TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE NEWS. A LETTER from Columbus, Ky., 9th instant, to the Chicago Tribune, says: "A terribly tragic affair occurred here about five o'clock this morning at the Columbus House. A man by the name of Rodgers, who was elected a member of Congress from the Memphis district, but on some account was refused a seat, in a sudden fit of insanity, as is supposed, commenced an attack upon a lieutenant while ir his bed. The landlord, hearing the disturbance rushed in, when Rodgers attacked him with a knife stabbing him in a terrible manner. The landlord's wife, hearing her husband's cries for help, came running in, and was immediately attacked by the madman, and gashed in a manner which renders her recovery impossible. During the affray the lieutenant received a pistol shot, which it is feared will prove mortal. The guard here rushed in and fired upon the unfortunate man, who attempted his work of murder upon them. He finally fell dead, being shot with five bullets, and run through with two bayonets. The landlord, his wife, and the lieutenant are now lying at the point of death; the two former, it is thought, cannot survive."

M. GAILLARDET, writing to the Courrier des Elats Unis from Paris, under the date of February 27, gives the following bit of political gossip: "There is a rumor on the Bourse to-day of an insurrection in Hungary, corresponding with that in Poland. I probable, and what is even less probable i the alleged resolution suddenly taken by the Emperor Napoleon to recall the French army from Mexico, and treat with Juarez, upon a report by General Forey, recognizing that the popularity of the Mexican President ensures his re-election by universal suffrage. It is added that the Emperor wishes to avoid a conflict, which is daily becoming mor imminent, with the Northern States, through the aid they offer to the Mexicans, the unpleasant re lations between Seward and Mercier, and the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to accept the last propo

sitions of France." A PRIVATE letter from a prominent citizen of Camden, N. J., speaks as follows of the revival of loyal feeling in the southern section of that State: "We have here a Union League, which holds semiweekly meetings, and you would be astonished to see with what alacrity men of all parties unite themselves with the organization. I confidently believe we shall number a thousand members within the next six weeks. The feeling in favor of the Union since the action of our Copperhead Legislature, has grown stronger with each additional demonstration of the traitors. I indulge the hope that, through the instrumentality of Union Leagues, the State may be fully redeemed, and the foul stains inflicted by traitors be wiped from her hitherto fair es-

FROM the Chattanooga Rebel of a late date we learn

that the rebel general Pillow recently made a speech in Madison county, Alabama, on the subject of furnishing negro teamsters for General Bragg's army. The General entered into an elaborate argument to prove that it is the policy and duty of the South to-enlist the negroes. In the course of his remarks, he said that the Union forces had taken from him not only his negroes, but had burned four gin-houses, which were worth ten thousand dollars each; they had taken 100,000 pounds of bacon, 2,000 hogs, 500 fine cattle, destroyed his houses in Arkansas, laid waste his plantations, and otherwise injured him in many respects. Notwithstanding this retribution, he declared himself an uncompromising traitor. THE death at Yonkers, New York, on Sunday last, of Rev. Dr. Baird, has removed from us one of the most widely-travelled and accomplished men of the day—one whose name has been for over a generation identified with many of our prominent religious associations. Dr. Baird was a native of this State, and a graduate of Princeton College. He we do not want. The velvets of Genoa and visited Europe several times, and ably defended, both in his speeches, writings, and sermons, our both in his speeches, writings, and sermons, our both in his speeches, writings, and sermons, our both want. The ververs of Genoa and Florence, the silks of Lyons, the laces of

veral books of interest, he was an able contributor for the periodical and newspaper press of this coun-A FIGHT took place near the town of Pinos Altos on the 28th of January, 1863, between a portion of | prosperity or greatest speculation and extra-Co. A, 5th Infantry, California Volunteers, under Capt. Joseph Smith and Lieut. Higdon, and a band of the Gila Apaches, in which the latter were routed with a loss of six killed and twelve wounded. Our loss was Private William Hussey, killed, and Sergt. Sitton wounded. The action was in broken ground, and Capt. Smith's men had to be divided into small parties to head the Indians off. At one time Sergt, Sitton, in command of one of three parties, only nine men strong, held sixty Indians at bay, and maintained his ground until others came to his relief. It is now pretty well assured, though we have as yet no official reports, that the Yazoo Pass expedition has been successful. Our gunboats have descended the Coldwater and Tallahatchie rivers to the

they captured, with the twenty or more steamboats collected there as the rebel transport fleet. Accompanying this report of the capture of Yazoo city, is another rumor of the evacuation of Vicksburg. We should not be surprised if it were true. With the Yazoo in our possession, and an easy approach open to Vicksburg in the rear, we do not see how the rebel stronghold can be held. BY THE death of John W. Noell, of Missouri, member of the late House of Representatives, not only Missouri, but the country has sustained a loss. Wr. Noell was an ardent supporter of the Government and an able advocate of emancipation in Missouri. He was a member elect of the next House, having been chosen from his district in the last The bark Benefactor, recently arrived from Japan. brings, besides a valuable cargo of Japanese goods, an order from the Tycoon for the construction in our shippards of three large steamers. These are not in-tended for the "Emperor of China," like those build-

Yazoo, and thence have gone to Yazoo City, which

g nuine orders from the Tycoon. THE wrecked vessel, Ella Warley, suffered severely by the late storm. It appears that the larger part of the hull remained unbroken, and by the acnearer the shore. As yet, the only property recovered from the wreck is the Adams Express safe, and some leather and tobacco. The Coast Wrecking A SERIOUS riot occurred at Oil Springs, Canada West, on Saturday night last, between the whites and the negroes. The whites organized a force, marched to the negro quarters, ordered the blacks away, destroyed their property, and burned their houses. The negroes fled to the woods. Three of the rioters have been captured. Several were

ing in the Confederate shippards in England, but are

DESPATCHES from Dover, N. H., make the result in the First Congressional district of that State doubtful. Mr. Joel Eastman, the Republican candidate, runs ahead of the combined Republican and Union Democratic vote. Official returns will be IT is currently reported, by reliable men, that there is a secret organization of Peace Democrats in

Berks county, of this State, for the purpose of opposing the Government in its efforts to crush the ebellion, and especially of resisting any future draft that may be ordered by the proper authorities.
YAZOO CITY, whose capture by Federal troops has been confirmed, is a flourishing post city in Yazoo county, Miss., situated on the river of the same name, about 50 miles N. N. W. of Jackson. It is located in a rich cotton-growing region, and, before the war, employed a large and lucrative commerce.

OF THE \$1,008,318,12 furnished the State Treasu rer in coin, by the banks of this Commonwealth, for the payment of the interest of the public debt, under the act of January 30th, 1863, the Farmers' Bank of Reading gave \$15,000, the Union Bank of Reading \$4,000, and the Bank of Pottstown \$4,000. THE London Speciator quietly observes that, inasmuch as the maximum income of a great English noble is £300,000 a year, the Parliamentary grant of £100,000 a year to the Prince of Wales cannot be re-

garded as extravagant. branch of the Michigan Legislature instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill creating bounties for the production of syrup and sugar from sorghum.

An oil refinery in Buffalo has been confiscated, with its contents, for an attempt of the proprietors to evade the tax under the United States tax law. The value of the property is some \$18,000. THE iron trade of Lake Superior is growing important. During 1862, 115,721 tons of iron ore, and 3.590 tons of pig iron were shipped for market. The value of the rough copper shipped from the same region in 1862 is stated at \$4,000,000.

EIGHT captains of the New Hampshire 8th Regiment, encamped near New Orleans, have been arested for permitting their men to appropriate to their own use the fences and such timber as was It is estimated that there will be 40,000,000 feet nore lumber cut on the Penobscot and Kennebec

rivers this year than last. The amount usually cut has been 200,000,000 feet, while last year it was but | famine of 1847, before the British Government WE learn from the Catholic Telegraph that Bishop Quinlan (Catholic), of Mobile, was recently arrested by the rebel provost guard at midnight, and taken to been extended to the distressed operatives of prison. He was afterwards liberated next day. No Lancashire, and is even now, in this very better number has appeared for a long time. The COL. JOHN W HARLAN of the 10th Kentucky

Infantry, has retired from service and returned home the President for promotion to brigadier general.

The State of Missouri grows more than twentyfive millions of pounds of tobacco annually, and the quality holds a high repute in the market.

Loyalty in Delaware.

The message of his Excellency Governor CANNON, of Delaware, will be read with of the ship "George Griswold" at Liverpleasure by every loyal man in the country, and enthusiastic bravery. His recent proclamation is a reply to the most dangerous affects to lead public opinion, has been heresy that treason has invented—the theory | greatly influenced by the recent unanimity | stopping at the Continental.

virtually arraying the State of Delaware against the General Government. There can be no doubt but an act of the kind indicated in the hands of an unfriendly officer would be the means of embittering the relations of the State with the United States, and seriously embarrassing the Government. natriotic instincts, indignantly rebukes the nen who have taken part in this conspiracy, and plainly declares that the first duty of the giance must be harmonious and subordinate. We can proudly compare this action of the Sovernor of Delaware—a slave State, and allied to the Southern States—with that of

he Governors of New York and New Jersey. Without pretending at this time to discuss the question of States-Rights as a principle of political economy, there can be no doubt that its avowal now is a plain adhesion to the sentiments underlying the Southern Confederacy. If we admit it, we admit that South Carolina had a right to secede, and Virginia a right to make war; that our contest for the Union has been a mistake, and that any effort to maintain our nationality by force is a fraud. This is the precise position of the men in the North who evidence any sympathy with the Southern rebels. It contemplates the embarrassment of the Administration, comfort to the rebels, and an ultimate surrender of the contest. Governor Cannon, therefore, deserves high honor for his courage and consistency, and his devotion to the Union in this time of langer and mistrust will be remembered to

war. Exports of Gold. On Saturday, two steamboats which left New York, took out to Europe the large sum of \$1,542,671 in specie. The export of gold has been steady and heavy for some time, and promises (or threatens) to continue in an equal ratio at least. This fact has great significance. To ascertain the actual value of the money thus sent 'out of the country, we must ascertain what it cost. At a time like this, when specie is dear because scarce, the sum of \$894,749 was paid by the gold exporters, to convert greenbacks into specie, and this at the quotation of 158 per centum, as the New York price of specie on Saturday. So that, in reality, the round sum of \$2,437,420 was expended to purchase the \$1,542,671 which was exported to Europe on Saturday. Three weeks before, when the premium on specie was 70 per centum, it would have taken \$1,075,869 in legal-tender paper, to have purchased \$1,542,-671 in specie, making a pretty little item of

\$2,618,540 exported from this country to Europe in one day. The natural question For foreign luxuries. At a time when the price of living has advanced fully thirtyfive per cent., we are lavish and reckless in France and Belgium, the furs of Canada and Russia, the plumage of many lands, the bijouterie of Paris, and scores more of such un-

necessary articles, are more among us now than they were in the times of highest vagance. This, too, though, owing to the rise in the nominal value of specie, which makes the exchanges fearfully against this country, a very heavy tariff, and the new internal taxation, the price of foreign articles is double what it was three years ago. At this time, when Patriotism has made and is making such great efforts and such heavy sacrifices to preserve that Union which

made us, for our prosperity, the marvel and the chyy of the civilized world, Fashionthe false Duessa of the age and clime—disdains native products, and when she flutters in her foolish vanity, must be attired in the products of many nations, no matter at what cost. We have fallen upon luxurious times, and the country will one day lament the results. It is an absolute fact that our vast empire

has a general productiveness within herself that is capable of supplying every article that can be needed by society, as absolutely necessary,-indeed that constitute comfort and even elegance. Why, then, at a crisis like the present, should vast sums be sent out of this country to foreign lands for costly luxuries? Gold, which is dear because it is scarce, is deported weekly, in millions, for the advantage of foreign operatives, artisans, merchants, agents, and capitalists. We ought to rise above the vanities which beset and overpower us, and part with the Delilahs of fashion, who at once enervate and betray us. We ought to be self-denying. At a time like this, in-

stead of flaunting in silks and satins, velvets and furs, feathers and jewelery, American women might properly cultivate a becoming plainness of attire,-wearing homespun, if necessary,-and truly attain the credit of the "simplex munditiis," which, Horace tells us, was the charm of the loveliest matrons and maids of imperial Rome, eighteen centuries ago. The contrast between our brave men, subject to privations on sea and shore, and to dangers at all times, and our fair women flaunting in the richest products of foreign skill or art,

purchased at double price, is obvious to every thinking mind. Had we the power, not a golden dollar should quit these shores for Europe for purposes such as these. But Fashion will reign, and under her sceptre, millions of gold will continue to be sent to Europe for absolutely unnecessary articles of female fanciful attire.

Edinburgh Review on the American Question. The recent and gradual change of public opinion in England, as to the American question, bears out what we alleged, fully two years ago, that the anti-slavery feeling in that country was extremely strong so strong, as the growth of more than half | the prices have so advanced that, in addia century, that it must eventually exercise a | tion to the first cost being obtained, handgreat influence upon the men of rank, some profits have been further realized. wealth, and politics, who, from the first, The manufacturers are making rapid forhad espoused the cause of the Southern rebels. We declared, two years ago, that on charity. the heart of the British people was in the right place, but that politicians were unsound in their views. The aristocracy are against the Union, the people for it. Lord RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, with their pretended neutrality, are not more unfriendly to us than Lord DERBY and Lord MALMESBURY, who occupy the Opposition benches. Mr. GLADSTONE, in avowing his | if British interests required it, yet that, at

predilections for the South, was simply in- present, no case for recognition has been judicious-most of his colleagues in, and rivals out of office, holding the same hos- tience, willing indeed to avail ourselves of tility, but exercising more discretion in public. American benevolence, of the same practical character that helped Ireland in the had taken one step to alleviate the great sufferings in that unhappy country, has lately city, collecting funds to relieve the distressed most striking article is exterrible critical or hand-loom weavers and muslin-embroiderers on Victor Hugo's last great romance. Nothing like it He was not long ago nominated by of the North of Ireland, whose destitution is appalling, and was clearly set forth in two letters from Mr. Hugh McCala, in the London Times two months ago, and has since been developed more in detail by speakers at public meetings held at Belfast and Lis-

pool, with abundant contributions of food and will go far towards giving strength and from New York, has done much to draw encouragement to the true friends of the out the expression of popular feeling in our Union in Delaware. Our precious little favor, in various great cities and towns of neighbor has been uncertain and critical in | England. When the vessel which Philadelher loyalty—not because the people were phia has sent out, on a like mission of untrue, but because there were bad men in mercy, also reaches Liverpool, further dethe management of affairs. After a bitter monstrations may be expected. So, too, and earnestly-fought campaign, the triumph | when Philadelphia's contributions to relieve was a divided glory. The friends of the the distress in the North of Ireland shall Administration elected WILLIAM CANNON arrive in the port of Belfast. In truth, our Governor—the enemies of the Adminis- humanity, exercised towards sufferers whose tration were otherwise triumphant. Mr. leaders have shown themselves our foes, has CANNON has been a bold and outspoken heaped coals of fire upon the heads of the executive, and has done his duty to his State | politicians across the water, who have done and to the Federal Government with fearless | their best, or rather their worst, against us. The British press, which follows, while it

burn, the seat of the distress. The arrival

of States-Rights. It is the preamble to Seces- and fervor with which the English have sion; the prologue to rebellion. The Le- lately declared their friendship, gratitude gislature of the State, in the interest of the and kindly feeling towards us. Our magnarebels, and anxious to do something that | nimity, which nobly forgot the wrong, and would aid their cause, recently passed an act as nobly remembered only that there was suffering humanity to be relieved, has sensibly touched the chord of feeling in the British heart. The great Times itself has mitigated, and nearly ceased its sneers and slanders, its hostility and falsehoods, against us. Minor journals have followed in this mitigated course. At last, even the Edin-Governor Cannon, however, true to his burgh Review, once the admitted champion of liberal sentiment and liberal politics, but latterly a mere apologist for and organ of the Palmerston Administration, has come citizen is to the General Government, and out with an article which unsays much of that all other tests or evidences of alle- what it has been saying ever since 1860, and frankly admits that England has no right to interfere in our affairs. This article is the ninth in the new number of the Edinburgh

Review, just republished here. The Reviewer covers his retreat by the usual assertion that "for all practical purposes, as regards the Southern States, the Union has ceased to exist," but condemns "the crude and ill-timed" proposition for mediation offered in November to the English and Russian Governments. Neither does he perceive "that any substantial benefit would arise either to ourselves (England) or to the belligerents by a nominal recognition of a State with which we cannot even communicate by post." This, as a semi-official declaration, will cause heavy hearts at Richmond. The Reviewer continues: "Possibly the threat of foreign intervention would at once band all parties together to resist an external foe. If we have no reason to assail the North, still less reason have we to befriend the South. The mere recognition of the South would not raise the blockade, and indeed the establishment of diplomatic relations could not be easily effected with a his praise, as one of the noblest acts of the country thus cut off from the rest of man-

> Upon the nature of the distress in Lancashire, which has smitten the poor and still further enriched the wealthy, the Edinburgh Review throws considerable light. He estimates the whole number of the unemployed at about 500,000, of whom one-tenth of the whole population of Lancashire, (or 250,000 cotton-workers,) are wholly unemployed; besides about 160,000 working short time, and 77,066 in full work. In Cheshire and in the West of Scotland about another quarter million is out of work. It is not expected that the cotton trade can be restored to its former prosperity before 1868. What is to be done with the suffering classes in the interval? The Reviewer says: "One of the most zealous promoters of the Relief Fund informs us that it is necessary these persons should be kent in idleness, lest their hands should lose the delicacy of touch required in the cotton manufacture." He adds, 'though we deeply lament the sufferings by

> which all such changes are brought about, we are satisfied that the only true and effectual remedy for the evil is the gradual transfusion of a considerable portion of the population heretofore employed on cotton manufactures to other employments, or by emigration to other parts of the country and to the colonies." Another noticeable fact is that "in these

opulent districts, in whose name the most. These are great and inestimable advantages. preent appeals for relief have been addressed not only to their own fellow-citizens, but to the distant dependencies of the empire, and to foreign nations, there was still on the 1st of September last, three millions and three quarters of pounds sterling in the local savings banks, and that this enormous sum represented the disposable funds of the operatives and small tradespeople. The whole excess drawn out in the preceding year of excess drawn out in the preceding year of distress did not amount to 10 per cent. on From advices received to-day, however, direct from this sum. We say nothing of the funds invested in building funds and other associated property; but we must add that there is reason to believe that very large sums are | the enemy, or hearing of their approach in any forceheld by the managing committees of the Trades' Unions, which are reserved for the emergencies of strikes, and have not been touched in the present distress of the manufacturing population." So, the distressed cotton-operatives of England are not very distressed, after all? Some weeks ago, when we stated that the cotton manufacturers were making greater profits than ever out of the

sale of their immense accumulated stocks of goods, a correspondent privately intimated his suspicion that we were unjust to this class, who, he alleged, were suffering greatly from the distress which afflicted the operatives. The Edinburgh Review, which may be accepted as influenced by no anti-English feeling, puts the case even stronger. than we did. Its words are:

"No doubt the total interruption of the supply of American cotton has been the immediate cause of the suspension of the cotton manufacture; but it is by no means the only cause. If there were at this moment a demand for manufactured cotton goods, at such advanced prices as would cover the in-creased cost of the raw material, that material is not altogether wanting. There are even now about 430,000 bales of cotton for sale in open market at Liverpool; a certain quantity exists at Southampton, and some other ports; private stocks, to an extent which we cannot determine, are still held by many manufacturers; indeed, considerable quantities of raw cotton are still sold, and exported every week to the Continent. Why, then, are so many mills closed? The reason is obvious. About eighteen months ago, at the commencement of this crisis, the markets of the world were literally encumbered with Manchester goods. Had a sale been forced, they would not have fetched a tenth of their value, perhaps not of their cost. So large was the stock on hand that it has sufficed to supply the whole demand of the world for nearly two years with no very great augmentation of price. [1] These goods were manufactured with cheap cotton; it is evidently impossible that goods manufactured from dear cotton should compete with them in price, at least until the supply is extremely contracted. Yet, from the enormous profits which were made in Lancashire and Cheshire in the last few years, and down to the eve of this very catastrophe, there was a rapid increase in the capital, the population, and the enterprise engaged in the cofton manufacture. Even now, in this interval of time, which ought to teach these imen a different lesson, we are told on good authority that fresh mills are being built, to take advantage of the first return of prosperity, and many of the cotton towns have shown great disinclination to resort to emigration or other means of reducing their starving population, because they anticipate that they will, ere long, again want 'all their hands.' Hence their efforts have been directed to keep this dense population about them, even as paupers, until they can again be employed." altogether wanting. There are even now about 430,000 bales of cotton for sale in open market at Liver-

If there has been "no very great augmentation of price," we should be glad to learn why, not only in this country, but in

all other markets for cotton goods, prices have gone up. The supply was so much greater than the demand that there were no sales for Manchester goods, save at a tenth of their value. The manufacture suspended, tunes, while the operatives are idle and fed sums up his argument on American affairs,

The peroration of the Reviewer, which is short and significant: "That, although we [England] are not restrained by any positive obligation of public law from establishing more direct relations with the South; and that the British Government would be fully justified in taking that step made out, and that we must wait with paany opportunity to terminate so disastrous a contest, but determined to avoid any step which might involve this country in its fatal

consequences " EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The American edition of this famous quarterly for January has reached us, through W. B. Zieber, South Third street. No has appeared since Francis Jeffrey used his delicate and keen scalpel on the same periodical. Very noticeable, too, is a paper on foreign affairs, in cluding a long disquisition on and many conc regarding our American question. The other articles are : India under Lord Dalhousie ; Diaries of Frederic von Gentz (Fanny Ellsler's first tutor and lover); Gold Fields and Gold Miners; Rubens the Painter; The Campaign of 1815 (Waterloo); Mo dern Judaism, and Convict System in England and Ireland. As we have said, an excellent num

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-WIE BIRGFELD'S COMPL MENTARY.-The Anschutz German Opera Troupe make their farewell appearance to-morrow evenia at the Academy, for the benefit of their faithful and urbane business agent, Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, of this city. It is but justice to say that Mr. B. has been untiring in his efforts to please the public; and his arrangements have been most accommodating and satisfactory to all inferested, and fully appreciated by the lovers of good music in Philadelphia. The opera selected for this occasion-either "Fide or "Don Giovanni"-will be amply attractive, but we learn that the entertainment will be enhanced with an additional performance of some sort. Seals should be secured at case to prevent confusion at

the box office. FPERSONAL .- Governor Yates, of Illinois, and Major General Cassius M. Clay, United States Minister Plenipotentiary accremted to the Court of St. Petersburg, arrived in town last night, and are

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, March 16, 1863. The District of Columbia has long needed more efficient judicial system. The subject attracted the attention of many of the learned men of other days. Some years ago, in 1854, Henry May, the late disaffected Representative of Baltimore in the House, prepared a bill which would have effected a complete revolution, but it was not pressed to a successful issue. In the last Congress, the reform was confided to the judicious care of that fine statesman, Senator Harris, of New York, who reported the bill from the judiciary committee of that body, which is now a law of the land. It was not strange that it should be resisted by an organized outside and inside party; for it struck at venerable abuses, and removed some venerable placemen. Of course it was classed among the worst outrages of the Republicans, and was characterized as in the last degree arbitrary and uncalled for. There is not a more moderate Senator in the Republican ranks than Mr. Harris-not one who is more disposed to respect the rights and feelings of others; and it is to these qualities that we are indebted for the triumph of this greatlyneeded and comprehensive legislation. But the most effective answer to these complaints is the fact that the very party, and some of the very men, now so much incensed at the reorganization of the courts, under the hill of Senator Harris, either aided or did not oppose the similar effort when made by the Democrats in 1854. The new Judges are Hon. D. K. Cartter, of Ohio, Hon. George P. Fisher, of Delaware, and Hon. A. B. Olin, of New York; the two latter

having been members of the two last Congresses-the former (who is the Chief Justice) having served for a similar period. ten years ago, in the same body, and when appointed was American minister at Bolivia. The officials superseded are Messrs. Dunlop, Merrick, and Morsell. The outcry that their successors were not residents of the District, like the other objections to the new court, must cease, when we remember that the old judges, with a single exception, were taken from the States. Washington is eminently cosmopolitan; its population contributed from every section and every country; and the District in which it is placed should be governed, not by narrow legislation, but upon broad and comprehensive principles. The judicial system, elsewhere adapted to the spirit of the age, has been stationary here. The work of reconstruction and reorganization was appropriately consummated by the great Congress which has just adjourned. The new Bench is composed of vigorous and loval men. If they are equal to their duty they will confer lasting benefits upon the Government and the people around them. The important deeds of the last Congress will be heartily and honestly responded to and executed so far as they apply, and they apply directly in many instances. There will be no half-hearted administration of justice -no attempts to embarrass the Executive-

WASHINGTON.

no paltering with treason—and no tender

regard, growing out of past associations

with the rebels, for the foes of the Union.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, March 16, 1863. Reported Rebel Raid Contradicted. Reports reached here on Saturday, apparently authentic, that Generals JONES, HAMPTON, and others, with 10,000 rebels, including a large propor tion of cavalry and artillery, had come as far North that point, the story appears entirely unfounded, heavy mounted reconnoissance by General MILROY having just returned, after a two days' rapid march, visiting Strausburg and its vicinity without finding up the valley, towards Staunton, having retired upon our advance. This does not look like any contemplated attack by the enemy in that quarter upon

our large and well-posted forces there, who are on the alert for them. Internal Revenue Decisions. The following paragraph has been obtained at the Bureau of Internal Revenue : It would seem to be a reasonable construction of section 6th of the act of March 3d, amendatory of the excise law, that promissory notes not exceeding thirty-three days, including grace days, should bear a one-cent stamp; exceeding thirty-three days, and not exceeding sixty-three days, including grace days, two cents; exceeding sixty-three days, and not exceeding ninety-three days, three cents. Consequently, a note at sixtythree days, including grace days, would possess a legal value by having a two-cent stamplaffixed thereto. The same rule will apply with notes bearing a longer

News from Rebel Sources. Charleston and Mobile papers of the 4th inst. off the former port on the 3d. The pirate Florida, the Mobile Tribune says, left while nine of the blockaders were in front of Mobile. She was chased 19 hours, but finally ran out of view, and on her way destroyed a new Yankee brig on her first trip.

The papers contain many advertisements for the enrollment of conscripts.

Postage Currency. The reason assigned at the Treasury Departmen or suspending the printing of the postage currency 25 and 50-cent notes, is that there is already a sufficient amount of such paper in proportion to the other denominations. The fact that there are counerfeits did not influence this action. -The Conduct of the War. The Committee on the Conduct of the War have, t is understood, closed their testimony, and in bout two weeks will make their report.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Lewis, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is expected to enter upon his duties to-The Colonization Scheme Abandoned. The expedition to colonize persons of color has een indefinitely postponed by the President. Major General Julius Stahl.

General STAHL, whose promotion as major general was confirmed by the Senate on Saturday, has been ordered to report to General HEINTZELMAN. cavalry forces in the Department of Washington. Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham. Col. WYNDHAM has received orders to join the

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from Texas—A Unionist Hung by a Rebel Mob—Another Shot—An "Infernal Machine" Picked Up-Monument to Mr. Maginnis. YORK, March 16.—The steamer Marion, from New Orleans, arrived to-night, with advices to The steamer Mississippi arrived out on the 7th Texas advices state that one of the Texans captured by the rebels from the steamer Cambria had been handed over by the rebel military authorities to the mob, who hung him. Another, known as Nicaragua Smith, was shot. A letter from Baton Rouge to the Era states that the rebels hover around our pickets there, but are well provided for by our troops.

An infernal machine had been picked up in the river, floating, and found to contain 150 pounds of The citizens of New Orleans are about erecting a nonument to the late John Maginnis, editor of the

Delta, who died on the evening of the 3d of March, of A Rebel Privateer Captured in San Francisco Harber. SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The fast-sailing schooner Chapman, when leaving for Mexico yesterday, was bearded by the Government officials and taken in charge as a privateer. About twenty Secessionists were captured on board, well armed and six brass Dahlgren guns with carriages suitable for use on shipboard. The correspondence on the persons of the prisoners identified them with the parties recently negotiating for the steamer Victoria for a privateer. The rigoners were confined at Fort Alcatras. more arrests are likely to follow. The Chapman seized by the officials, yesterd arrived lately from New York, and was purchase here by the Secessionists. The prisoners confess that a full compliment of men were to be taken o heard at a rendezvous down the coast. They hoped to capture the steamer Oregon while em route for

Mabo, for Callao. From Fortress Monroe FORTRESS MONROE. March 16 .- Wo have inrmation from Yorktown that the rebeli oavalry are making some display about Gloucester Point. Thiry-five rebel prisoners arrived at Fartress Monroe this morning, on the steamboat Louisiana, from Fort McHenry. They will soon be sent to City Point for exchange. From the bast authority, w are informed that there is no prospect of an attack by the rebels as Blackwater at present.

Mazatlan, transfer a portion of the Chapman's crew

board, and then use the Oregon to help capture the

Sailed-Ship Wild Hunter, for Honolulu; ship

two California trescure steamers before the alarm

ached San Francisco

A Daring Rebel Feat. NEW YORK, March 16 .- A letter from Tybes sland, below Savannah, says that on the evening of the 9th inst., a steamer came into the haybor fired two guns, and left again before the guns of tho fortification, six in number, could be brought to bear on her. The fort was in charge of Lieute ant Miller. It is supposed that the steamer was the Alabama or Florida, or a blockade runner.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. GREAT-FEDERAL VICTORY ON THE YAZOO Capture of a Rebel Transport Fleet.

McClernand's Army Re-embarked. Operations on Lake Providence-Progress on the Vicksburg Cut-off-Attack Upon Haines? Binff Projected—The Mortar Boats Vicksburg. &c.,

Official Confirmation of the Success of the Expedition WASHINGTON, March 16 .- A despatch from Admiral Porter, before Vicksburg, dated the 7th instant, says that he has just heard the signal agreed upon etween himself and Commander Smith, who com ands the naval portion of the Yazoo expedition, to be fired by the latter as soon as he should succee in getting into the Yazoo river—nine minute guns, and three guns afterwards in quick succession. CINCINNATI, March 15 .- The Gazelle's Vicksburg espatch says that the Yazoo Pass expedition capured 26 steamboats, 18 of which had been de The United States gunboats had arrived above aines' Bluff, and would soon commence the at-

Rumors are rife of the evacuation of Vicksburg. t is supposed that the greater portion of the force yould go to Chattanooga and endeavor to overwhelm General Rosecrana General McClernand's troops have been comelled to embark for Milliken's Bend, sixteen miles above Vicksburg, owing to the high water. The recent operations on Lake Providence and sewhere have resulted in inundating more than 300 miles of Louisiana territory, destroying millions of property. The guerillas have been completely A refugee from Georgia arrived at Murfreeshore esterday, reports most terrible destitution in Northern Alabama and Georgia. Ellet's marine brigade arrived at Cairo on Satur

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Yazoo-pass project is a complete success. Our gunboats have arrived above aines' Bluff, which is poorly fortified against an attack from that quarter. Our fleet captured twenty six transports up the Yazoo. CINCINNATI, March 16 .- A special despatch from near Vicksburg, March 9, says:

The river is so high that Gen. McClernand's troops have been compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend. The levee is broken in several places. Recent operations at Lake Providence and elsewhere have resulted in inundating more than three hunred miles of Louisiana territory. The guerillas are completely drowned out from several points at which they used to trouble our steamboats The dredge boats are still working on the canal at Vicksburg. The high water interferes with their

operations. The mortar boats will commence firing to-day. The rebels are reported to be preparing several ves sels as rams and gunboats to fight anything that may attempt to run the blockade in future The Indianola was so badly wrecked that she cant be raised by the rebels. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Rout of Rebel Guerillas-Large Scizus of Contraband Goods—A Successful Cavalry Scou —Cheering News from Georgia and Alabama.

CINCINNATI, March 16.-A special despatch, dated Memphis, March 13th, says: A skirmish took place near Bolivar, last Monday, between a detachment of Federal troops and a band of guerillas. The latter were routed, and eighteen of their men Gen. Sullivan, on the same day, destroyed a collection of skiffs, &c., near Savannah, on the Tennessee river, with which the rebels designed crossing and committing depredations. SEIZURE OF THE "RUTH."

Van Dorn's movements are closely watched. We ave additional particulars concerning the "Ruth." the boat which left Cario last Wednesday, with large amount of freight and a number of passengers among whom were two police detectives, who traband goods aboard, cons form clothing, quinine, a quantity of gold, anda rebel mail. A Mr. Brown, who unsuspectingly disclosed the secret, says that a large bonus was to be paid if the shipment proved successful, and the Government aid, J. D. Chamberlain, and himself were partners in the scheme. Upon its arrival at Columbus the Ruth was seized, and the guilty parties, two passengers, were relieved of sixty-four thousand dollars of contraband money by Government officers.
A BRILLIANT CAVALRY SCOUT. MURFREESBORO, Tenn., March 15, via Nash-ville, March 15.—An expedition of cavalry, which went out on the 4th instant, under command of Colonel Robert H. G. Minty, returned last

evening, having made a brilliant and successful scout through the enemy's country of eleven days' Colonel Minty's force consisted of the 1st, 2d. and 3d Brigades of Cavalry, two companies of the 4th Regulars, and Lieutenant Newel's section of artillery. The expedition was accompanied by Major General Sheridan's division of infantry. On the first day Col. Minty was instructed to dislodge the enemy from Rover, a small town on the Salem pike, fifteen miles from Murfreesboro. About four hundred rebel cavalry were posted there, but fled on our approach, followed closely by the Second Pennsylvania and Fourth Regulars. Finding that a portion of his forces had failed to cut off the enemy's retreat, Colonel Minty, gallantly leading the column, or dered his men to draw sabre and charge on the rebels. The latter broke and fled. The expedition took out four days' cooked rations, and was absent eleven days, during which time the men were obliged to forage for their provisions. All through the northern portions of his State and Alabama, he reports terrible destitution of the necessaries of life. He says he knows of many slave-holders who would gladly give up their last negro, if they could be relieved from the crushing military espotism now prevalent in the South. He is sure that if Northern people could only look for one day at the sufferings of Unionists in these States, there

would be no further difference of opinion amongst them as to the war. MOVEMENT OF OUR TROOPS. All the troops that went out after Van Dorn have returned. Colonel Walker's brigade, of General Fry's division, broke up camp yesterday. They will probably be heard of in the front. UNION FEELING IN GEORGIA AND ALA-BAMA. MURFREESBORO' March 15.—A refugee from Georgia, who escaped about the beginning of the year, declares there are thousands in that section of the country who are praying for the success of the

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Advance of the French Army on Puchla-The Mexicans Fully Prepared—Insurrection Against the Spaniards in St. Domingo—Troops Sent there from Cuba and Porto Rico. New York, March 16.—The schooner War Eagle, from Minatitlan, confirms the capture of that place without opposition, on February 9th, by two rench gunboat The steamer Melita, from Havana, on the 9th, brings late Mexican news received per the English teamer Clyde. The French army commenced to march for Puebla on February 19th. General Forey started on the 23d. Saligny and Almonte followed on the 25th. It was presumed that an attack on Puebla would begin about the 1st of March. General Ortega has 24,000 men for its defence, and Commonfort has 8,000. There are 10,000 men reserved for the outer defences.

The guerillas grow bolder daily, and carry off the nules from the very gates of Vera Cruz. Four hundred Egyptian negroes had arrived at Vera Cruz, but the voyage disagreed with them, and over a hundred were in the hospitals. General Forey gave a farewell address to the peo-

ple of Orizaba on the 16th ult. An alarming report from St. Domingo has been received that the people of the districts of Guayan-lin and Monte Christi have risen under Gen. Lucas. Troops had been sent from Porto Rico and Santiago de Cuba, and ten battalions were about leaving Hathere. There bids fair to be considerable trouble to the Spanish protectors of St. Domingo. No news had transpired at Havana since the ar rival of the U.S. gunboat Huntsville. Another Newspaper Office Demolished. Indianapolis, March 16.—Eight hundred paroled Union prisoners, en route for Chicago, were detained at Richmond, Indians, last night, and while there completely demolished the office of the Jeffersonian, anti-war sheet. They arrived here to night and threatened the Sentinel office, and the military authorities placed a guard to prevent a disturbance.

roance.

A large indignation meeting was held here toight in regard to an article in the Cincinnati Enuirer insulting to soldiers' families. The Atlantic Telegraph Company. NEW YORK, March 16.—Over one hundred leading mercantile and banking firms of this city have subscribed amounts, ranging from £100 to £1,000 sterling, amounting in the aggregate to \$200,000, to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The utmost confidence in the success of this great undertaking is expressed by our merchants, who are rapidly swelling the subscription list. Rumored Hungarian Insurrection-Recall of French Troops from Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Mr. Gallardet, writing to he Courier des Elats Unis from Paris, February 27th.

gives rumors of an insurrection in Hungary, and an alleged resolution of the Emperor to recall the French army from Mexico, but states that both look

From Bermuda. New York, March 16.—The sentener Mary Helen brings Bermuda papers to March 3d. They contain no news. The Mary Helenspoke, on the 7th, the British scheener Linfield, from Cuba, for Baltimore, with loss of her mainmost, and out of provisions. She would put into Bermuda. Serious Riot in Canada with the Negroes. OIL SPRINGS, C. W., March 16;—A serious rice occurred on Saturday night between the whites and negroes. The whites organized a force, and, marching to the negro quarters, ordered them away. The rioters destroyed the property and burned the houses. The negroes fled to the woods. Three rioters were captured and several were wounced:

New York, Mach 16.—Secretary Chase left this morning for Washington. Whatever effect may eventually proceed from his consultations, it is believed, says the Commercial, that nothing has been accomplished for the present, either in the way of establishing a bank under the new law of Congress, or toward placing the new loan upon the market. New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, March 16.—The Bank statement presents the following results: Decrease in loans. \$3,222,373
""specie. 3.595,004
""circulation 36 159 " specie. 3,593,004
" circulation 36,159
" deposits 1,745,178

The Mational Fizances.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 16, 1863. SENATE.

EVERING SESSION.

Bills were infroduced making incompatible certain of the Philadelphia.

To exempt from taxation the Orphans Home and the Asylum for aged and infirm of the Lutheran Charge. Cherch.

A supplement to the Philadelphia and Montgomery counties rathroad.

To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating Wien Forney, of Dauphin county, as State Librarian.

HOUSE.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order at 7% P. M. by Speaker CESSNA.

A measage was received from the Governor, in answer to an inquiry from the House, stating that, to the best of his belief, the expenses of the militia called out during the rebel raid last fall were about three hundred thousand dollars, and that he would visit Washington this week with reference to the settlement of this matter.

The general appropriation bill being first in order, it was postponed for the present.

Meesrs. BARGER and QUIGLEY called for the reconsideration of the vote on final passage of the general tunnage tax, passed on Wednesday last. On motion, it was postponed to Wednesday last, and made the special order for that day.

A large number of petitions were presented, a number having reference to the emigration of negroes into the State, calls for a National Convention against it, and for legalizing bounties to volunteers, &c.; for restoring the tonnage tax; revision of the marriage laws in this State, and for the erection of a new county out of portions of Luzerne.

Mr. YOUNG (Philadelphia) presented one changing the mode off granting tavern licenses in the city of Philadelphia.

Petitions were presented against any law prohibiting colored people coming into the State. HOUSE.

sity of Philadelphia.

Petitions were presented against any law pronibiting colored people coming into the State.

Reports of committees on bills in place were renived. ceived.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Crawford, read in place a bill entitled an act for the erection of a new county out of Warren and Crawford, to be called "Petroleum."

Mr. BARGER, one relative to the People's Telegraph Company.

Also, an act regulating the mode of obtaining licenses in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. KERN, an act regulating passenger railways in the city of Philadelphia, providing that cars shall only carry what they are able to seat. A Note from George D. Prentice.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14, 1863.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In several papers I find a telegraphic despatch from Nashville, purporting to give an explanation of the reason why I am on my way to Europe.

I have a boy, who—God forgive him—is a colonel or major in the rebel army. He was badly wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro, and was reported dangerously so, but he was not taken prisoner. His mother hastened to Nashville, and was kindly permitted to pass both lines, the rebels being, no doubt, unwilling to refuse to one of their own gallant and sorely wounded officers the advantages of a mother's ministrations. When she returned, she brought me a brief, and, of course, unsealed letter from our son. The author of the Nashville despatch thinks that, in all probability, the young man apprised me of a projected rebel invasion of Kentucky, and that I set out for Europe some weeks afterward in consequence of the information thus obtained. Now, when I state, as I here do emphatically, that I have at no time had the slightest thought of going to Europe, and that I left home on important family business, and shall be again at my post after less than three weeks' absence from it, the public can properly appreciate the character of the despatch, if not of its author.

I scorn such flippant and apparently malignant ealumnies upon myself and my family. I do not know what there has been in my public course to indicate that I would withhold from the friends of the Union, for even a single day or hour, any information I might have of a contemplated irruption of the rebels into Kentucky, or any other State, or that, if

Union, for even a single day or hour, any information I might have of a contemplated irruption of the rebels into Kentucky, or any other State, or that, if I were to leave home on account of apprehended danger, I should be so frightened as to fiy, all the way across the Atlantic Ocean, instead of stopping at some less remote point of safety. If at any time the rebels shall attempt to take Louisville, when there are troops there to defend it, I will aid in the defence. If there be no chance of any defence, I will go somewhere else, but even then, I trust, I shall stop this side of the end of the world.

I would not be a boaster, but I will say that if I were to be slandered only by those who have labored for the glorious cause of the Union as devotedly, and in defiance of as great temptations and dangers as I have, I should be likely to pass unscathed.

Important Order of the Governor of Ohio to Soldiers Absent Without Leave. COLUMBUS Warsh 13 1863

To the Ohio Soldiers absent from their Regiments without The President of the United States has, in the kindness of his heart, issued an order declaring that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the last of April, 1863, report themselves for duty, shall be restored to their regiments without punishment, exceptions of the control of the restored to their regiments without punishment, excepting the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence. As your sincere friend, I give you notice of this remission of penalty, and urge you to avail yourselves of it. Your companions-in-arms are suffering on account of your absence; your Government needs your services. Redeem the solemn obligation you made when you joined our patriotic army. Save yourselves from the foul stigma attached to desertion, and thereby make your friends proud of you. Upon application by letter to Quartermaster General Wright, giving your post office address, railroad station, and the number of your regiment, transportation will be sent you.

your regiment, transportation will be sent you. DAVID TOD, Governor. Death of an Editor. PITTSBURG, March 16.—Reece C. Fleason, one of the editors of the Despatch, died this morning after a protracted illness. Mr. Fleason had been connected with the Despatch for fifteen years, and with the Pitts-burg press a much longer period. The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.
Port Hood, N. S., March 16.—We have not been able to work the Newfoundland cable since Thursday, and it is feared that it is either broken or some serious accident has happened to the operator at Port-au-Basque, the post station on the Newfoundland side.

Death of Capt. Stephen B. Wilson, U.S. N. HUDSON, N. Y., March 16.—Captain Stephen B. Wilson, United States navy, died on Sunday, at the The U. S. Gunboat Alabama. New York, March 16.—The U.S. gunboat Alabama was at Mayaguez Feb. 27. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES CAPS, &c., &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, satchels, and values, caps, stock of shoes, &c., 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., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 A PLEASANT-TIME.—The complimentary ball given to the Jefferson Cornet Band by the Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, at Sansom-street Hall, last evening, was well attended. There were between three and four hundred ladies and gentlemen present, who enjoyed a

very pleasant time to the music of a full and efficient string band. Most of the ladies of the committee, who have contributed much of their time in preparing food for the soldiers, were there. We also noticed a number of officers of the Union army present, highly delighted with the festivities of th CORONER'S INVESTIGATION. - In refer ence to the death of Wm, Rodgers, killed by the ex plosion of the boiler at the locomotive works of Mr. Norris, the coroner empannelled a jury yesterday

ACCIDENT. - John Sheehan, aged 5 years, employed on board of a steam barge, on the Delaware, above Market street, while sweeping the snow from off the deek yesterday morning, slipped and fractured his left leg. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

CITY ITEMS. COLORED CARTES DE VISITE, -Messis. Broadbent & Co., the celebrated photographers, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, are now producing the colored carte de visite in as high state of artistic perfection as their magnificent Imperial and Life-size Ivorytypes and Wenderotypes. Their beautiful case of specimens of these exquisite colored pictures in miniature is attracting marked attention, and there are certainly a number among them that are real gems of art. Their orders for cartes finished in this style are constantly increasing. FINE GROCERIES.—The proprietors of the old grocery stand of C. H. Mattson, corner of Arch and Tenth streets, have now a very superior and attractive stock of fine family groceries. We invite special attention to day to their fresh invoices of oranges, lemons, almonds, and raisins; also, a fine lot of the most desirable eating apples. Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, Irelieved by allowing one of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" to dissolve in the mouth. All Druggists

than we again hear that Commander Ellet has recaptured her; then, after awhile, she is blown up; but who by? Did Commander Ellet blow her up? Did the rebels blow her up? or did she blow herself up? There is a great deal of blowing somewhere. Now we hear that she is sunk; a plantation but on a raft coming down the river (although as harmless as a quaker) so frightened the rebs that they blew her up, and the guns fell into Commodore Porter's Bands—what a lucky thing they didn't fall on his head. Is the Indianoks surely at the bottom of the Mississippi, or is she only "acting possum?" We hope something else will occupy the attention of the telegraphers from the West besides the Indianola. Better announce that CHAS. STOKES & Co. continue to sell first-class Roady-made Clothing under the Continental.

hill & Wilson, of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chastnut street, above Sixth, have on hand a large and splendid assortment of Military Clothing, suitable for all grades of the service. Officers who desire to procure outfits that will be at ce elegant, comfortable, and subspantial, will find just what they want at the establishment named. Their iron-clad wests, which furnish the wearer with an invisible and impregnable breast-plate, have already won great popularity in the service. CLOTHING. Clothing, Clothing, Clothing, Spring Styles, Spring Styles,

Spring Styles.

Reduced Prices,

Granville Stokes, Granville Stokes,

IMPORTANT TO MILITARY MEN.-Rock-

Reduced Prices, Reduced Prices. 609 Chestnut street, 609 Chestnut street, 609 Chestnut street. COUNTRY MERCHANTS buying Window Shades and Trimmings, Curtains, Curtain Materials, and Upholstery Goods, are invited to examine our stock. We are the largest magnifacturers of Window Shades in the United States, and the only direct importers of Curtain Goods in Philadelphia, and therefore have facilities for offering goods to the trade at low figures, which cannot be equalled.

KELTY & Co.,

630 Chestaut street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. Philadelphia, March 16, 1863. Considerable excitement ruled in the gold market today, owing to the good news from Vicksberg, and ru-mors of "foreign interrention," which came in the shape of an offer to negotiate one bundred million collars of Bearetary Chase's six per cent. long bonds from English capitalists, at such a figure as would not par for the bonds, considering the present rate of exchange. The disadvantage of this scheme becoming known before it was consummated, is, that if the sale were made with allowance for present figure of exchange, by the time the bonds were ready for delivery certain parties, know-Librarian.
A bill to enable the Wyoming Canal Company and its creditors to compromise was passed finally, with an amendment, requiring the company to pay to the State two hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars within sixty days, on the amount of the claim, excepting eight thousand four hundred dollars. Adjourned. the bonds were ready for delivery certain pasties, knowing the ultimate result of the negotiation, would throw their blonds on the market, and cause a decline, so that, when the Secretary would draw his bills, a difference of twenty per cent. might be noted: this, of course, he must loss. Could he have carried the plantifronts, and

drawn quickly through one or two houses, he might have secured the high figures, which, however, it is not have secured the night have done, and instead of the effer being in embryo, it may be on its final consummation. This subject was hinted to us two months ago, and we are glad to see it at least attracting attention.
Gold opened at 157, fell quickly to 155, then slowly to
153, recovering & B cent., and to losing unsettled. Olddemands, of course, vary with it. Certificates of inlebtedness are worth 991/@391; 1881 sixes are firm at 102% @103; seven-thirties at 106@106%; new-issue certifi-cates are worth 99½@97. Money still rates very easy at 4億6 号 cent.

The stock market was quite active, and prices are allsteady—some advancing. Governments were firm— seventy-thirties advancing %. State fives and city sixes were unchanged; Reading sixes and Pennsylvania mort-gages were steady at Saturday's figures; North Pennsyl-vania sixes sold at 59%—114 was bid for the tens; Philadelphia and Erie sixes sold at 110%; 106 was paid for West Branch bonds; Camden and Amboy bonds were firm; 112 was bid for Elmira sevens; 71% for Schuylkill Navigation sixes. Catawissa shares were in demand at 7光—the preferred Catawissa shares were in demand at 724—the preserves rose to 25, and was in strong demand. Pennsylvania rose ½; Reading was steady at 45; Little Schuylkill fell ½; Harrisburg sold at 69%; 11½ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 38 for Long Island; 39 for Elmira; 52½ for Minehill; 77 for Lehigh Valley, and 65½ for Beaver Mendow.

West Philadelphia Passenger rose ½; Girard College was steady at 2732: Fifth and Sixth sold at 63; 86 was bid for Second and Third. Lehigh Navigation scrip opened at 35, and rose to 42, closing firm. Morris Canal sold at 644; 135 was bid for norms Canal Som at 13, 153 was but to the preferred; 41½ was paid for Delaware Division; 6½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation; 17½ for the prefer-red. Big Mountain Coal was in demand at 4½. Bohe-mian Copper sold at 10½. New Creek sold at ½. Girard Bank at 42. Bank of Kentucky at 47. The market closed firm; \$95,000 in bonds, and 3,300 hares changing hands Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as United States Sixes, 1881. United States 7 3-10 Notes Certificates of Indebtedne

Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street uote foreign exchange for the steamer London, 60 days' sight... Do. 3 days..... Paris, 60 days' sight... Do. 3 days.....

88,588,588,588,588,588

\$2S,117,050 S2 \$2,666,369 St The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1862 and 1862 | Loans. | Specie. | Circul. | Deposit . \$1,046,337 | 6,688,728 | 2,145,219 | 21,396,01 . \$0,385,119 | 5,884,011 | 2,144,398 | 20,068,59 . \$29,383,356 | 5,851,106 | 2,343,493 | 15,41,419 . \$20,324,432 | 6,049,635 | 3,769,592 | 21,316,61

January ebruary The foreign trade of the port of New York for the pas

week was very active, - 1 emarkably so, in view of the fluctuations in foreign exchange. The entries of foreign merchandise, exclusive of dry goods, amounted to \$2, 624, 211; to which add the entries of dry goods, \$1,925, -883; and the aggregate foois up \$4,549,594. Against this we exported \$3,749,684 of produce and \$3,540,400 of specie-in all \$7,290,084. Even allowing for the fact that the exports are invoiced at their corrency value, while the imports are entered at their specie value, the trade of the perit will still show a substantial balance in favor of the port; and to this balance must be added several hundred thousand dollars' worth of American securiities sent abroad. Our export of specie is not greater than usual at this season, and there is no warrant whatever for the assertion—which has been made in certain disloyal prints—that the legislation of Congress has lriven gold out of the country. The New York Evening Post of to-day says: Mr. Chase returned to Washington this morning, after several very satisfactory interviews with our most in-fluential bankers and other financial authorities. We ave reason to believe that the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury are almost matured, though at present no-thing is definitely settled. Hence the thousand rumors current in the precincts of Wall street have no founda-tion who tever, except that derived from the insennity of their inventors, or the too pliant credulity of those

tion whe tever, except that derived from the inseanuity of their inventors, or the too pliant credulity of those who accept them.

Wall street to-day has been discussing the propriety of a periodical and nucement, by official authority, of the amount of the public debt, with as full details as may be compatible with the public interest. The numerous and vital relations in which the Treasury now stands to the business of the country render such a statement once a month or oftener equally conducive to the confidence of the mercantile classes, to the pre-ection of the public cridit and to the refutation of the absurd exaggerations to which weak, ill-informed, not very particular persons have given currency. As the Secretary of the Treasury is known to be in favor of the greatest practicable publicity, and as the financial operations of the Governments of England and France are laid before the people in an official form, and at frequent periods, there is little doubt that some plan can be devised which will respond to the universal wish of financial men and of the people generally in this particular.

The market opened with less of incertifude and hesitation than characterized the closing transactions of last week. Governments are strong, the deraund surpassing the supply. In United States registered, 1881, we note transactions at 1013/601012; in coupons, 281, at 1024/60103; in coupon fives, 1874, at 9860834; in gold-bearing certificates, at 993/60894, and in seven-thatties, at 1093/10045.

1064.
The bond list is quiet. Border State bonds are lower, Missouris being offered at 614, and Tennessees at 614, with limited transactions. Virginias were offered at 66, without business. North Carolinas are inquired for a 75. Louisiana 6s at 70, and California 6s at 153.

For railroad bonds we note the following bids: Buff. and Erie first. 112 Hudson River con. 108 Harlem first. 1151 Tennessee sixes, long. 61 Georgia sixes.
North carolina sixes.
Han. and St. Jos.
Louisiana sixes
U. S. Trust Co.

U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 1013; U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 1013; U. S. 6s, 1881, con. 103; U. S. 6s, 1881, con. 103; U. S. 7s 10 p. c. T. N. 106; U. S. 1 yr. Sp. cert 25. 1994; American gold 10724; Tennessee 6s 61; Missouri 6s. 61; Pacific Mail rie preferred.... Iudson River.... ich. Southern.....ich. So. guar.....linois Central scp...lev. and Pitssburg...

1.0UISVILLE TOBACGO MARKET, March 19.—Sales to day of 273 hhdts, as follows: 11 hhds trash below \$11; 34 at \$140—19. 32 at \$130—19. 25 at \$140—19. 34 at \$140—19. 25 at \$140—19. 34 at \$140—19. 34 at \$140—19. 34 at \$150—19. 34 at \$200—19. 34 at \$200. 35.

Philadeiphia Markets. The Flour market is dull and unsettled, with but little inquizy for export; 150 bbls choice Lancaster country superfine sold at \$6.50, and about 1,000 bbls. Western family at \$7.75; the retailers and bakers are buying slowly at prices ranging at from \$6@6.50 for superfine, \$6.75@7.25 for extras, \$7.55@8.25 for extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$9.50 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is dull and offered at \$5.50 bbl without sales.

Corn Meal is firm but quiet at \$4 7 bbl for Penusyl Vania:

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and priess are unsettled and lower with eath of 1,500 bus at 17.6072c. for fair and priess are unsettled and lower with eath of 1,500 bus at 17.6072c. for fair and 15.6015c. The Rys is eather than 15.6015c. The R ..3,140 bbls. ..8,600 bus. ..9,000 bus. ..7,200 bus.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, March 16, 1863. The receipts of Beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are light this week, only reaching about 1.300 head. The market in consequence is more active and prices rather better than last quoted, ranging at from 10 @lle for extra Chester county and Western Steers; 61/20 91/2 for fair to good, and 6 to 8 for common do., as to condition and quality. The market opened this morning with more activity than we have noticed for some time past, and all the stock offered sold at our above quotations.

Cows and Calves are unchanged, and selling at from \$2,000 Head, according to condition and quality.

Sheep are very scarce and high, and prices have again advanced [262 H h, with sales of 1,400 head, at from 800 lbc H hb, cross.

quality—the latter rate for extra.

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

States:

500 head from Pennsylvania.

300 head from Ohio.

400 head from Illinois.

110 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Cochran and McCall, 76 Western Steers, selling atfrom.

3000 for fair to good.

Jones McClese, 16 Western Steers, selling at from 8390

The following and McCall, 76 Western Steers, selling at from 8390

Charles county Steers, selling Jones McClese, 16 Western Steers, selling at from 3@3c for fair to good.

Barclay C. Baldwin, 30 Chester county Steers, selling at from 926/0192c for fair to extra.

P. Hathoway, 100 Lancaster county and Ohio Steers, selling at from 826/0192c for fair to extra.

Kirvin and Carr, 60 Western Steers, selling at from 10@ 102c for good to extra quality.

Failer & Bro., 100 Western Steers, selling at from 10@110 fair to extra quality.

Ulman & Shamberg, 115 Western and Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 921012c for fair to extra quality.

James McFillen. 40 Iowa Steers, selling at from 90 10% for fair to extra.

Mooney & Smith. 128 Western Steers, selling at from 90 10% for fair to extra.

Rice & Smith. 132 Ohio Steers, selling at from 90 10% for fair to extra.

C. Airsman, 36 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 90 10% for fair to extra.

Alex. Kennedy, 25 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 9% 200 for fair to extra.

Alex. Kennedy, 25 Lancaster county Steers, selling at Irom 9% 200 for fair to good quality. COWS AND CALVES. COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Kard are moderate this week, only reaching about 30 head; there is more demand, but prices remain about the same as last quoted, ranging at from SIS to 8:2 for Springers, and \$25 mp to \$40 per head for Cow and Calf, so to condition and quality. Old lean Cows sell at from \$1.50 for per head.

Calves are in demand, with sales of 40 head at from Calves are in demand, with sales of 40 head at from \$25\color b for first quality, and \$40\color for second do, as weight and condition o weight and condition.
THE SHEEP MARKET.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are very small this week, only reaching about 1,400 head; the market, in consequence, is very firm, and prices have advanced 102c P h, ranging at from \$60,10c P h, gross, which is the highest price for Sheep we have ever reported. Stock Sheep are very scarce and in demand, at from \$400 per head, according to condition and quality. THE HOG MARKET.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the different yards are light this week, and prices have again advanced, with sales of 3,500 head at from \$7.50 to \$0 \neq 100 fbs net, the latter rate for extra.

2,900 head sold at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard at from \$7.50 up to \$8.75 \neq 100 fbs, net.

At the Avenue Drove Yard, John Cranse & Co. have sold several small lots at from \$5.60 \neq 100 fbs, net. Ashes -Pots are quiet at \$8.76@8.87%. Pearls are

ASHES.—Pols are quiet at \$5.76@.57%. Pearls are nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western flour is dull and very much unsettled; prices are fully 10@20c. lower, and the business is of the most limited character. The sales are 3,000 bbls at \$5.75@. for superfine Michigan, Iudiana, Iowa, Ohto, &c.; \$5.2567 40 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.50@. Southern Flour is dull, heavy, and lower; sales 500 bbls at \$7.60@. for superine Baltimore, and \$7.75@10 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is 10@20c lower, and very dull; sales 300 bbls at \$7.10@7.30 for common to good, and \$7.42@9 for the range of extra brands. Canadian Flour is 10@20c lower, and very dull; salss 300 bbls at \$7.10@7.30 for common to good, and \$7.42@9 for the range of extra brands.

Rye flour is inactive at \$4.65.50 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is dull. We quote Jersey at \$4.10; Brandywine \$5, and puncheous \$2.50.

Rye is quiet at \$1.00@1.11.

Barley is dull and mominal at \$1.45@1.60.

Oats are dull and heavy at 72@74c for Jersey, and \$2.60.

Corn is dull and heavy at 72@74c for Jersey, and \$2.60.

Gon is dull and l@2c lower; sales, 21.000 bush, at 90

@91c for sound Western mixed, and \$7.600 for unsound do. do.

Beans are in moderate request at \$2,90@3 for medium and \$5@3.15 for marrowfats.

Canadian Peas are dull at \$1.15.

HAY.—North River is in moderate demand and selling 4,5xc@41. SEEDS:—Clover is quiet, with sales of 250 bags at 10@ Ofic—the latter an outside price.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTINONE, March 16.—Flour steady, but insc-tive. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn active; white, 93@55c; yellow, 83@90c. Whisky firm at-513c. Provisions dull. UNCINNATI, March 16.—The decline of gold in New York to-day flattened all articles, and prices are nominal. Provisions neglected and without de-mand. Gold and demand notes 48@51; exchange on New York & premium.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HOMAS KIMBER, Jr., COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
OSEPH C. GRUBB.

/ LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Henry Cook, Morgan London, soon
Bark Cora Linn, (Br) Killam Liverpool, soon
Bark Sea Eagle, Hoves Barbadoes, soon
Schr Greenland, Evans Havana, soon MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1863

ARRIVED.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 18 hours from Beston, with mose and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off Morris Liston's, saw bark A One, from Watren, B Land a loaded bark hailing from Sommerville, Mc, bond' up; also a British bark and two herm brigs bound down; off New Casile, saw bark Templar of New York was off Marcus Hook; brig Darien, for London at anchor off the mouth of the Schuylkill; ship of Wilmington Creek, before of war uniate off Morris Liston's, and the Arizona was at anchor off the Hight Schuylkill; Ship Casile, sand the Arizona was at anchor off the Higher Schuylkill; Ship Casile, Sand the Ship Casharine, Freeman, 3 days from New York, with sugar to Thomas A Newhall & Sons—vessel to Workman & Co. t Co. Brig Flizabeth (Dutch), Kuyper, 63 days from Amster-am, with sin, &c., to Geo K Reigler iam, with gin. &c., to Geo K Reigler. Brig Breeze (Br), 16 days from Clenfuegos, with sugar-oS & W Welsh. Brig Orozimbo, Tracey, 5 days from New York, with Brig Oroximbo, Tracey, Judyshoth Rew. Fork, whith makes to D Cooper.
Schr Love Peacock, Lingo, 4 days from New York, with makes to rowell & Collins.
Schr Forgst King, Briggs, 3 days from New York, in Schr Forgst King, Briggs, 3 days from New York, in ballast to fammet, Van Dusen & Lochman.
Schr O ht Potiti, Clark, 4 days from Providence, in ball-Schr O ht Potiti, Clark, 1 days from Providence, in bal-

last to captain.
Schr Pocohontas, Berry, 4 days from New York; with,
mose to D Cooper.
Schr J J Berril, Donety, 4 days from Baltimore, with
grain to C H Commings. grain to C H Commings
grain to C H Commings
Sobr Ceres, Meredith, 7 days from Stamford, in ballast
to E R Soyer & Co.
Sobr Farmer, West, 2 days from Milford, Del, with
corn to Jas Barrat & Son.
Sabr S Somers, Somers, 7 days from Boston, with mdsa
to Crowell & Collins.
Sebr A Tirrell, Higgins, 8 days from New York, with
mds to cantain. Schr A Tirrell, Higgins, 8 days from New York, with mods to captain.

Schr C A Stetson, Rich, 4 days from Provincetown, with mods to Geo B Kerhoot.

Schr R L Tay, Cain 4 days from New York, in ballast. to Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Sir New York, Swift, 24 hours from New York, with modes to W P Clyde.

Str Sansom, Dunning, 24 hours from New York, with modes to W P Clyde.

Str Torrence, Phalbrink, 24 hours from New York, with mode to W P Clyde. BELOW.
Brigs West, from New York, and Breeze, from Cien-

CLEARED.
Bark Lucy Frances, Fellings, St Thomas, WI, JR Bazy & Co. Bark A & Adams, Harrington, New Orleans, J E Baz-v & Co. y & Co. Brig Abbey Thaxter, Coombe, Point Petre, Guadaloge E Bayley & Co. Bayley & Co. Fig. Wm H Parks, McAlery, Cardenas, EA Souder & Co.
Schr A Tirrell, Miggins, Boston, Hammett, Van Dasen
& Japhman.
Sonr Ceres, Meredith, Lynn, E R Sawyer & Co.
Schr Herry Autt, Barratt, Cienfuegos, Stewark, CarSon & Co.
Schr M B Mahoney, Macomber, Aspinwall, Hunter,
Norton & Co.
Schr M S Hathaway, Hathaway, Key West, Tyler,
Stope & Co. Stone & Co.

Schr H Knowles, Insley, Alexandria, A & Cattell & Co.
Schr H Knowles, Insley, Alexandria, A & Cattell & Co.
Schr H Knowles, Trier, Georgetown, do.
Schr Forto Ricc, Trier, Georgetown, do.
Schr Edgithews, Hradley, do.
Schr Jas Bitting, Potter, Newtown, Md. J W Bacon.
Schr R L Tray, Cain, Boston, Nolle, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Harriet Newell, Shuman, Key West, Fin, J R Bazley & Co. Str. Parmer, McCue, Baltimore, A. Groyes, Jr.