will have from forty-five to fifty ma-Brigham Young Arrested for Polygamy. SALT LAKE CITY, March 10.—Judge Kinney this day issued a writ against Brigham Young, under the polygamy act of Congress. United States Marsha Gibbs served it without the aid of posse. The writ was responded to, and the defendant personally appeared in court. After a preliminary investigation, the judge held him in two thousand dollars bail, which was promptly given. vhich was promptly given. Union Meeting at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK (N. J.) March 13.—A Union meeting, under the auspices of the Union League, was held in this city to-night. The speakers were Senator Wright, of Indians, Governor Johnson, of Tennesee; Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; and Hon. James Wadsworth, of New York. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Governor Johnson and Mr. Maynard were received with special applause. Execution of a Murderer. WHEELING, March 13.—Robert G. Poole was exe-uted to-day, for the murder of Adam Buch, in this ity, in the month of August last. Burning of a Paper Mill. New Haven, March 13.—The paper mill at Seymour was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 13, 1863.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Petitions. Messrs. N CHOLS and RIDG WAY presented [petitions from physicians and practitioners of dentistry in Philadelphia, asking for the incorporation of the Philadelphia bents! College.

Mr. REILLY, three romonstrances against permitting corporations to hold lands for mining purposes; also, a netition in favor of a National Convention.

Mr. HIESTAND, the memorial of members of the medical profession of Lancastor city, for the passage of the bill to facilitate anatomical researches. Bills Introducedi. Mr. REIJLY, a bill to incorporate the Keystone Gold and Silver Mining Company,
Mr. McSHERRY, a bill to incorporate the Inland Tele-Mr. HIESTAND, a bill to extend to the cities of Harrisstor professional thieves and buttoms requesting the biladelphia.

Mr. LaMBERTON, joint resolutions requesting the overnor to ask for the return of the Pennsylvania Regrave Corps to this State, for the purpose of recruiting its Resolution. Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution providing for after acon sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays, for the consideration of private bills, which was agreed to. sideration of private bills, which was agreed to.

Rills Considered.

The supplement to the free banking law, authorizing banks to deposit stocks to double the amount of their capital stock, and to receive, from the Auditor Genorathe par value of said stocks in notes for circulation, came up in order on second reading.

The nending question was on the amendment to include stocks of the United States, which was agreed to.

The bill then passed finally.

Mr. CLYMER called up the bill imposing a special tax in the township of Ponn and horough of Bernville, Bucks country, for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

Paissed finally

in the township of Penn and borough of Bernville, Bucks county, for the payment of bounties to volunteers. Passed finally. Mr. CONMELL called up the bill relative to the Monnmental Building and Loan Association. Passed finally, Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill to execut from taxation the house and grounds of the sisters of St. Joseph, at Chesinut Hill. Passed finally, Mr. HIESTAND called up the supplement to the borough of Marietta. Passed.

Also, the bill to extend to the cities of Harrisburg and Laneaster the provisions of the act for the arrest of professional thieves; which passed finally.

Mr. SERILLL called up the bill to establish a free bridge at Penrose Ferry, which passed finally.

Mr. MREBULL called up the bill relative to the Tyrone and Clearfield Kailroad Company, which passed finally.

Mr. MOTT called up the bill relating to the charter of the Jefferson Railroad Company, which passed finally.

Mr. NICHOLS called up the bill to exempt from taxation the Spring Garden and Moyamensing Literary Institutes. Trased finally.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

The House was called to order at 10% A. M. by Speaker Bills Introduced. nt in Philadelphia. In WEI DNER, a sumplement to the act incorporating East Penpsylvania Rallroad, (allowing an extension the road to the Pelaware river, with six mile ranches.)
Mr. BECK, an act to incorporate the Williamsport
assenger Railroad Company.
Mr. NEIMAN, an act for the consolidation of the loans
(Bangalyana) Pennsylvania.
Mr. COGHRAN, an act to allow civil causes to be tried ithout jury by agreement among the parties in Philadelphia.

Also, an act paying the revenue commissioners \$6 per dien, with mileage and expenses.

The bill was considered, and Mr. KAINE moved to amend by inserting \$5 per diem.

Mr. RITTER moved to amend by making it \$4.

Finally it was fixed at \$5, and the bill passed.

Mr. JOSEPHS, an act to authorize the Harmony Fire Company to self out their interest in the Fire Association. ilation.

Mr. RAINE stated that he had read "an act relative to public amusements in Philadelphia" at the request of Mr. Moore, who was temporarily absent.

General Appropriation Bill. The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the general appropriation bill, Mr. Jackson, c Sullivan, in the chair. Sundry amendments wer

ade. Among other amendments, Mr. BARGER moved to ppropriate \$5,000 to St. Joseph's Hospital, which was agreed to.
Mr. JOSEPHS moved to appropriate \$5,000 to St.
Vincent's Home. Not agreed to. Adjourned.
AFTERNOON SESSION. AFTERINOON SESSION.

The House reconvened at half-past two o'clock P. M., when the consideration of the Annual Appropriation Bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The 25th section being before the committee, the amendment of Mr. Kaine, to add an appropriation of \$5,000 for a residence for the resident physician and officers of the Western Hersitel was arreed to or the resident Action of the resident Action of the REX moved to amend by striking out nineteen, and inserting ten, thousand dollars for the new Dixmon fospital.

Dr. PATTON opposed the amendment. He thought hat the House might put implicit confidence in the asthe House might put implicit confidence in the astituse of the officers of the institution. The amendment of Mr. Rex was finally lost. The 25th section was agreed to. The 25th section was agreed to. The 25th section was also agreed to. The 25th section was also agreed to. The 25th section (appropriating \$20,000 to the Philadelia School of Design for Women) was read in. Shifth, of Philadelphia, moved to amend, by iking out twenty and inserting thirty thousand lars.

ars.

LABAR moved to amend the amendment, by ining out the whole section (which was declared out the was declared out the way are the way i order). Mr. REX moved to amend the amendment, by striking ut the thirty and inserting in lieu thereof five thousand dollars.
Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, spoke at len port of the wants of woman, appealing to the feelings of the Honse, reciting some of the benefits of this institu-tion. He said that through it hundreds of women had been saved from the grave of eternal degradation, and that if it were properly encouraged it would save thou-sands more. This institution was to give employment to indigent women, and it is the women of employment that has always tempted the women of our land to im-properates. that has always tempted the women of our land to improper acts.

Mr. SMITH having withdrawn his amendment,
Mr. REX moved to amend, by striking out twenty and inserting five thousand dollars.
Mr. TRIMMER opposed the appropriation. He did not believe that this was the proper way to ameliorate the condition of woman. He would vote for an appropriation of twice the amount to the common schools of Philadelphia—because there was the only proper place for the virtuous cultivation of woman.

After fourther debate, in which Messrs. Smith, (Philadelphia), Rex. (Montgomery), Labar, Lee, Huston, Gillillan, Vincent, and others participated, the amendment was lost—yeas 17, nays 39.

Mr. REX moved to amend by having the sum deducted from the funds of the common schools of Philadelphia, which was lost, and the original section was agreed to.

The 39th section was read, (nowiding for an approximate the sum of the common schools of the sum deliping, which has agreed to.

The 19th section was read, (providing for an appropriation to the common and Normal schools of Pennappropriations to different normal beloves, where the process of the Min TWITCHELL moved to amend by inserting an appropriation of \$8.000 to the Millerwille Normal string, securing to the best of the institution, securing to the state the benefit of the appropriations.

appropriations.

After a slight modification and further discussion, the After a slight modification and further discussion, the amendment passed, as follows:

"And the sum of five thousand dollars to the State Normal School of the Second district, in the county of Lancaster, but that heither of the State Normal Schools shall alienate nor divert to any other uses than those provided by act of May 20, 1837, any of the real or personal property belonging to said schools, without first reimbursing to the State the whole amount of any appropriations that have been, or may be, made for their use and benefit; and that, in case either of the said schools shall have issued stocks upon which dividends may be declared, that before any part of the appropriation hereby made shall be paid, the trustees of such school or schools shall produce to the State Superintendent good and sufficient vouchers that an amount equal to the appropriation hereby made has been cancel ed by the lolders of such stock or stocks." only good and sourcess, voices that an amount expansion to the appropriation hereby made has been cancelled by the helders of such stock or stocks."

The 30th, 31st, 323, 333, 34th 35th, and 36th sections were read and agreed to.

The 37th section was read, and on motion of Mr. KAINE; was amended, instructing the State Treasurer not tapay George Bergner, publisher of the Record, for matter used more than once.

The 35th, 35th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, and 50th sections were read and agreed to.

47th, 48th, 49th, and 59th sections were read and agreed. The 51st section, providing an appropriation of \$40, 000 for an extension of the State Capitol Buildings, was dehated at length. Messrs. HOPKINS of Washington, and VINGENT of Eire, opposing the section, the latter gentleman urging that for the past interest on the sum proposed to be appropriated (amounting in the first year to \$2,500), a temporery building could be erected to accommodate the inilitary departments, which would leave sufficient accommodations in the main building for the Legislature: and Messrs. KAINE, NEHMAN, and others, favoring the section. The vote being taken, the yeas were \$1, nays \$7. So the section was lost.

The \$2d, \$34h, \$54h, \$55h, and \$56h sections were read and agreed to. and agreed to.
The House then adjourned until Monday evening at 7%

THE CITY.

biennial oration was last night delivered by Rev. Kingston Goddard, before the Philomathean Society, at the University of Pennsylvania. The hall in which it was delivered was graced with an ample sufficiency in the way of audience. The Rev. Kingston Goddard made his appearance on the platform at about half past eight o'clock. The hour anounced on the cards of admission was eight. Having been introduced by Professor Goodwin, Provost f the Faculty, the lecturer explained the cause of his failure in punctuality. At five in the afternoon he had received a note, dated at the hall of the Phichairman of the committee, and stating that the oration, owing to unforeseen circumstances, would be postponed until the ensuing Friday. That note, the lecturer stated, was a forgery, and the fact was his apology. It merely remained for him to state his complete conviction that no one connected with he University of Pennsylvania could have perpetrated such an outrage.

The speaker then proceeded with his oration. In its introduction, its mode of procedure, and peroration, the essay, if such it may be called, was clear in thought and expression, and happily varied in illustration. The choice of a profession, the qualities necessary to procure success, and efforts requisite to maintain it, were discussed broadly. Examples were drawn from history and biography, the results of well-directed effort were delineated, and the aphorism illustrated that

"A just experience learns, in every soil, That those who teach must govern those who toil." The lecture was listened to with frequent applause and uninterrupted interest. The band present exe cuted in good style some patriotic airs. AN ATTRACTIVE ESTABLISHMENT. -Among the many new establishments recently located on Chestnut street, which attract more than usual attention from passers by, is the mammoth carpel emporium of Reeve L. Knight & Son, at No. 807 bove Eighth. This well-known establishment, until late, was at 262 South Second street, but or ecount of the great increase in business, the firm removed to their present location—theold place still The store on Chestnut street is one of the largest

and finest of its kind in the city, being stocked with a variety of carpets, oil cloths, mattings, feathers mattresses, and bedding, seldom seen at any one establishment. The assortment of carpets range is about 760.

The total vote cast this year was shout 66,500. At the election of last year it was 62,600.

For Congress, in the First district, Marcy (Dem.) has from 60 to 75 majority.

In the Second district, Rolling (Rep.) has about distance much resemble, in appearance, an oil paint from the ordinary rag carpet to the finest medallion delicate texture, and containing figures which at a distance much resemble, in appearance, an oil paint-300 majority.

In the Third district, Patierson (Rep.) is elected ing, The whole stock is one which would amuse and instruct merely to examine. SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE. - Parties who have contracted to deliver coal at Beaufort Fortress Monroe Port Royal, and other place on the Southern coast, now in loyal hands, have for some time past been suspected by the custom-house authorities at this port, of having swindled the Gocomment. The nian musned has been to delive

he bulk of the cargo at the appointed place, and after collecting the money for the whole, and freight upon it, to bring back a portion and sell it at our wharves. Mr. David Toy, an inspector of customs, seized, within a day or two, a vessel lying at the wharf which had on board ten tons of coal. which had been brought back from Beaufort. The captain of the vessel admitted that the Government had paid for the coal and freight upon it to South Carolina, and that he (the captain) had brought it back and sold it here. Mr. Wm. B. Thomas, the collector of the port, confiscated the coal, and on Wednesday it was banded to the Volunteer Refresh ment Saloons, according to his directions. The aptain said he had been induced to practise the fraud through the negligence of the Government flicials at Beaufort. The Collector has taken steps to prevent a repetition of this small rascality, so far as the port of Philadelphia is concerned. The Government hospitals and refreshment saloons will hereafter receive the benefit of all coal seized.

A NEW MILITARY COMMANDANT.-The military commandant at this post, General Montgomery, has been ordered to Cairo. The post, therefore, passes into other hands. The ensuing order

has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 11, 1853.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.—Brigadier General W.
R. Montgomery, having relinquished the command
of this post, in obedience to orders from the War
Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the same, by authority of, and in the name
of, Major General R. C. Schenck, commanding the
Middle Department and 8th Army Corps, as per
Special Orders, No. 67, paragraph 8th, dated Headquarters Middle Department, 6th Army Corps, Baltimore, Md., March 10, 1862.

All existing orders and regulations for the government of this post will remain in force until rescinded.

Lt. Col. and A. D. C. U. S. A.
Official—J. R. FREESE Assist. Adjt. General. THE LABOR QUESTION-Many of the rades have, in view of the increased prices of artiles of consumption, recently demanded of their employers a corresponding increase of wages. Promi-nent among those who have made these demands are the journeymen carpenters and painters. It eems, from our exchanges, that these two trades have made a general movement for an increase of vages in several of the large cities. Both demand \$2 per day, which liberal bosses acknowledge they re fairly entitled to, and in many instances the all kinds is plenty and mechanics are scarce, so that there will hardly be any necessity for a strike, which some of our workmen favor. General strikes are expensive, and but little is seidom accomplished by them. We have heard of one case where some half ozen workmen demanded of their employer an increase of pay, which was refused. The men soon ceased work, and had but little difficulty in obtaining employment elsewhere, while the old employer was

obliged to hire other men, and give them the wages demanded by the first. In this instance it would have been more profitable if the employer had at nce acceded to the demands of the employees. INTERESTING EXERCISES. - Yesterday ternoon the semi-annual commencement exercises of the Zanc-street Boys' Grammar School took place at the school building. The room was beautifully decorated, as upon the Friday afternoon previous, on the occasion of the girls' commencement. The exercises embraced declamations and singing by the pupils. Mr. Stille, president of the board of diectors, presided. Addresses were delivered by Revs. P. S. Henson, John Chambers, the principal of the school, Richard Glassen, A. M., and others. The proficiency of the scholars, as evinged by the exercises, reflected much credit upon the teachers and directors of the school, who have at all times shown a commendable zeal to make the Zane-street School one of the best of our public schools.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN ACCIDENT.—Beween one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of Tenth and Chestnut streets, a large piece of timber fell from the top of one of the buildings upon which workmen are engaged. It fell almost at the feet of a lady who was then passing. The falling of tirber and brick-work from buildings eing repaired, or in the process of erection, is a matter of frequent occurrence. Too much care canot be used by the workmen employed. The consequent accidents are more the fault of any enon the part of the passers-by. MEDICAL COMMENCEMENT.-To-day, at

oon, the ninety-eighth commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania will be held at the Musical Fund Half. rofessor Wm. Pepper will deliver an address. The lass in attendance this session numbers three hundred and nineteen, and includes representatives o all the States within the army lines. The class for this session has had painted by Mr. Waugh, the ortrait of Dr. Hodge, Professor of Obstetrics. This will be presented to the trustees of the institution for the Wistar and Horner Museum. LECTURE BY REV. DR. O'HARA.-Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, V. G., will lecture at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd. Subject—"Rome and Ireand." The object for which the discourse is to be given, and the lecturer himself, are more than ufficient guarantees that a large and intelligent udience will be present on the occasion.

SAD END.—Yesterday morning the coroyoung woman, at a house in Monroe street, Fourth vard. The house is one of doubtful reputation. The deceased went there to board, in the early part of the week, but gave no name. She was then under the influence of liquor, and continued in that state during the past few days. Thursday evening she went into convulsions, and died about nine o'clock. ANDERSON TROOP .- William McClure. of Harrisburg, was among the members of the Anlerson Troop who performed efficient duty at Murfreesboro, Tennessee; but from misprint by the types, his name has not hitherto appeared correctly and newspaper. Wm. McClure is a minor, and nirit as a man and his worth as a dragoon. TRUSTEES OF THE GAS WORKS .- The

held an election for officers last evening, but had not completed their labors up to a late hour. It was mofficially stated that John C. Cresson, Esq., had seen re elected Chief Engineer. The assistant engineers and register, it was stated unofficially, were also re-elected. It was also stated that in the cleri-cal department a clean sweep had been made. INTERESTING LECTURES.—A series of lectures will be delivered next week, by a number of distinguished divines. The first lecture will be on Monday evening, by Rev. J. G. Morris. The lec-tures will be delivered at Musical Fund Hall.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1863.

Gold had another fit of excitement to-day, It rose luring the forenoon to 161, when there were rumors of he passage of a bill in the New York Legislature forbiding loans on foreign exchange, and taxing time operations the same as gold. A panic followed, and it sold as low as 156, when a reaction commenced, and it closed at 159. Old demands closed at 160—1 % cent. higher. The tone of the money market is still unchanged, 5@6 © cent, being the current rates. Government securities are in greater demand than ever; one-year certificates sold at par; seven-thirties at 106½; sixes, 1881, at 102%; ve-twenty sixes at 102%. The stock market was influenced by the fluctuations in gold and by unfavorable war rumors, and prices are unsteady and weak, with the exception of Governments, which show renewed strength. State fives were steady at 103½; new City sixes advanced ½; the old were steady. Reading sixes and Pennsylvania mortgages were a shade lower; Harrisburg sixes sold at 112½; West Chester sevens at 103; Philadelphia and Eric sixes at 111; North Pennsylvania sixes at 80¾, the tens at 114—all of which are without change; Pittsburg (R. R.) sixes sold at 62; Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1852, at 72½; Elmira sevens ross ½. old and by unfavorable war rumors, and prices are un 72½; Elmira sevens rose ¼. Reading sbares were steady at 45; Catawissa at 7½,

improved three dollars per share.

Big Mountain Coal fell K; Bohemian Copper rose K; New Creek sold at 1/2. Canal stocks are dull, Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred selling at 17%; Morris Consolidated improving 1/4. Girard Railroad sold at 411/4. 138 was bid for North America. The market closed unset-tled, \$73,000 in bonds and 1,800 shares changing hands. Messrs M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street, quote foreign exchange for the steamer City of New York, from New York, as follows: London, 60 days' sight.... Do. 3 days... Paris, 60 days' sight... Do. 3 days...

 New York
 Loans
 Deposits
 Specie
 Circut'n

 Boston
 79,274,199
 32,215,371
 7,52,027
 8,223
 3,03,193

 Philadelphia
 38,603,871
 30,679,259
 4,249,035
 3,665,870
 The following is the amount of coal shipped over the veek ending Wednesday, March 11, 1863, and since January 1: ..3.218 The inspections of flour and meal in Philadelphia (ring the week ending March 12, 1868, were as follows:

The statements of the banks of the three principal ci

ties of the Union-for the last week compare with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1862 as fol-

Half Barrels of SuperfineBarrels of SuperfineDo. FineDo. MiddlugsDo. Rye
Do. Corn Meal
Do. Condemned Peterson's Detector for March 4 is out, with a list of hirty-four new counterfeits. It contains a very valuausual attention, many of them being of the most delicate texture, and containing figures which at a distance much resemble, in appearance, an oil paint-distance much resemble, in appearance, an oil paint-It also contains a complete list of works, banking and The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The Stock exchange officts to-day, in its quiet, stoady progress, as great a contrast as can well be conceived to the spaemodic movements which have concentrated to the spaemodic movements which have concentrated the eyes of the nation on Wall street for some time past.

The market opened firm on Governments, and, after some tiregularity and unsteadiness in several descriptions of speculative stocks, closed with a strongthening tendency. tendency.

In Government securities the heaviest transactions this monning were in seven-thirds and for one-year gold-bearing certificates. Of the latter, some large amounts changed hands at 93%, and we hear of sales at Par. For Government and State stocks we note the following Part Government and State stocks we note the following quotation:

102 N Sixes 1507. 1602. 103 Do. 1573. 120 Do. 1570 coupon. 160% (If Casal, 1890. 100 Oregon War Si. 100% (If Casal, 1890. 100 Do. 55, reg. 71. 922 Do. 1582. 101 Do. 55, reg. 71. 924 Do. 1583. 100 Do. 55, reg. 74. 952 Do. 1589. 100 Do. 55, reg. 74. 952 Ind. War. 102 Do. 1570. 120 Do. 1 Do. 5s, comp. 55. 18 Do. 1823. 1014
Do. 5s, comp. 55. 18 Do. 1823. 1014
Do. 5s, comp. 51. 18 Do. 1823. 1014
Do. 5s, comp. 71. 20. 1824
Do. 5s, comp. 71. 20. 1825
Do. 5s, comp. 71. 20. 1825
Do. 5s, comp. 71. 20. 1825
Do. 5s, comp. 74. 27. 1825
Do. 5s, comp. 74. 27. 1825
Do. 1870. 120 Do. 25. 120 Do. 1870. 102 Do. 1870. 103 Do. 1870. 103 Do. 1870. 104 Do. 1870. 105 Do. 1870. 105 Do. 1870. 105 Do. 1870. 106 Do. 1870. 107 Do. 1870. 108 Do. 1870. 108

tention. The following table exhibits the principal 1007 99% 39 85% 104 60% 106 92% 66% same point as inted yesterialy's closing transactions. The transactions to-day have that haiting, irresolute character which is always imparted where the merchanise expanged is worth less than is being paid for it ductations have ranged from 160%@161%, the tendency being towards the lower extreme.

The loan market offers no novel features demanding special comment. Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, March 13.

treet R. 43 | Do | 7s '73...112½ | 113½ | Do | bonds... |
Do	108...	78	Second-street R...	55	86	
N Penna R...	11¾	12	Do	bonds...		
Do	68...	89½	55½	Fift-street R...	61½	63
Do	108...	114	115	Do	bonds...	
Phila, Ger & Nor...	Girard College R	27½				
Lehigh Val R...	79	55	Seventeenth.st	11½	12½	
Do	bds...	Little Schuyl R...	64	46½ The operations of the past week have been interrupted by the uncertainty in regard to gold and exchange, both of which have fluctuated very materially from day to day, and business has been dull and neglected. Bark is in demand at the advance. Breadstuffs are less active. Flour and Meal are unchanged. Wheat and Corn are in fair demand. Candles are firm. The stock of Coffee is very light, and prices are firm. Cotton is dull Sugar and molasses are in steady demand, at full rates. There is more doing in Fruit. Fish are firm. Henop and Hides no change. The Iron market continues very firm, there being a good demand for pig, metal, and manuactured iron. Naval Stores are scarce, and prices look nactured 1101. And a colorate scatter and prices covaring up. Oils of all kinds are firm. Plaster is scarce. Provisions are firm, at full prices. Rice and Salt are unchanged. Cloverseed is less active. Flaxseed is scarce, at the advance. Tallow is rather lower. Wool is quiet offering their stocks very freely. There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but the de mand for supment is immed, and the market dut at previous quoted rises; sales comprise about 6,000 bbts, at \$60@6.37½ for superfine; \$6.75@7.25 for extra sp. \$7.50@ \$ for extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$9.50 \text{P} bbi for fancy brands, including about 2,000 bbts, mostly Western, on torms kept private; the sales to the retailers and bakers torms kept private; the sales to the retailers and bakers are limited, at the above rates, according to brand and quality. Rye Flour is dull at \$5\, \text{P} bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet; Peunsylvania is wanted at \$4, and Brandywine \$4, 70\, 40.5 \text{P} bbl.		

ORAIN.—There is a steady demand for Wheat, and we advance our galotations in \$\text{P} bus, with sales of \$0.00 bus after and prime Pennsylvania and Western red at \$15\, \text{OI}\$ 173c, closing at \$17\, \text{Q}\$ 173c \$\text{P}\$ bus; white ranges at from \$13\, \text{Q}\$ 25 bus; it he latter for choice. Rye is scarce and in demand at \$100c \$\text{P}\$ bus for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request, with sales of \$2.000 bus new yellow at \$5\, \text{Q}\$ 30c, mostly at the former rate, alloat. Oats are in good request, with further sales of \$3.000 bus at 72c for \$2\, \text{U}\$ weight, and light Oats \$4\, \text{Q}\$ 47c \$\text{P}\$ bus, measure. \$1.000 bus Barley Mall sold at \$15\, \text{Q}\$ 47c \$\text{P}\$ bus, measure. \$1.000 bus Barley Mall sold at \$15\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and and heavy \$10\, \text{Q}\$ and country at \$1\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., which has \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and and heavy \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and and \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and and \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and an another in a great state \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c and both \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and another \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., and both \$10\, \text{Q}\$ 50c al., are limited, at the above rates, according to brand and and a field at 19,5 °F fb. Copper is quiet at previous quoted rates.

BARK.—The stock of Quercitron continues light; sales of about 80 htds at 538 °F ton for 1st No. 1. Tannor's Bark is unchanged, and quoted at \$14@16 °F ton for Chestnut and Spanish Oak.

CANDLES are firmly held, with sales of city-made Adamantine at 20@2c, and full weight Western at 19@20c. 1,000 boxes dipped Tallow Candles sold on private iterms. terms. *
COAL.—There is rather more demand for shipment, and the market is unsettled, and rather dull for the season.

COTTON.—The market has been firm, but inactive,
and prices are rather lower, with sales of 23 bales Middings at \$56,855 \$ b, cash, and inferior lots at \$5 to 68c.

COFFEE has been quiet since our last report, but prices
are firm, and well maintained, with sales of 590 bags,
including Rio, at \$26,35c, and Laguayra at \$46,35c, atl
cash and four months.

DRDGS AND DYES.—There is less doing in all kinds
of foreign. Among the sales, we notice Soda Ash at \$4,29
42; 50 pags Gambier and an invoice of 100 tons crude
brimstone sold on terms kept private.

FEATHERS are but little inquired after, with sales of
good Western at \$46,41c \$ B\$ bash.

FISH.—There is a steady demand for Mackerel, and
prices are well maintained; sales of 2,500 bbls from the
wharf at \$15 for shore, and \$12,50 for bay 1s; the store
rates are \$16,000 for shore, \$15 for bay 1s; the store
rates are \$16,000 for shore, \$15 for bay 1s, \$5611 for
2s, \$5,700 for medium, and \$7,50 for large \$5. Pickled
Herring are selling at \$2,500,3 \$ bbl, and Codish \$5.50
the 100 fbs.

FRUIT.—A cargo of 4,000 boxes Messina Oranges and
Lemons has arrived, and sold on 'terms' kept private: a
cargo sold last week at \$3 to \$1 \$ box. Citron is scarce.

Domestic Fruit is firm, but quiet; small sales of Green
Apples at \$300,3 \$ bbl, bil died Apples at \$300,5 cr.

FREIGHT.—There is less offering to Liverpool. We
quote Flour at \$5, Grain at 93,4, and heavy goods at 250
3s. To London the asking rates are 3s 6d for Flour, 10d
for Grain, and \$5, for heavy goods. Several vessels are vanied
for the West Indies. Abrig was taken up to Trindad, at
55, for sugar, and \$5, for heavy goods. Several vessels are
on the berth and londing Fetroleum for European ports
at 7, 60,68 sel, 5 bbl.

Sales of crude at 50c cash.

HAY is steady at \$300 sept ton cash.

Alou.ASERS.—The market is and the market is unsection.

Son. GOTTON.—The market has been firm, but inactive, color and are rather lower, with sales of 230 beles itid RIG. PLASTED has advanced; and a cargo of Soft sold, o arrive, at \$5.50 per tou. RIGE.—There is but little here; small sales of Rangoon to 326 Soft ib. SALF.—There have been no arrivals or sales of Turk's old. SUGAR.—There has been less activity in the market, at the prices are 1.6% to hetter at the close; sales of ,500 hads Cut at 10%; New Orienns at 11% 22%; or orto lice at 12, and 2,000 bags Pernambuce on private

veloped, the market wit doubtiess regulate uself, and quotations become satisfactory to buyer-and seller.

PHILADELPHIA HIDE MARKET—The Shoe and Leather Reporter. March 12th, says: There has been an arrival of 53b hides from Porto Cabello, they were nearly or unite all Caraceas, and have been solid at 23c., cash. The cargo of 1630 hides from Pernambuco, noticed last week, were Rio Grande hides, and have been sold at 31c., net cash. There has also been a sate of Calcutta, slaughter at \$2.10 each. Dealers are sending out dry hides to any arise quite freely; while traners, who buy their own stock, are more anxious to purchase than heretofore. Green slaughter hides have been a little slack; there is, however, little stock offering, and no material decline in quotations is expected. In fact, slaughter hides, at 12c. per pound are lower than the prices of slaughter leather, if we judge by the rule which is often adopted in making the comparative value of the market rate of leather made from the same hides.

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER MARKET—The Shoe