THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

The Campaign in the Southwest.

The announcement of the capture of Yazoo City makes the campaign in the Southwest an object of renewed interest. The strange silence of Gen. BANKS, contrasted with the vigilance of Gen. GRANT and Admiral PORTER, indicates the pressure of a greater force in the lower Mississippi than we have been led to anticipate, or a failure on the part of the commanding general to comprehend the necessities of his position. Indeed, in a military point of view, the possession of New Orleans has been a costly and embarrassing prize. The Crescent City gave Gen. BUTLER a splendid opportunity of displaying the greatest qualities of a military governor, but he did not advance the limits of the Union occupation. The battle of Baton Rouge was one of the victories "after which our forces retired in good order." FARRAGUT shelled a few towns and burned a few plantations, and departed into the Gulf of Mexico. Gen. BANKS arrived with a larger army than any that had ever before been in the Southwest. Texas was annexed to his department. The troops were sent to Baton Rouge, where they still remain. The gunboats went up to Port Hudson, but, as yet, they have made no impression upon its ramparts. There was a terrible blunder at Galveston, and this ended the Texas campaign. In the meantime, Gen.

quiet in Louisiana. We have always regarded Texas as one of the most important departments in the South, and a campaign against Texas presents so many advantages that it is a matter of surprise that it has not been-prosecuted with more particular energy. Texas is a peculiar territory. Six times as large as Pennsylvania, it embraces within its limits an empire of agricultural and mineral wealth. It is not a slave State in the general acceptation of that term. The per centage of slaves is smaller than in any Southern State, and the slave country is confined to the cotton regions, in the eastern part of the State. Western and Northern Texas, however, including the vast pastoral regions occupied by stock raisers—the settlements of Germans and foreigners—the Spanish and Mexican settlements near the Rio Grandeare all as free as Western Virginia, or Upper Delaware, or Eastern Tennessee, and as loyal to the Union as Pennsylvania and New York. Texas was driven into secession by the same means that were used to drive Louisiana and Tennessee. Fraud was committed, and usurpation drove Sam Houston from the Executive chair. The Union men were persecuted with a ferocity that recalls

the stories of Parson BrownLow and Mr. MAYNARD, and Texas is now held in the Southern Confederacy by bonds of terror. The friends of the Union are patiently awaiting the day of their deliverance, and we are assured by such men as ANDREW J. Hamilton, that when the standard of the Union is raised in the valley of the Rio Grande thousands will flock around it.

A campaign in the Valley of the Rio France has always been a favorite idea of the present Administration and an object of terror to the South. When the rebel general BEE made a report on the condition of the State defences of Texas to the Confederate authorities, he alluded to the danger of an advance upon this part of the State, as the "invaders would be in the midst of a friendly population." Mexico lies beyond, and between the town of Brownsville in Texas, and the town of Matamoros, across the river in Mexico, a large contraband trade exists, the South sending cotton to Europe through Mexico, and Europe returning guns and caps and powder and woollens by the same route. This avoids the blockade, and the French being in possession of the coast, they connive at the contern people to resistance by material support. We are in-

formed that this very route furnishes supplies to the great army of the Southwest, now lying around Vicksburg. The guns and clothing are carried in wagons to the nearest railroad, thence transported to the limit of the State, from thence to Red River and across the Mississippi to Vicksburg. Here also is the celebrated Salt Lake, which for centuries has supplied the surrounding districts of Mexico and Texas with salt. When the supply in Western Virginia was stopped by the advance of the Union armies the Confederacy fell back upon this great natural formation for this necessary article

In a political sense, the occupation of Texas would be a great undertaking. The French have avowed their purpose in invading Mexico to be an antagonism to the United States. NAPOLEON hopes to establish his power upon the Rio Grande, and out of the ruins of the Southern Confederacy to the ruins of the Southern Confederacy to mand fifty cents before the middle of July. Here is snatch a great part of Western Texas. It an opportunity for the holders of superfluous greenmay be that the cupidity of France and the ambition of the South may conspire to partition Texas for their mutual aggrandizement, France obtaining the free countries, the South retaining the cotton districts. We know that France has had this design in contemplation, and that the folly of one of the French agents prematurely brought it | ing office will be opened short of New Orleans. to light. A campaign into this country, and an occupation of these counties by our troops, would checkmate France and cripple troops, would checkmate France and cripple of New Jersey, one of the stereotyped "victims" of the South. We must also remember that Fort Lafayette, addressed the Democratic Revoluwhen Texas was annexed, the right was granted to its people to subdivide into other States when the population warranted. We know that in Texas, as in Virginia, there are two elements of society—a free element and a slave element. In Virginia we permitted the free counties to unite and form a State government-in Texas we should allow the same thing. A free State intersecting Mexico and Texas would be one of the greatest political achievements of the age, and would go far towards attaining the coming victory

over indolence, luxury, and sloth. Mason Repudiated. The Lord Mayor of London is a wealthy and respectable coal vendor, who rejoices in the name of Christopher Rose. At a recent dinner, to the corporation and other turtle-eaters, this Mr. Rose insulted his guests by inviting Mr. Fugitive-Slave-Law gentlemanly patience.

MURDER FROM SUPERSTITION meet them; by proposing his health in complimentary terms; and by permitting him plimentary terms; and by permitting him aged Irish woman living in Eighty-third street; to make a Buncombe speech, blarneying and the victim her own child. On being taken "the generous English people," and extolling the "chivalry" of the rebel slave owners, whose wages he receives. The child had been exchanged, while in its cradle, Lord Mayor's bad taste and want of judg- for the child of another. Remembering what was ment were condemned not only by the the test prescribed for such a case in Ireland, the British press, but at various public meetings woman heated a shovel red hot and placed her child upon it, believing that it would escape unhurt, held in London, Liverpool, and other large cities. At several of these meetings special little thing was terribly burned, and eventually died resolutions were adopted so strongly ani-madverting upon the Lord Mayor's improper and imprudent conduct, that it may assertion, and she has been committed to await a be safely presumed this dealer in black medical examination. diamonds has lamented, ever since, the

of free labor over slave labor, and industry

a letter from Mr. J. C. EWART, parliamentary representative of Liverpool, in which that respectable gentleman vindicates himself, with natural and generous indignation, from the charge of having appeared to demonstrate sympathy with Mason. At a public strate sympathy with Mason. At a public meeting held in Liverpool, one of the speakers alluded to Mr. Ewart as "A St. Patrick list night. Mr. Barney Williams, the strategy of the property of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick list night. Mr. Barney Williams, the strategy of the property of the patrick strategy. man, who professed to represent Liverpool, was seen the other day cheering and hurrahing, when Mason, of Virginia, was entertained by the Lord Mayor of London, &c." Mr. Ewart emphatically denies that there is the slightest foundation for such a statement, and adds, "When I accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor I did not know the name of a single individual whom I was to meet, and it was not until Mr. Mason's name was animounced, as he entered the drawing-room that I knew he was to be there." Mr. Ewart adds that he has always had the deepest horror of slavery (though he is afraid of maden emancipation), and that he has always been in favor of the strictest neutrality, on the part of England, in this war. He concludes thus: "In the late sesman, who professed to represent Li-

지방 그렇게 되었습니다.

sion of Parliament, I appealed to Mr. GRE GORY not to bring forward his motion for the recognition of the Southern States, fearing that the discussion might give rise to expressions calculated to irritate the feelings of both prrties. I think such a course the most appropriate one for a representative of a great commercial town like Liverpool." Not so, thinks Mr. LAIRD, also a Liverpool man and member of Parliament, who builds privateers for the rebel South (the "Alabama" is his handiwork), but latterly en-

ters them in his books as ordered by-the Emperor of China. The general repudiation of the arch-traitor Mason is creditable to the returning good sense of the British people. He is one of the many who have cause to pray "Protect me from my friends." If the weak-minded Lord Mayor had not placed him prominent he would have remained in his usual obscurity. As it is, he now stands before

the world a "Fixed object on the pedestal of scorn."

The Kentucky State Convention Special Despatch to The Press. 1 Louisville, March 18—P. M.—There was a tre mendous assembly of politicians present at the opening of the Union Convention here this mornng, and the greatest interest was felt and expressed nection with the work to be done. I find that more than two-thirds of the members f the Convention are unconditional Union men. In the proceedings this forenoon the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and it was thought that the work would be finished up expeditiously. This afternoon, however, Mr. Wickliffe introduced Mr. Cravens, a member of the next Congress from the State of Indiana to the Convention, who took a position on the dais and made a speech denouncing the present Administration in the most violent man BANKS remains at New Orleans, and all is ner, eulogizing Mr. Vallandigham and the efforts of his party in their attempts to overthrow the Govern-The greatest confusion ensued among the members

before Mr. Cravens had finished speaking, and boisterous expressions of "Put him out!" "down with the traitor!" "we are Union men!" "shame on the Copperheads!" were heard from every portion of the house followed by cheers for the Mr. Cravens was finally seized by a score or more of men, and foreibly ejected from the building amid the groans and jeers of the excited multitude. Every county in the State is represented in this Convention, except sixteen bordering on the southern State line. It is thought that Hon. Joshua Bell, an unconditional Unionist, will be nominated for Governo

of this State to morrow, and he will be triumphantis elected. The Dawn of Freedom in Tennessee. [Special Despatch to The Press.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 18. JOHN TRIMBLE, the great Union man of Nash ville, has made his slaves—thirteen in number—s esent of their freedom. This excellent man and his whole family are, and have been, unconditionally loyal. Last week Mrs. TREBLE visited one of he former servants, and was visited in turn this week Mrs. TRIMBLE states that this is the happiest me ment of her life. The slaves of Mr. TRIMBLE have been treated with the greatest humanity and kindness, yet the thirteen mortals exhibited no disinclination to be released from bondage, such was their infatuation to be free. It is said that Mr. WM. T. BERRY, one of the staunchest of our Union citizens, has done the same

ED. H. EAST, Secretary of State, always known as the friend of the colored race, during the rebel occupation of this city took a trip to Mexico. He owned three slaves, who acted as servants to rebe officers. He has given them their freedom on tha ____ B. C. T. Emancipation in Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, March 18 .- A bill passed the Senate to-day providing for calling a new State

Convention to take into consideration the gradual emancipation of slavery in Missouri. stitution regarding slavery were discussed in the Toledo, March 18.—An immense mass meeting was held here to-day, to respond to the resolutions from the Ohio troops in Kentucky and Tennesses. Colonel Hawkins, George C. Bates, J. M. Ashley, Mr. Waite, and others, addressed the meeting.

Another Vessel Chased by the Florida. NEW YORK, March 18 .- The bark Sarah A. Nichols, from Buenos Ayres, for Cuba, was recently chased into the harbor of St. Thomas, by the pirate Florida. The authorities detained the pirate until twenty-four hours after the salling of the bark. Destructive Fire at Simcoe, Canada. TORONTO, March 18.—A destructive fire occurred t Simcoe to day. The court house, Music Hall, ad Norfolk House were totally destroyed fire the partially de-

albyed. Perce loss is heavy. NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1863. THE NEW ORLEANS COMMAND is a matter of some discussion in military and po-litical circles here, since the latest private advices from the Crescent City indicate that General Banks only holds the office of resident chief until the Administration shall decide who to make the next permanent military governor. The friends of Gen. Butler are quite sure that he is already the man; but their idea is traceable only to a vague despatch from somebody in Washington, and it does not seem at all likely that the General would accept a post of inaction when there is likely to be such a bustling. office open presently at Charleston.

To the aforesaid private advices from New Orleans, your correspondent is also indebted for the

important knowledge that a splendid new field for money-making speculation is just opening in that city. Capitalists with money to invest cannot do better than take a trip to the Crescent City and invest their funds in sugar, which is becoming just such a speculative commodity there as gold has been here. Sugar in New Orleans is now bringing 10½ cen's, and steadily advancing; and there are facts to justify me in predicting that it will readily com-

Brigadier Ullman, with his hundred-and-odd offl cers, will probably start for New Orleans in about ten days, designing to astonish the Oreoles and other aristocrats of the Orleans dynasty with the sable spectacle of an entire division of Soldats d'Afrique, for the defence of the city during the summer. Numbers of black volunteers have offered themselves here; but their invariable answer is, that no recruit-Some of Gen. Ullman's officers are veterans of the

tionary Club, last evening, in a speech cheaply tricked-out with poetical quotations. The virgin Senator thinks that if the Constitution had been adtainly very true, as it was the rebellion of the South against the Constitution which occasioned the war. He also thinks that a separation of the States would be better than the present outpouring of blood and treasure, and would ultimately tend to a firmer and greater Union than ever. This is a sentiment worthy the genius of Mr. Wall's namesake—one Stonewall.

A THEATRICAL QUARREL

two recent members of her Broadway company, named Raymond and Lennox. The two latter are tremendously disgusted at finding themselves turned out in the cold some months before the termination of the regular season, and appeal to the public for justice. Miss Keene affirms, in reply, that the two actors really forfeited their engagement on New Year's Day by refusing, despite the terms of their contract, to perform on the afternoon of that day; and she claims some consideration for having reexchanged hostile cards in the newspapers, and the public exhibits all that sublime indifference which it ever treats impertinent impositions on its.

is the local crime seeming to be "best worth" chronicling for outside readers. The criminal is an before a magistrate yesterday, the woman stated that her house had long been haunted by

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH weakness of judgment which tempted him to lionize Mason.

In the Liverpool Albion of the 23d ult., is that such a telegraph could be very readily established if proper use was made of the valuable experience gained in the last unsuccessful attempt. A committee was appointed to attend to subscriptions, which are to create a fund of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, in shares of five pounds each. Several hundred shares were subscribed for on the apot.

STUXVESANT.

eminent comedian, rose to put in a plea for the suffering poor of Ireland. He said he had under-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAVALRY DASH ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK. A Series of Conflicts and Victories. REBEL RIFLE PITS CHARGEI AND TAKEN.

New School for our Cavalry Opened b New School for our Cavalry Opened General Averill—Capture of Major Breckinridge and a Number of Prisoners and Horses— "The Most Brilliant Raid of the War."

&c.,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March

Randout relief Army of the Potomac, march Randout vesterday, beyond Kelly's Ford: A reconnoissance, under command of Gen. Averill, forced a passage over the river in the face of a determinant of the second nined resistance of a considerable body of sharp hooters, who were covered by houses, rifle-pits, and a dry mill-race with an abattis in front. The itted but a single horseman at a time, and the stream was swollen and rapid. Arriving on the south side of the river, our cavalry charged the enemy in their entrenchments, killing and capturing rly the entire force, besides securing a large number of horses picketed near by. A short distance om the shore Gen. Averill's command encountered the rebel cavalry under Gens. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee, who had hastened from Culpeper to prevent our passage. They made some dashing charges upor our troops, who repulsed, and in turn charged them with fatal effect, using sabres only in the conflict. Whenever the enemy made a stand they were immediately charged upon and routed from their position

in the enemy falling back. The force engaged was about two thousand on each side. The enemy a last took refuge behind an entrenched battery, about four miles from the ford, flanked by rifle pits and abattis. Gen. Averill having accomplished his object, and securing his prisoners, the wounded on both sides, and a large number of horses, he reessed the river without attack or demo on the part of the rebels, who were so badly whipped that they could not follow to annoy him. Among the prisoners is Major Breckinridge, cousing of the traitor John C. Breckinridge. The prisoners characterize the affair on our part as one of the ablest and most gallantly-fought cavalry raids of the whole war, and admit that their own troops were totally demoralized by the gallant sabr charges of our cavalry.

About eighty prisoners have been brought in

The battle lasted about five hours, and was a se-

ries of charges and hand-to-hand conflicts, resulting

WASHINGTON.

The wounded of the enemy bear sufficient marks

hat the sabre was the only weapon used on ou

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, March 18, 1863. The New Military Enrollment. Provost Marshal General DRAPER, who has given atisfaction in that capacity under the civil organi zation, will continue in office until the military arrangements required by the act for enrolling and organizing the national forces shall have been com pleted. His duties, however, will not interfere with

The Health of General Grant's Army. General Grant, in a recent letter to the assistant surgeon general at St. Louis, says that the army under his command is provided with everything in the way of comforts and supplies that it can wish for, and that, upon a personal inspection, he was astonished to find it so well appointed as it is, in every respect. He denies the reports, industriously circulated and widely credited, that the army before Vicksburg is rapidly dying off with fevers and Affairs in Utah.

There is much speculation indulged in concerning the action of the Government respecting affairs in Utah. Private parties have suggested different courses of policy. From what has transpired to-day it is probable that Governor Harding and the judges complained of by the Mormons will be sustained. It is said by gentlemen well acquainted with Utah affairs that the arrest of BRIGHAM Young by Judge Kinney was an agreed arrange ment between the two to test the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy law, and to create the impres sion that there is no resistance to the judicial pow ers in that Territory.

Confirmation of Chaplains. The Senate, on the last day of its late executive session, confirmed C. Van Santvoord and Thos. and James Shrigley, of Pennsylvania, as hospital The French Peace Propositions.

While the English journals indulge in severe criticisms on the letter of Secretary Seward, declining the peace propositions of the French Government, it is noticeable that nothing in the way of unfriendly reached our Government from France. Personal rue maytien Minister, accompanied by the Secretary of State, visited the President to-day on officia

Secretary Chase, in speaking to his friends respecting his recent visit to New York, says it was oth agreeable and satisfactory. Important to Absentee Officers. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1863. The following-named officers having been reported

t headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from this date they appear before the commission in session in this city, of which Brigadier General Ricketts is president, and make a satisfactory defence to the charge

city, of which Brigadier General Ricketts is president, and make a satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

ABBERT WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Northridge, 59th New York; Maj. W. J. Wallace, 23d Pennsylvania; Surgeon J. D. Hewitt, 107th New York; Assistant Surgeon S. Milton Hand, 137th Pennsylvania; Assistant Surgeon Jas. A. Reed, 69th New York; Capt. R. P. Cowles, acting quartermaster Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps; Capt. John Bloom, O. I, 13th New Jersey; Capt. Horace H. Willard, 42d Ohio; Capt. Oharles H. Howe, 42d Ohio; Capt. John P. Dunn, 36th Indiana; Capt. Thos. Pryce, 36th Indiana; Capt. Corcoran, Co. O, 34th New York; Capt. Richard Budd, 96th Pennsylvania; Capt. W. H. Danks, Co. H. 44th New York: Capt. Wm. A. Armory, Co. B, 16th News York: Capt. Wm. A. Armory, Co. B, 16th Nassachusetts; First Lieut. John W. Cummings, 36th Indiana; First. Lieut. H. L. Blodget, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania; First. Lieut. G. Caston, Battery D, 1st New York Artillery; Second Lieut. E. Boits, Co. E, 54th New York; Second Lieut. F. M. Burkman, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves; Second Lieut. B. Kohans, Battery A, 1st New York Artillery; Second Lieut. F. M. Burkman, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves; Second Lieut. B. Kohans, Battery A, 1st New York Artillery; Second Lieut. F. M. Seront Artillery; Lieut. J. Juerbson, Co. K, 3th New York; Capt. A. Carke, Co. C, 5th Illinois cavalry; First Lieuten and Adam Hauf, Co. H, 45th New York; Capt. A. Carke, Co. C, Sth Illinois cavalry; First Lieuten and Adam Hauf, Co. H, 45th New York; Second Lieutenant George Y. Tams, Co. A, 119th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant J. M. Dougherty, Co. A, 84th Pennsylvania.

The following for the causes set opposite their respective names.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Alcora, 12sth Ohio, accenting bribes for procuring discharge of soldiers. pective names... Assistant Surgeon J. P. Alcorn, 126th Ohio, ac-Assistant Surgeon J. P. Alcorra 1440.
Assistant Surgeon J. P. Alcorra 1440.
Septing bribes for procuring discharge of soldiers.
Frist Lieutenant R. Schwickardi, 39th New York, entleman.
Lieutenant John M. Fibbs, 1st Virginia cavalry,
runkenness, and representing himself as an officer

of the provost guard.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. The Female Spy. The Star of last evening says: It turns out that the woman Antonia J. Ford, of Fairfax Court House, was the principal spy and guide for Captain Mosby, in his successful recent raid upon that village. Col L. C. Baker, the War Department's provost marshal, having obtained positive information that Mosby (in disguise) slept at the house of Ford in Fairfax Court House, and that F.'s daughter went round with him and pointed out the houses which Gen Stoughton, Col. Wyndham, and Col. Johnson, respectively occupied as their quarters, and that she certainly aided M. in planning and executing his raid, ordered her arrest. She was accordingly brought here on Sunday last and consigned to the Old Capitol prison. Her "commission" was also at the same

The following is a copy of the commission in question: ... Know Ye, that reposing special confidence in the patriotism, fidelity, and ability of Antonia J. Ford, I. James E. B. Stuart by virtue of the power instant in mean brigadiar general in the provisional rested in me as brigadier general in the provision army of the Confederate States of America, do her by appoint and commission her my Honorary Aid-de-Camp, to rank as such from this date. She will be obeyed, respected, and admired by all the lovers of a noble nature.

Given under my hand and seal at the Headquar-tors Carelly. Brigade at Corm. Except the

ters Cavalry Brigade at Camp Beverly, the seventh day of October, A. D. 1861, and the first year of our Independence.

[Impression of his signet ring.] L. Tiernan Bryan, Ass't Adi't Gen'l. Appointment of Provost Marshal General. The following General Order has been issued: GENERAL ORDERS No. 67. WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office,

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863.

First. That Colonel JAMES B. FRY, assistant adutant general of the United States army, be, and he is hereby, detailed as provost marshal general of the United States, in pursuance of section 5 of the act approved March 3d, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes." He is accordingly authorized and required perform all the duties of provost marshal general et forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relative to the business of provost marshals and the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid will be addressed to him.

Second: That all appointments which have been heretofore made of provost marshals are hereby revoked. By order of the Secretary of War: L. THOMAS.

Adjutant General. The New Jersey Legislature—Passage TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—The peace resolu ions passed the House, to day, by a vote of 38 year against 16 nays, after a very animated debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Hamilton, Vanated, was partially and English, in favor of the proposition, and Messrs. Bateman, Maylin, Stoevel, Jackson, and Wood, in The loan bill of one million dollars was passed today; also, the bill for raising \$300,000.

The Propeller Plantaganet.

HALIFAX, March 18.—The propeller Plantaganet, from Liverpool on February 18th, for New York, put in here to day for coal.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN RUMOR. Repulse of Com. Farragut at Port Hudson. THE MISSISSIPPI BURNT AND THE FLAG-SHIP DISABLED.

Capture of the City of Mexico by the French FORTRESS MONROE, March 18.—The Richmond papers of yesterday, copies of which have been reeived here, say that, on the 14th inst., Com. Faragut attacked Port Hudson, and was repulsed. The United States steam sloop-of-war Mississippi was burnt, and Com. Farragut went down the river in his flag-ship, which was disabled. The land force did not join in the attack. CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 18 .- The Richmond papers also contain news of the capture of the City Mexico by the French Army.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Capture of Contraband Goods-Un

ful Rebel Raid on Gloucester—Exchange of Prisoners—A Fight on the Blackwater —The Rebels Defeated at Newbern. FORTRESS MONROE, March 17.-Last night Lieutenant Colonel Whipple, of the 19th Wisconsin Regiment, captured a small boat which was attempting to run the blockade on Elizabeth river, near Norfolk. She had about \$2,000 worth of contraband goods on board. Three of the men were arrested and taken to Norfolk.

The iron-clad Keokuk passed down the Hampton Roads this morning, and returned at 4 o'clock this The Yorktown Cavalier of March 17, contains the ollowing: FROM WILLIAMSBURG.—Yesterday some thirty or orty of the enemy fired upon our pickets, stationed in the direction of Richmond. The pickets returned the fire and the enemy beat a hasty retreat. No loss was sustained, and all is again quiet. It was probably their purpose to induce our men to pursue

them and fall into another ambuscade On Saturday last General Fitz Hugh Lee, with about two thousand cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made a hurried advance upon our lines at Gloucester, but hearing of some reinforcements to our forces at that point, they retired as rapidly as they came. It is rumored they had gone for reinrcements, but we are ready for them. The United States sloop-of-war Juniata arrived at wo o'clock this morning from Philadelphia. FORTRESS MONROE, March 18 .- Colonel Ludlow has just returned from City Point, having made arangements for the exchange of all political prison rs. Those in Richmond were to be released to-day nd on Saturday next week. There was a fight at Blackwater yesterday, but he particulars have not yet been received. The rebels attacked Newbern last Friday and

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

A Capture by the Rebels-Movements of the Rebels at Mobile-Building of Iron-Clads-Reported Capture of the Negro Expedition. NEW YORK, March 18 .- A Hilton Head letter, lated the night of the 13th inst., states that Lieut. Lushley and nine men, three of the latter belonging to the 9th Maine Regiment and the rest to the Engineer Regiment, were captured by a squad of rebels, who crossed the river and found our pickets asleep and without a musket loaded. Three deserters from Mobile report the rebel force there to amount to 7,000 men, under General Buckner. They claim to have three wooden steam gun-boats, of ten guns each, a cutter, and a ram. Two new rams had just been completed, and a fifty-gun frigate was being built at Selma, to be floated down the river on hogsheads. Two more rams would be completed in a few weeks. The channel in the Mobile Bay has been blocked by sunken vessels so as to be impassable, but no torpedoes have been sunk. Two or three of the forts had been iron-clad. A rumor is brought by the steamer Union that the negro expedition into Florida and Georgia had

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

been captured. It was commanded by Colonels

Higginson and Montgomery.

Ridiculous Rumor Contradicted—No Rebels near Fort Donelson—The Post Per-

there of the steamer Huntsville, from a short cruise between Havana and Tortugas; also, of the return of the United States gunboat Sagamore from as far up the coast as Mosquito Inlet. He encloses an interesting report of an expedition made by the oats of the Sagamore to the town of Smyrna, for the purpose of capturing or destroying a vessel loaded with cotton, in which a brisk engagement of twenty minutes' duration occurred, resulting in the destruction of the vessel, and, unfortunately, also n a loss on our side of one killed and five wounded. The officers and men of the expedition appear to have behaved with great spirit and judgment. Their subsequent operations have been of efficient service in clearing out the rebels from the Indian river, and in breaking up their connection with the lawless hordes of Nassau. This last achievement, wholly unassisted as they were, against nearly double their own number, and showing such determined bravery and endurance, is of a brilliancy to merit, especial recognition from the Government. The results of the expedition—consisting of a sloop and a boat, to-gether with thirty-five bales of Sea Itland cotton ad arrived at Key West. the sloop Peter, of Savannah, for Nassau, while at-tempting to run the blockade at Indian river inlet, east of Florida. She had a cargo of salt. The vessel

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

Formidable Batteries Erected by the Rebels at Galveston—The Town Fired by the Brooklyn—The Harriet Lane Converted NEW YORK, March 18.—Advices per the steamer Union state that the rebels have erected formidable batteries at Galveston, mounted with guns taken from the Harrict Lane and Westfield. consisted of the steam frigate Brooklyn and four gunboats. On the 12th the Brooklyn threw a few shells into the fort on Pelican Island, and, on the 24th, threw them into the town, setting it on fire in three places. The flames were, however, soon extinguished.

The Harriet Lane is seventy miles up the river, eing converted into an iron-clad Immense Union Meeting at Showhegan, Maine. Showhegan, Me., March 18:—An immense an

enthusiastic Union meeting was held here this after-noon. The crowd filled two large churches. The speaking is still going on. . Copper Mines of Lake Superior. The shipments of copper mineral during 1862, from three of the leading mines of the Lake Superior region, are given, authentically, as follows: "Minnesota" 1,525 tons 96 hs,
"Quincy" 1,252 " 1,493 hs,
"Quincy" 1,797 hs,
"Qiff" 1,797 hs,
This mineral yielded, at the smelting works, on an average, about eighty per cent. of pure copper. The total product of the region for the past year was about 9,020 tons. Of the three mines in which Phila-delphia is largely interested, two, the Amygdaloid and Bohemian, furnished respectively 96 and 17 tons, while the Pennsylvania, having but recently inaugurated operations, contributed a smaller amount. The mineral from the Bohemian, which consisted of only two varieties of the three shipped from the lake, barrel work and small masses, was dressed up to an exceedingly high per centage through the agency of an efficient "rock breaker." which had been erected in the latter part of the season. The large amount of stamp-rock (or vein stuff containing fine copper) which has been taken out from the various openings and stopes, since the commencement of operations, is not yet available to swell the annual product, owing to the deficiency of stamping and washing machinery. This kind of copper-bearing rock thus far removed has been all well assorted and picked, and will yield from three to five per cent. of metal (one per cent. can be stamped and dressed with profit). When this rock is all stamped, a handsome increase in the product of the mine may be expected, and the value of the property owned by this company must consequently be greatly enhanced. With eleven hundred and twenty acres of mineral land, and a large number of valuable veins (three only are at present engaging the attention of the present superintendent), that can be economically worked on account of the topographical features of the location, which admits of deep adits being driven, thereby saving much expend pumping and hoisting, there is nothing to prevent the Bohemian from rapidly assuming a front-rank position among the mining companies of this rich mining region. From the stock board reports, we perceive that the shares of the Bohemian have very naturally ceased to be reckoned among the "fancies. and are being quoted among the permanent invest

The reports from the Amygdaliod and Pennsylva-

condition: The "Central" has more mass coppe

exposed than any mine on the lake, and will, with-

out doubt, be a dividend-paying mine this year,

ent those mines as being in excellen

Call for a National Convention Democratic Resolutions. Hannisbung, March 18.—Numerous petitions have been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature during the present session in favor of a National Convention to adjust our difficulties. The Democratic members of the Senate and House held a cancus, and last night agreed senate and nouse held a caucus, and last night agreed upon resolutions to be presented on the subject to the Scnate, by Hon. Mr. Lamberton, and to the House by Mr. Pershing, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. The House, being Democratic, will probably pass them: but as the Senate is Republican, they will not reach the Governor, although presenting a political issue for the future. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

not reach the Governor, although presenting a political issue for the future. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Whereas, Angry sectional controversy, long indulged has culminated in the assumed secession of a number of States of the Union, and a civil war, which has alreadyraged for nearly two, years with unsurpassed violence and carnage, wasting the lives and substance of the people of both sections, and filling the land with misery and lamentations; and rohereas, a continuance of the Union of all the States is indispensable to the peace and welfare of the people as well as to the attainment of a great nationality: and rohereas, it is believed that ordinary measures of legislation may prove insufficient to remove the primary causes of the present strife, or to adjust the complications that have arisen therefrom; and rohereas, the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fouritis thereof, as the one of the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, shall be all the states, and the congress of the present and the constitution when ratified of the Constitution of the United States beat affections of the line of the States, and hereby is, petition of the United States, and hereby is, petition of the United States, and hereby is, petition of the United States, the condition of the Constitution as to remove such causes of the present afflictions of the inquire in the constitution of the relations, which, the United States heart afflictions of the Juntine of the Constitution is to require the present form of Government; "establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility," and doing such othe

The above resolutions are understood to have receive the sanction of Governor Seymour, and the leaders of the Democratic party in New York, New Jersey, seve-ral of the New England, and many of the Western State Bill Taxing Bankers and Brokers. The following is a copy of the bill which has passed the House at Harrisburg, taxing bankers and

passed the House at Harrisburg, taxing bankers and brokers:

An Act to levy a tax on bankers and brokers within this Commonweath, and to repeal the act passed April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, on the same subject:

Sectron! Reit enacted, &c., That immediately after the passage of this act, the mercantile appraiser or appraisers in or the county of this Commonwealth shall, with all convent on the same ske out a list of all persons who transact he process the sectors, tooks exchange, bill, note, money, merchandise, each stock and persons within their respective counties; and to act the said appraiser or appraisers in so doing, it shall be the dutt of persons exercising any of the said trades or compations to furnish in writing, under cath or affirmation, a statement of their respective places of housiness and compations to furnish in writing, under cath or affirmation, a statement of their respective places of housiness and compations, to the said mercantile appraiser or appraisers, within one week after notice in one newspaper published in the county, requiring such information and specifying the time and place where such information shall be furnished; and hereafter such lists shall be made out in like manner on the first day of January in each and every year, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Sec. 2. That the said appraisers shall, one week after the publication of such notice, or as soon thereafter as follows: Class I, those whose profits during the year next trends to done, classify the said barkers and brokers as follows: Class I, those whose profits have been less than thirty thousand dollars and more than fifeen thousand dollars and more than fifeen thousand dollars and more than the thousand dollars; class 6, those whose profits have been less than the thousand dollars and more than the thousand dollars; class 6, those whose profits have been less than the thousand and more than one thousand dollars.

those whose profits have been less than one thousand dollars.

Sic. 3. That when the said classification is made the same shall be entered in a book, to be kept for that purpose by the appraisers, which shall be kept in a convenient place; and notice shall be given in writing, through the post office, addressed to each of the persons so classified, at their respective places of business, stating the class in which such person is placed and where a copy of the list can be seen, and requiring them to appear at a time and place therein mentioned, to object to the said classification if they see fit to do.

SEC. 4. That at the time and place named in the said notices the appraisers shall assemble and dispose of all objections to the said classification, after examining, under oath or alltmation, any person or persons who may der oath or affirmation, any person or persons who may object to the classification; the hearing may be adjourned from day to day; as may be requisite, until all objections are disroged of and the said appropriaces; shall then

restate and correct the lists according to the circumstances of each case.

Src. 6. That immediately after the said classifications have been corrected by the appraisers, they shall notify, as aforesaid, through the post office, the persons who appeared before them of the disposition which may have been made of their objections to the original classification, and that the classification will be final and conclusive, unless within ten days from the receipt of such notice an appeal is taken to the Common Pleas of the county. CAIRO, March 17, 1863.

General Tuttle received instructions from General Hurlbut, at Memphis, to direct General Asboth to reinforce Fort Donelson, either by land or water, provided the reports that the rebels were in the vicinity proved true. Afterward the following despatch was received at headquarters:

Brigadier General I. M. Tutte, Commanding at Cairo:

Colonel Lowe has just received a despatch from Colonel Harding, of yesterday, saying that the reports that the rebels were near Fort Donelson, at the reports that the rebels were near Fort Donelson, at the reports that the rebels were near Fort Donelson, at the reports that the rebels were near Fort Donelson, at the reports that the rebels were near Fort Donelson, are entirely unfounded.

There has been no fighting lately in Gen, Sullivan's district, and no prisoners or artillery losts; No rebels have appeared in the district of Jackson for some time.

The Capture of Yazoo City Discredited.

Oarro, March 18.—Advices from Young's Point to the 18th inst. state that the report of the capture of a number of rebel transports is also disputed.

A party of rebels from Vicksburg came over, on the 12th instant, to cut the levee, and, while at their work, the entire party was surprised and captured.

Executives Could Brown.

work, the entire party was surprised and captured.

EASTERN GULF SQUADRON.

A Successful Expedition to Smyrna-Clearing Out of the Rebels from Indian River—
A Ship and Cotton Captured-Cargo of Salt Destroyed.

Acting Rear Admiral Bailey, commanding the East Gulf squadron, under date of Key West, March 10th, informs the Navy Department of the arrival there of the steamer Huntsville, from a short cruise between Hayana and Tortugas; also, of the results of the sum of \$50.00. Those rated in class number of \$15.000. Those rated in class number of ur shall pay the sum of \$50.00. Those rated in class number of ur shall pay the sum of \$50.00. Those rated in class number of ur shall pay the sum of \$50.00. Those rated in class number of ur shall pay the sum of \$50.00. Those rated in class number stated in class number of ur shall pay the sum of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of \$50.00. Those rated in class number six also, of the results of

shall pay the sum of \$100, and I per cent on all profits over \$2.000. Those rated in class number seven shall pay the sum of \$50. These rated in class eight shall pay \$40.

Sec. 9. That upon payment of the sums aforesaid, of which notice in writing shall be given to the mercandile appraisers by the State Treasurer, each person or co-partnership making such payment shall receive from the State Treasurer a license and certificate authorizing him or othem to transact the business of abunker and stock exchange, hill, note, money, merchandise, or real-estate broker withing said county, during the year for which the assessment is made; the said appraisers shall be entitled to and receive the fees for duties and services performed under this act which they are entitled to receive for similar duties and services performed under this act which they are entitled to receive for similar duties and services performed under this act which they are entitled to receive for similar duties and services performed under the various acts in reference to mercantile taxes, so be paid by the parties obtaining a license.

Sec. 10. That, for the purpose of this act, any partnership of firm shall be deemed one person: Provided, That when any firm shall have more than one place of business there are also accordance of business for each place of business.

Sec. 11. That corporations anthorized to conduct any of the said occupations shall not be deemed within the purview of this act.

Sec. 12. That persons commencing business after the lists are delivered to the State Treasurer may apply to the appraisers to be classified according to the business for the unexpired portion of the year in the manner hereinbefore provided, upon paying the assessment due in such classification as shall be made of them, deducting one-twelfith thereof for each month of the year that has fully expired at the time of applying.

Sec. 13. That any person or presons who shall commence, or continue to carry on, the business of a banker or broker, without having procur

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest still continues his great engagement, although the advance of the season should warn us that it will soon close. We have already seen him in some of his best parts, and few remain to be presented. Lear, and Richard, and Coriolanus, (in which he is to live in everlasting marble,) have not been played, nor cus. Cade, and Metamora. To-night we are to have what, apart from Lear, we regard as Mr. Forrest's greatest conception, Richelieu, the Cardinal Duke It is a great creation. On Friday evening we have Richard III. This will probably be the last time Mr. Forrest appears as Richelieu, during the present en WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- Mr. Clarke has been so much gratified with the great success of his brief engagement that he has consented to remain until the end of the week. This evening he performances. rite's dramatization of "Aurora Floyd" has been a great success. We have only seen one or two acts, but enough to warrant us in saying that the drama-tist has exhibited taste, judgment, and skill—retaining the most prominent parts of Miss. Braddon's plot, and at the same time preserving the unities and proprieties of dramatic art. The play is finely placed tomary taste and elegance, while the character of Steve, the Softy, by Mr. Frank Drew, is a very wonderful creation. It will be repeated this evening. THE BRETTO CHILDREN.—We have small faith, in general, in infant phenomena. The Bretto children, who will give a concert in this city next week, under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Mollenhaur, the great violinist, constitute the exception Two of them play the violin, and the third, a boy seven years old, performs on the cornet like a master. These children are intuitively musicians. At their concert they will be assisted by Mr. Henry Mollen-haur on the violoncello, Mr. Hartman, the planist, and Miss M. Lizzie Allen, a soprano vocalist from

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS .- The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, embrac-ing 750 packages and lots of choice and desirable articles in cottons, linens, woolens, worsteds, and silks, (including 130 bales cotton twine and batts,) to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at o'clock, to be continued without intermis day and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers. No. 232 and 234 Market street. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. The attention of buyers is called to the large and esirable assortment of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this morning by Philip Ford & Co.; auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street. Sale to commence at 10 0 clock

Departure of Steamer Arabia.

BOSTON, March 18.—The steamer Arabia sailed this norning for Liverpool via Halifax, with \$290,000 in

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Hannisbung, March 19, 1863. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at if o'clock by the Speaker.
The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the Report of the Directors of the Eastern Penitentiary.
Also, the resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia asking for the repeal of so much of the act of 1861 as authorizes the Receiver of Taxes to charge five per cent. to delinquent tax-payers.

Petitions.

delinquent tax-payers.

Mr. RIDGWAY, the petitions.

Mr. RIDGWAY, the petition of physicians and dentists of Philadelphia in favor of the incorporation of the Philadelphia Pental College.

Also, the remonstrance of the Women's Society of Philadelphia against the passage of any law excluding colored persons from the State.

Mr. SERRILL, a remonstrance of similar import from Chester county. Mr. SERRILL, a remonstrance of similar import from Chester county.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. STEIN, a bill requiring the State inspector of domestic and distilled spirits to use the same instruments in testing and gauging the same as are directed to be used by act of Congress.

Mr. ROBINSON, a bill authorizing the commissioners of Mercer country to compromise with the

ioners of Mercer county to compromise with the colders of bonds issued to railroad companies. Bills Considered.

The supplement to the several acts relative to the Union Canal Company came up in order on third reading, and passed finally.

Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill to incorporate the LaSalle College of Philadelphia, which was passed finally. passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill defining the duties and liabilities of passenger railway corporations of Philadelphia, and to compel compliance with the ame, which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to authorize the Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to sell certain real estate, which passed to third reading and was laid over.

Mr. CONNELL called up the House bill to reduce the par value of the stock of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company from \$100 to \$50, provided that the vote of the stockholders shall remain as heretofore, which was considered and postponed, by general consent, for one week.

Mr. BOUGHTER, on leave given, introduced a bill to extend the charter of the Union Railroad and Mining Company, which was considered and passed finally.

inally. Mr. PENNEY called up Senate bill 362, a supplement to the act relating to the settlement of public accounts, which passed finally. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House was called to order at 10% A. M., by The House was called to order at 10% A. M., by the Speaker.

Mr. BARGER moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had passed an act taxing all the railroads in the Commonwealth.

Mr. REX moved to postpone the motion to reconsider, indesinitely, which was agreed to, and the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

. Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation bill was considered. Mr. BARGER moved to amend, by adding an appropriation of \$5,000 for the Wills Hospital at Philadelphia—the only institution in the city which treats diseases of the eye. The motion was not agreed to. agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, and other Philadelphia members, urged the passage of the section appropriating \$20,000 to the Philadelphia School of Design for women. The House adjourned before a vote was obtained. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Union State Committee of Pennsylvania-A Call for a State Convention. HARRISBURG, March 18 .- The Union State Comattendance was quite large. It was agreed upon to issue the following call: UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

committee:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize in each election district of the State a Union league for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and the Government in suppressing this causeless as wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and d stroy the Republic.

Boston, March 18.—Arrived, steamer Norman from Philadelphia; ships Ocean Pearl from Liver pool, and Ella from Bathurst. THE CITY.

[for additional city news see fourth page.] FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—In our humble capacity, the reporter of The Press takes the liberty the meetings of the Democratic club. He has good reason to believe that those shricks of freedom are not sincere, and therefore his sensitiveness about it. At the meeting of the Fifth-ward Democracy, nclination, to the enunciation of the most shameless their dissertations upon the "freedom of the press." These gentlemen are generally eloquent upon matweeks ago that the reporters of The Prsse were ex-cluded from that same room in which the meeting on Tuesday night was held. In that very room re-porters have time after time been denied the privilege (we had almost said the pleasure) of being-present. How it came to pass that the edict was on this occasion removed we know not.

The atrocious treason which was publicly proclaimed on that occasion was given to the readers of The Press on the following day. We left the room at about 10 o'clock, when we had supposed that we had done justice to the spirit of the gather-ing. The reporters of the other journals left at the same hour. Their absence was improved, for we are informed that a short time afterward three cheers were deliberately proposed and given for Jeff. Davis. No rebuke was administered by the sleek traitors on the platform, who got up the meeting. This was par excellence "freedom of speech," though it was dodging the freedom of the press. We were gentleman who happened to remain in the room after we left, and he vouches for the correctness of our assertions. Is it not a comment on what we might call the criminal lenity of the Government, that it should tolerate such blasphemous abuses of

FUNERAL OF REV. MR. LILLY.-The funerals of Catholic clergymen have become so frequent of late, that much of the impressiveness Yet they are numerously attended, and the devotional services have an unusual interest to all parti-

lution was adopted requesting the Pennsylvania Railroad to advance to the City Treasurer \$100,000 of the interest due the city on its stock in that corporation. The object was to secure sufficient funds for the payment of the school teachers' warrants which will be due next month. We are informed, however, that the City Treasurer will not require this advancement, as he has wisely made provision for the payment of the school teachers. The receipts from taxes are about \$10,000 per diem, and with this amount it is thought that the treasury will be unembarrassed for some time to come Should the tax-payers, however, neglect to pay their obligations to the city, the fault of non-payment of warrants must be left at their door, and not with the ACCIDENT TO A PHILADELPHIA LADY. We learn from the New Orleans Era of a recent date that Mrs. Sarah B. de Bolle, formerly of Philadelphia, but more recently proprietress of the St.

John's House, No. 71 Camp street, New Orleans, has been the victim of a sad accident. It seems that an insecure wall, standing near her house, fell in and buried her beneath the ruins. She was cut and bruised about the face and arms in a shocking manner. At last accounts, however, she was doing well, and hopes were expressed for her recovery. Mrs. de Bolle has many friends in Philadelphi where, for many years, she was proprietress of a SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Edward Martin, aged thirty-five years, was admitted into the Penn Hospital, yesterday afternoon, with his right leg broken and his body badly bruised. He was in the employ of Mesers. Leeds & Gray, brewers. While driving a wagon load of ale, yesterday, over a newly made road in West Philadelphia, one of the wheels went down almost hub deep. The canting over &

the ground, mashing him into the mud, and producing the injuries above stated. RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARY. - The fourteenth anniversary of the Sunday school attached to the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, Camden, will take place this evening in the church, Broadway and Berkley streets. About 150 childre will take part in the exercises. The church has 460 children under its charge.

ADVANCE OF SALARY .- On account of Rev. W. S. Conkling, of the Scots Presbyterian Church of this city, declining the call of the Dutch Reformed Church (late Dr. Taylor's), the congregaion have held a special meeting, and, by a unanimous vote, made a liberal advance to their pastor's

SERENADE TO HON. JOHN J. CRITTEN-DEN.—A number of the friends of Hon. John J. Crittenden assembled at the Girard House last evening, and tendered him the compliment of a screnade

There was quite a large crowd in attendance. After e band had played the "Star Spangled Banner," Mr. Crittenden came upon the balcony with Hon. Charles J. Biddle and others. He was loudly cheered Charles J. Biddle and others. He was loudly cheered on his appearance, and said:

I thank you, gentlemen, for this expression of your kindness. I am a stranger to you, and merely enjoying the hospitalities of your splendid city as I pass on.my way. It is quite possible, in this time of excitement, that your curiosity may be gratified in hearing what I may have to say in relation to the condition of our country. I have very little to say. The times are said, and full of excitement and difficulty. The American people have sworn to exercise their best wisdom and courage to rescue the country from its danger. It is in vain to cavil and revile, and endeavor to trace back this war to its cause, and assign a reason for what we see. Yesterday the country was prosperous and happy. How said it is to every reflecting man to think that this should not be our condition now? War is a great calamity, but civil war is infinitely more lamentacalamity, but civil war is infinitely more lamenta ble. It brings with it sorrows, mischiefs, and griefs even if we are victorious. If we are victorious, we see that it is over the blood of our brother—no mat

calamity, but civil war is infinitely more lamentable. It brings with it sorrows, mischiels, and griefs, even if we are victorious. If we are victorious, we see that it is over the blood of our brother—no matter what form our triumphs may assume, it is not the less the blood of brothers. At the same time, we have a great duty to perform. We must fight this war in obedience to a just instinct to sustain the liberties our fathers left us. This is the cause in which we see so many brave hearts engaged. I say to my brethren in Congress and out of it; to you, my fellow-citizens, and my fellow-citizens everywhere, that I do not fight because I hate the South. I love the South. [Applause.] I fight because it is my duty to maintain the Government because it is my duty to maintain the Government. [Cheers.] I intend to do so. I honor the pride that I see everywhere exhibited in behalf of the country. At the same time, while I shall do anything the Government may require, there have been acts which I do not like, and at which I may justly-complain. In the prosecution of this war, improper things have been done. I do not render a blind obedience. Truth is strong, and must prevail, and at must make our cause triumphant. We do not make war for the mere effusion of blood, or because we love it like a murderer. I do not wage it in hatried; I wage it because it is a duty, and because I desire the preservation of the Government and the Union. [Applause.] The time will not permit, fellow-citizens, nor will my condition allow me to say many words more upon this subject. [Cries of "Go on!"] I do not believe that this country, which rises like a mighty and majestic column among the nations of the past, is to be rudely thrown down and destroyed. I believe we have a future, and that this war will give us future permanence and greatness, [loud applause, and three cheers for John J. Crittenden,] and that no matter what trials may befal our country there is still a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we may. [Applause.] If

The consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed, and continued till the hour of adjournment. Mr. BARGER moved to amend by appropriating four thousand dollars to Wills hospital. Agreed to. A section was also agreed to, giving twenty thousand (20,000) dollars to School of Design. mittee met this afternoon at the Jones House. The

UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

The loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethern in arms who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of delegates equal to the legislative representation of the State, at such times and in such a manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention, at Pittsburg, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next, at 11 O'clock A. M., on the said day to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

Chairman of the U. S. Committee.

Gro. W. HAMMERSLY, Secretarles.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, Secretaries. The honorable gentleman retired into the parlors adjoining the balcony, and received the congratu-lations of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The band played "Hail Columbia," and the assembly

delphia. This year, according to the earnest request of the citizens of West Chester, the Conference is held at a point somewhat more remote from the ma-jority of the Conference attending portion of the community. Nearly all the Methodist Episcopal Churches change their pastors this spring macmeeting this year promises to be more deeply interesting than that held last year at the old Union Church in this offer. meeting this year promises to be more deeply interesting than that held last year at the old Union Church in this city.

At the opening of the Conference meeting yesterday morning, Bishop Simpson presided. The services were initiated by his reading the fifteenth chapter of St. John. After the singing of the five hundred and seventy-first hymn, Rev. C. Cooke and Rev. W. Barnes led in prayer. The roll was then called by the secretary of the last Conference, one hundred and sixteen members answering to their names.

Rev. R. H. Pattison was re-elected secretary, and Rev. L. W. Lybrand and Rev. A. M. Wiegins were elected assistant secretaries. Rev. R. H. Pattison, G. W. Lybrand, W. J. Paxon, H. S. Thompson, J. O'Neill, were appointed a committee to prepare the minutes for publication.

Eight o'clock A. M. was fixed upon as the hour for opening the daily sessions, and noon as the time of adjournment.

The rules of the last session were read and adopted.

The Conference ordered the appointment of standing committees. Stewards were appointed a committee on necessitous cases.

The following were appointed a committee to collect statistics—viz: Rev. J. W. Hinson, Rev. R. J. Carson, Rev. C. Walters, Rev. D. George, Rev. W. 2. H. Formosa, and Rev. C. F. Shepherd.

Rev. G. W. Lybrand and Rev. J. R. Anderson were elected a committee on public worship, and authorized to call in all needful assistance. The stewards of the last Conference were appointed to act during the present session.

The Chair announced that the Conference was authorized to draw on the charter fund for \$30. The draft was ordered. The Chair likewise announced that the Conference was authorized to draw on the stewards of the last Conference were appointed to act during the present session.

The Chair announced that the Conference was authorized to draw on the charter fund for \$30. The draft was ordered. The Chair likewise announced that the Conference was authorized to draw on the stewards of the last Conference were authorized to the suppropriate committees

wo.
Rev. P. Coombe offered as a substitute the fol-Rev. P. Coomee oncred as a substantial lowing:

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our loyalty to the General Government, and express our determination to sustain and pray for the re-establishment of the Union and the suppression of the present Lilly, S. J., of St. Joseph's Church, were buried out in his surplice, and the coffin was placed upon a bier in front of the altar. At nine o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated. Rev. De Carron and the coffin was placed upon a bier in front of the altar. At nine o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated. Rev. De Carron called for, and the Conference ordered, the yeas and nays. ebellion.

It was moved to lay the substitute on the table.

stips, S. J., of St. Joseph's Church, were buried with appropriate honors. The deceased was laid out in his surplice, and the coffin was placed upon a bier in front of the altar. At nine o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated, Rev. Dr. O'Hara, of St. Patrick's Church, officiating. Previous to the Mass the service of the dead was recited by the clergy, of whom about thirty were present. After the Mass the funeral service was preached by Mr. O'Hara. The discourse was preached by Mr. O'Hara. The discourse was brief, and was mainly confined to a history of the life of the deceased.

The choir was under the direction of Dr. Cunnington, and gave the religious ceremonies a character of awe and solemnity. Miss Caddie and Miss Ellie McCaffrey sang impressively a portion of the Requiem service, the pathos of which was evinced in the feeling of the congregation, who at times sobbed loudly. Seldom have we witnessed such an outward appreciation of the great power of music so in harmony with its text.

The funeral cortege was composed of the clergy present, the Sunday-school children, and religious societies of the parish. The interment took place at St. Joseph's Cemetery.

The Payment Of Warrants.—The City Treasurer continues to pay off all the city warrants that are presented at the counter. At a recent meeting of the Board of Controllers, a resolution was adopted requesting the Pennsylvania Railroad to advance to the City Treasurer \$100,000 of the interest due the city on its stock in that corporation. The object was to secure sufficient funds for the bayment of the school teachers' war-induced the following submitted pinks and the conference adjourned with the singing of the toxology. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Irving.
The Conference adjourned with the singing of the doxology. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. Cooper, D. D.
Yesterday, there was no afternoon session. In the

Yesterday there was no afternoon session. In the evening a sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. A. Longacre. It is probable that during the Conference meetings the members will proceed in a body to Media, to visit the Institution for Imbecile Children, with which Dr. Parrish is connected. On Tuesday evening last Rev. T. B. Miller preached in the West Chester Methodist Episcopal Church, from the twentieth chapter of St. John, and the twenty-second verse—"Receive ye the Holy Ghost." A large number of preachers, assembled to join the Conference, were present, and listened to the discourse. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a lively and enthusiastic affair. The citizens of West Chester assembled in large numbers. The exercises were opened by the Rev. Dr. Anderson's proposing to the clergy on the steps, and to the crowd around, the singing of "My country, 'tis of thee." This was sung heartily, and with feeling, by almost every one present, and, when the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" arose from the lips of the enthusiastic assemblage, and the star-spangled flag itself floated on the breeze, the words came to the hearts of all with peculiar and thrilling meaning.

This air was followed by addresses from Rev. Dr. Pennel Coombe, Ebenezer Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Wm. Barnes. Salem Church, Philadelphia

CAMDEN POLITICS.—There is considerable

This air was followed by addresses from Rev. Dr. Pennel Coombe, Ebenezer Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Wm. Barnes, Salem Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Moore, West Chester Presbyterian Church; Rev. J. Walker Jackson, Philadelphia; Rev. G. D. Carrow, Wharton-street Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Barton, Rev. Mr. Vaughan Smith, and others. These speakers, without exception, spoke with singular earnestness and excellence. Wit, poetry, pathon-patriotism, anecdote, and invective, came in appropriate succession from their lips. The deep attention, and the hearty applause of the audience, were evidences of the genuine interest felt throughout the enactment of this most pleasant affair. THE ASHLAND HOUSE -By reference to the wagon caused several barrels of ale to tumble t our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Beneon, for so long a time its able proprietor, wishes to sell the good-will and fixtures of this hotel. From its past and present popularity it is a desirable bargain. Mr. Benson has leased the National Hotel, at Washington, D. C., which he will take possession of on the first of April, and with his experience and alent make it a superior establishment for the public. He will also open the Surf House, Atlantic City, this summer. We predict for him a successful

uture. excitement over the organization of the City Counoil of Camden. The board stands nine Democrats and nine Republicans. Up to this time only the clerk and solicitor have been elected. The president and treasurer are yet to be selected.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1853

Government securities show a continued strength. Sixes of 1881 were in demand at 104; seven-thirties at 107; five-twenty sixes at 103%; old one-year certificates at 99% and par. Gold was weak during the forenoon. at 93% and par. Gold was weak during the forenoon, and fell to 162%, recovering and closing at 163%. Market unsettled. Money rates are unchanged.

The stock market was less active, with a weakness in the fancies. Governments were steady: City sixes were without change; Reading sixes, 1836, sold at 101%; Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages were firm; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1832, sold at 101%; 1899, at 104. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago second mortgage sevens at Amboy sixes, loc-, sold to 1972; 1000 at 101. Thisburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago second mortgage sevens at 106½; Allegheny Valley sixes at 66; Dolaware Railroad mortgages at 105; Little Schuylkill sevens at 112; Chesapeake and Delawars Canal sixes at 98; Susquehanns sixes at 141; Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1832, at 72, an advance of 1; 112 was bid for Elmira sevens; 112 for Sun-bury and Erie sevens; 110 for Philadelphia and Erie sixes; 80½ for North Pennsylvania sixes; 114 for the tens. Reading shares fell off %. Catawissa %; the preferred.

Little Schuylkill was steady at 46. Penusylvania ell %. Camden and Amboy was in demand, rising to Minehill rose 1. Elmira was steady at 39; the pro red at 53. Long Island improved 1/2. 111/2 was bid for orth Pennsylvania. 66 for Harrisburg. 75 for Lehigh alley. 61 for Norristown. Valley. 61 for Norristown.

Passengors generally were a little weak. Arch street
ell 14. Tenth and Eleventh 1. Girard College 14. Thireenth and Fifteenth 14. Green and Coates rose 14. Spruce and Pine was steady at 17. Second and Thire rose %.
Lehigh Navigation sold at 59%; the scrip at 41, closing **X lower. 6½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 17½ for the preferred. 6½ for Morris; 35 for the preferred. 44 for Delaware Division. 4½ for Big Moun-

tain Coal Company. ¼ was paid for New Creek. Bank shares were dull; Manusacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 25.

The market was heavy at the close; about \$35,000 in bonds and 3,000 shares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote: The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending

March 14, 1863, and previous since December 1, 1862, MINES. Total......23,462 10 295,351 00 317,323 10 responding week last year......14,965,12 173,844 04 183,809 16 .. 7,496 18 121,516 16 129.013 14 The following is a report of the amount of coal trans

ported over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1863, compared with same time in 1882. Year. Tons. Cwt. 46,346 08 123,343 07 Total..... 23,113 00 Total...... 18,597 13 165,851 11 3,838 04 The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

Wall street to-day adds another to the numerous illustrations recently developed of the complete divorce of the stock market from much of the perturbing influence of the gold-gambling speculation. Some of those who are carrying heavy amounts of specie will, before long, recognize the fact that the demand for the precions metals on which their operations are based is fictitions, artificial, exagerated, and that as Government will receive annually from customs duties much more gold than will be required for the interest of the debt, the sixty millions of gold we produce every year will effectually check speculative prices in the future. The market opened steady, but shortly afterwards the animation became less vigorous, and toward the close became dull and languid.

In accordance with our prediction yesterday, the speculative list exhibits a slight relapse. Still there is a strong undertone, and, notwithstanding the alternate obbs and flows of the ide, the general course of things for the present seems unmistakably to tend towards higher prices for all descriptions of sound, trustworthy seenrities.

Governments are strong. United States, 1881, regis-The New York Evening Post of to-day says: zation. [Applause.] That is what we fight for, or the battle is not worth the sacrifice. What man would be content but with the whole country! with this "land of the brave and the home of the free?" the inheritance that our fathers gave us, and the Government that Washington builded? [Applause.] the inheritance that our fathers gave us, and the Government that Washington builded? [Applause.] Who would not strive to preserve the integrity of the country that must remain one, or be a source of sorrow and strife for ages to come? Let us unite like a band of brothers. We can succeed, and will succeed. [Great applause.]

Let us say like Homer that it is not in hate, but for honor, the chiefs contend. We are going to be saved. History shall write the tale, and it is our duty so to act that the tale will be read without shame by our children. History will record our fate, whether our country shall sink down into oblivion, or whether we are brave and good enough to raise our name among the nations of the earth. [Applause.] Gentlemen, thanking you for your kindness, and the honor you do me, I take my leave and bid you good night. [Loud cheers for Mr. Crittenden, during which the speaker retired.]

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHO-DIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. -FIRST DAY. - The seventy-sixth session of the Philadelphia Annual vened at the West Chester Methodist Episcopal arlem
arlem preferred
ich. Central
ich. Southern Church building at nine o'clock yesterday morning. For the last four years this body has met in Phila-

press.

The money market is very easy, and large balances are reported unemployed, which have for weeks awaited the opportunity of seizing the new loan of Secretary Chase, their owners expecting to get long six per cent. bonds below par. Without wishing to discompose the hopeful serenity of these genilemen, we may just point to the probability of the existence of a considerable competition at par or higher. Phila, Stock Exchange Sales, March 18.

| 1000 Schi Nav Ge 52 183 722 | 2630 City 65 | 2640 City 65 | 2650 City 65 | 2650

Philadelphia Markets.

March 18—Evening.

The Flour market is dull and drooping; there is little or no demand either for export or home use, and holders are free sellers at \$6@6.25 for superfine; \$6.50@7 for extra; \$7.50@8 for family, and \$8.50@9 50 \$3 bbl for fancy brands, according to quality, with limited sales to the retailers and bakers at the above figures. Ryo Flour is held at \$5 \$3 bbl. Corn is selling in a small way at \$4 \$3 bbl for Pennsylvania.

GRAIN.—There is more Wheat offering, but buyers are not disposed to operate, and prices are nearly nominal at 170c for Pennsylvania red, and 180@156. \$3 bus for white. Ryo is unchanged, with small sales of Pennsylvania at 190c \$2 bus. Corn is in good demand; about yellow sold at \$80@0c, and 700 bus white at 90c \$2 bus. Which is an advance. Oats are in request, and good pennsylvania scarce at 75c for 32 bs; light Oats are at \$25 cm to for 1st No. 1.

BARK.—Grectiron is in demand, with small sales of \$20 cm or \$ Philadelphia Markets. bu.
WHISKY sells slowly at 49@50c for bbls, and 48@49c
rallon for drudge.
The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this

The folious and the folious an ASHES.—Pots continue rulet at \$8, 75, and Pearls are nominal.

BIRADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, heavy, and fully 5c lower.

The rales are 7,000 bbls at \$8,7506.99 for superfine; \$7,000,710 for extra btate, \$6,500,90 for superfine filchigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$7,000,73 for extra do, gan, Indiana, 10w2, Onio, &c.; \$7,05@7.39 for extra do, including extra brands of round-hoop Onio at \$7.40@7.50, and trade brands do at \$7.60@9. -Southorn Flour is dull and drooping; sales 600 bbls at \$7.40@7.65 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.75@10 for Strate.

Wheat is dull, and the market is nominal at \$1.37@
160 for Chicago spring; \$1.60@1.63 for Milwaukee club,
\$1.65@1 67 for amber lown; \$1.70@1.74 for winter red
Western, and \$1.75@1.78 for amber Michigan.

Canadisan Flour is dull and \$c.lower, with sales of \$70
bbls at \$7.00@7.20 for common and \$7.27@9 for good to Consider that the state of the nsound. Rye Flour is quiet at \$4@5.50 for the range of fine and superfine.
Superfine.
Superfine.
Con Meal is inactive. We quote Jersey at \$4.20@4.25;
Brandywine \$5; puncheons \$22.50.
Hors.—The market is quiet, with small sales to brewers at 15@266 for common to prime.
FRIGHTS are dull. To Liverpool, 10,000 bushels corn at 65/d, in bulk; and 2,000 terses lard by a neutral, at 2,005.
To London, 600 bbls flour at \$1@95c.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET, March 16.—The receipts of cattle last week 2,963 head, against 3,075 for the previous week, a decrease of 110 head. The market was moderately active throughout the week, while prices have advanced &c \$\overline{\text{B}}\$ h. The range may be quoted at 4 (25% b) ive veight. Milch cows are quoted at from \$20 to \$35 \$\overline{\text{B}}\$ head, as to quality. Yeals are in fair demand at \$20 to \$35 \$\overline{\text{B}}\$ he, dressed. CINCINNATI PROVISION MARKET, March 16. —There is very little inquiry for anything, and consequently nothing doing; prices are nominal; and favor buyers. Moss Pork \$13.25 for new, and \$11.50 for old, city. Bulk meats quiet. Sides; averaging: 40 pounds: and unward, were offered on Saturday afternoon at 60, without finding buyers. 120 hids hams sold, at 626, packed; delivered at Terra Haute. Indiana. Lard cannot be sold at over 10% for city rendered. Nothing being done in hacon or box meats.