FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS For SATURDAY, March 21st, is now out, and for sale at the office of *The Press*. The following are some of the principal contents: ENGRAVING.—Convalescent Camp at Alexandria. ORIGINAL STORY.—Brothers by Birth—Foes in the Field,
POETRY.—Washington's Battle Sword—Haste Not, Rest Not—Nothing is Lost—The Irish Potato.

EDITORIALS.—Exports of Gold—The Edinburgh Review on the American Question—Lessons from the Loyal Notth—The Mining Districts—The Riot in Detroit—The Polish Question—Great Distress in Ireland.

LETTERS FROM OCCASIONAL—All the Letters of casional," written during the past week, appea in The War Press.
FROM WASHINGTON.—Special Despatches to The ress.
NEWS FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE
THE LATE DIFFICULTIES IN THE MINING DISrricts. News from all our armies and squadrons. AGRICULTURAL.
WIT AND HUMOR.
THE MONEY, PHILADELPHIA, AND CATTLE

MARKETS.

This is the best paper for the camp and soldier.

Copies of the War Press, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter of The Press.

The Union State Convention. The people of the State will applaud the liberal resolutions of the Union State Central Committee as expressed in their call for a Union State Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on the 15th of July. The action of the Committee has been what we had a right to expect, knowing the spirit that has always prompted the friends of the Union in their efforts to sustain the prosecution of an effective war. They have beenanimated by no other motive than the desire to strengthen the hands of the Administration, and thus secure the blessings of peace and liberty. They appreciate the recent bold movements of the loyal Democrats in New York and New England; and seeing Democrats of the same creed in this State anxious to manifest a similar love for the Union, above all party or precept, they offer them their hands, and ask them to unite in an earnest war for the country. The call is general, and the platform broad. liberal, and comprehensive. All citizens are invited 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 brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers." Who can refuse the test this imposes and at the same time claim to be regarded as a patriot? The Committee present no consideration that can affect the most sensitive mind. They avoid, and it may be with too manifest liberality, every troubles. They accept all the remedies allusion to questions of public policy that men discuss with one another. They present the people with a great and fearful fact—the Rebellion. They ask a high and holy duty—the suppression of the rebellion. They appeal to the noblest sentiment that can animate the true lover of his countrythat of supporting their brave brothers who needed now is that this universal and resoare fighting during these inclement months

from subscribing to these conditions? No one but a traitor can refuse the principles here recorded. Let the name be what it will, we are bound to regard as treason any action that embarrasses the Administration, assists the rebellion, and above all, strives to keep all support and comfort from our brave brethren in the field. The Committee have not gone as far as we could have wished them to go. We should have been satisfied to have added to this call tests far more stringent and absolute. Seeing in this war a great idea—an idea that overshadows and controls the age in which we live, and the destiny that America must answer—we should have been content to have seen confiscation, emancipation, and retaliation embodied, and to have acted with none but fellow-citizensrender these opinions to the great necessity of harmony in the prosecution of the war, because we desire union for the sake of the Union. However dear these opinions and convictions may beand that they are very dear to us the columns of this newspaper will show—the Republic is far dearer. Let that be saved, and everything else we trust to of God. To accomplish this salvation, every man is a friend, an ally, and a brother, who acts with us in support of a war that will bring lasting peace. When peace has come again, we shall separate—and having saved the country, we shall take our own course in relation to the policy of the

for liberty and nationality. Can any man

who pretends to love his country refrain

This is our position; this we deem to be the position of the Committee, and this must be that of every loyal man. Let us unite together, and aid one another. Let there be organization everywhere. In every county, town, and township let the friends of the Union meet together, counsel with one another, and unite in sustaining the Administration and the war. There is no better way of doing this than to obey the request of 29,200 to 29,202 inclusive; Nos. 59,148 to 59,149 the Committee, and without distinction of inclusive; Nos. 59,147 inclusive; Nos. 59,147 inclusive; Nos. 59,131; party, "organize in each election district of the State a Union league for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic." This is a duty that lies at the door of every loyal man, and if it is performed with fidelity, patience, and zeal, the best results

Loyalty in New England.

The contest in the loyal North, between the friends of the Union and the enemies of the Union, develops many examples of papeople, no matter what their party sympathies may be, a deep love for the Union exists, and that when any party sympathy takes the form of hostility to the Union they rebel against it with instinctive horror. Men may be blind enough to follow an organization because of a former love for its traditions and principles, but no true man will be lured by it into treason and shame. When HORATIO SEYMOUR ran for Governor in the State of New York, he professed such an intense devotion for the Union and the war for the Union, that the combined Democratic organization, and thousands who did not acknowledge allegiance to it, united in his support. He obtained his office by professions of friendship for the cause. The organization which placed him in power very soon abandoned that ground and endeavored to become the advocate of peace. When this issue was drawn division followed, and now we see such Democrats as VAN

BUREN and BRADY arrayed in bitter antagonism to Wood and McKEAN. The reasons that controlled VAN BUREN and Brady in their course are at work elsewhere. We see what they have done in Pennsylvania and the West. In New England they have given us as brave a friend of the cause as any the war has produced. The Democrats of Rhode Island, afraid to make an issue as direct as that involved in the Connecticut canvass, where Thomas H. SEYMOUR, an avowed sympathizer with treason, is running for Governor, endeavored to persuade ex-Governor Hoppin, a conservative citizen of that State, to become their candidate. He was first consulted as to his willingness to aid in uniting all friends of the Government on a platform supporting the war. To this he assented. The Democratic Convention, however, exhibited treasonable tendencies, and he spurned it in disgust. After denouncing all attempts to embarrass or demoralize the people by constructing mere party platforms, he pays a frank and generous compliment to the President. "President Lincoln," he says, "is a good and wise man, the very best man in our Accident on the Orange and Alexandria."

Accident on the Orange and Alexandria. Government on a platform supporting the war. To this he assented. The Democratic Convention, however, exhibited treasonable tendencies, and he spurned it in disgust. After denouncing all attempts to embarrass or demoralize the people by constructing mere party platforms, he pays a frank and, generous compliment to the President. The train has the effect of the poople by constructing in the property platforms, he pays a frank and, generous compliment to the President. The train has the energetic steps to defend Kentucky spanish research of the property present as secure, to be delivered in the court house.

April 1987 After denouncing all attempts to embarrass or demoralize the people by constructing mere party platforms, he pays a frank and, generous compliment to the President. The train has the effect of the place and the times. Gold be praised that we have him for our President. The train has a more party of the place and the times. Gold be praised that we have him for our President. The train has a more party at home could begin to realize the burned of the president of the place and the times. Gold be praised that we have him for our President. The train has a morning on the Orange and Alexandra Rail-burned that the poople of the place and the times. Gold be praised that we have him for our President. The train has a morning on the Orange and Alexandra Rail-burned the property of the country for the place and comfortably at home could begin to realize the burned him noring of the Orange and Alexandra Rail-burned the property of the place and plate tension of the place of the property of the place and plate tension of the place and the times. Gold to represent the property of the place and the times. Gold to represent the property of the place and the times. Gold to represent the property of the place and the times. The train and the property of the place and the times. The train and the property of the place and the times. The train and the property of the place and the times of the place and the times. Th

from him our sympathy, or speak slighting-ly of his acts or motives." We record this bold action of ex-Governor Hoppin with pleasure, and we are glad to see a statesman who stands so high in New England making the test of allegiance that of bold and unequivocal support of the Administration in the prosecution of the war.

Archbishop Hughes. An article appeared in a New York weekly newspaper called the Metropolitan Record, some time ago, violently criticising the Administration and arguing strongly in favor of peace. As the Record was known to be the personal organ of Archbishop Hughes," and bore his official imprint, the article created a greatsensation, especially among the Catholics, and was regarded as an indication of the eminent prelate's hostility to the American Government. This week, however, the Record appears with the Archbishon's endorsement omitted from its columns. We hear it said that another paper will be started in the immediate interest of the Archbishop, taking high ground in favor of the Government. In the meantime, we are rejoiced to see that he still maintains that sentiment of devotion to the cause which he has always manifested, and which he defended with so

much zeal and eloquence in the capitals of THE NEW YORK World, from the following declaration, seems about to change the error of its ways and become a supporter of the Government :

"We go further, and say that there is no alternative honorable to us as a nation, at present, save a vigorous, prosecution of the war, even though to hope for vigor from Mr. Lincoln's administration be to search for grapes among thistles, even though the administration do its utmost to pervert it to a war for abolition only."

ar for abolition only." LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, March 19, 1863. That there is another reawakening of the oyal people at hand cannot be doubted. The movement in the right direction is earnest and organized, and must become irresistible. The fearless lead of your Union League will be promptly and heartily followed. Their spirit begins to pervade all classes and conditions, and the Old-Line Whig, Republican, and American elements, are being thoroughly suffused and fired by the determination and zeal of the best men of he Democracy. I will not be surprised if this new crusade against the slave rebellion does not surpass all the scenes that marked the era before and after Sumpter fell. The campaign for the Presidency in 1864 has been opened by the Union men. They do not wait for the opposition to assume the initiative. They take it themselves. However the socalled Democracy may be troubled in the adjustment of their platforms—however difficult for them to reconcile professed devotion to the Constitution with open hostility to the Union—the friends equally of the Constitution and the Union have no such essential to the cure of the great disease. Thousands who hesitated about Emancipation at first, hesitate no longer. Many who doubted about the Financial policy yield to it. And many who looked upon Enrollment as the most cruel conscription take a juster and more moderate view. What is

complete and perpetual obscurity. OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, March 19, 1863. The Rebel Reports from Port Hudson. The account in the Richmond Examiner of the 17th, dated Port Hudson, is substantially-like that

shall sweep the enemies of the Union into

from the Whig of the same date, with the additional facts that the bombardment, on the 14th, commenced at two o'clock and continued till five o'clock. Our vessels, it says, fired slowly, but the rebel batteries did not reply. The subsequent desperate engagement spoken of continued from midnight until two o'clock in the morning. The boat that passed the batteries is, the telegram alleges, doubtless so much damaged as to render her achievement fruit-

All Quiet Along the Coast.

A despatch from Charleston, dated the 16th, says l is quiet along the coast to-night. Appointments.

appointed chief clerk in the Department of Agriculture, in the place of RICHARD C. McCormick, who has been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Arizona. Andrew J. Wylie was to-day reappointed by the President one of the justices of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. The Bench is now time, the future, and the good providence | full, and an early organization of the court will take

Trade with Leeds, England. Some idea of the amount of trade between Leeds England, and the United States, may be formed from the fact that Mr. MARSHALL, U. S. consul at that place, reports that the amount of invoices of goods ed to the United States for the quarter ending December 31, 1862, was \$2,670,034. Adams Express\_\$5,000 Reward.

certificates, &c., were stolen from the Adams Express Company on Wednesday night, for the recovery of which \$5,000 will be paid by the company Numbers of the United States certificates of in-debtedness stolen: Four United States certificates of \$5,000 each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,451, and Forty-four United States certificates of \$1,000 each, numbers 59,342 to 59,344 inclusive; No. 59,199; Nos. 59,342 to 59,344 inclusive; Nos. 59,212 to 59,213 nclusive; Nos. 59,203 to 59,206 inclusive; Nos. 59.130; 59.129; Nos. 59,247 to 59,248 inclusive; No 59,130 to 59,133 inclusive; Nos. 59,332 to 59,335 inclusive; Nos. 59,336; 59,318; 59,319; Nos. 59,320 to 59,324; Nos. 59,317; 59,325; Nos. 59,302 to 59,305 inclusive.

HENRY SANFORD, Superintendent Adams Express Co. The Designs of the Rebel Pirates. NEW YORK, March 19.—The Tribune learns from Havana that arrangements had been made for a meeting of the pirates Alabama, Florida, and Harriet Lane, with a view of a combined attack on the steamer from Aspinwall, with the California trea-

Ten 5-20 United States bonds, Nos. 18,179 to 18,188

that, an American bark being about to leave Martinique, where the pirate Florida was lying, triotism and heroism. Every day we see evidences that in the hearts of the American bort twenty-four hours after the departure of the bark. The American crowded his vessel to St. immediately transferred his flag to the Vander bilt, and started for Martinique, with a fair pros pect of reaching the island before the Florida would Completion of the Lake Providence Canal. ST. Louis, March 19.—A despatch from the Vicksburg ficet, dated the 11th, says that the Lake Provi-

dence canal is completed and the water will be let in in about a week. The rebel gunboat Webb is lying close to the shore near Vicksburg, and is supposed to be in a sinking A Doubtful Story about Admiral Wilkes. New York, March 19.—A Kingsten (Jam.) letter Wilkes had boarded a British vessel laden with

arms and ammunition, for the French army at Vera Cruz, and having reasons to suspect that they wer intended for the rebels, had them conveyed on board his own ship. The vessel was not detained. The story created much excitement at Kingston, but it is A Military Ball.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 18.-A northeast rainstorm commenced here this afternoon.

A ball comes off to-night at Newport News, given by the officers of the Ninth army corps. A number of officers are invited from Old Point. Kentucky Democratic Union Convention Reported Capture of Gen. Brannon. Reported Capture of Gen. Brannon.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—The largest convention ever held here was gathered yesterday, composed of the loyal men of all parties, and embracing the most influential men of the State. Charles A. Marshall presided.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe introduced Mr. Cravens, of Indiana, who, in the course of his remarks, complained that the Democrats of Indiana had been called Copperheads and Butternuts, when great confusion occurred, and the speaker was prevented from the utternance of any further remarks.

After the restoration of order, the Convention adjourned till to-day, when the nominations of State officers will be made.

Marshall Holbert, a prominent merchant, died last evening of congestive chills.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—The Convention has

STATES IN REBELLION THE BOMBARDMENT, OF PORT HUDSON. PROBABLE SUCCESS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

OUR LATE BRILLIANT CAVALRY DASH. FATE OF THE "COLORED EXPEDITION, Our Operations in Mississippi—Bombar ment of Fort Pemberton—Rebel Fears of Rosecrans—A Great Battle to

Lack of Supplies—Salt Monopoly—Gold go-ing up—A." Live-ly Sensation." &c., FORTRESS MONROE, March 19.—Richmond papers

he Fought at Tullaho

the 16th instant, contain the following : THE ATTACK UPON PORT HUDSON. Farragut has made an attack upon Port Hudson and been repulsed. The Mississippi was burned and Farragut went down the river in his flagship disabled. The United States land forces did no join in the attack. FORT PEMBERTON BOMBARDED. Fort Pemberton, at the mouth of the Tallia-

hatchie river, was bombarded on the 13th inst. We

have lost some valuable gunners and a few others. Our loss was not heavy. THE ESCAPE OF VAN DORN. COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 14.—Four brigades of the enemy, under Gen. Rosecrans, endeavored to hem in Gen. Van Dorn yesterday, just across Duck river, knowing that he had no means of crossing. Our artillery was kept in position and replied to the Yan-kee fire for some hours, and then escaped by means of White's Bridge, 25 miles above. The enemy was greatly surprised and exasperated at Van Dorn's escape. They returned to Franklin after burning the houses Van Dorn had occupied as his head

THE REBEL ATTACK ON NEWBERN, N. C. RALEIGH. March 15 .- General G. D. Hill came upon the enemy's outposts at Deep Gully, on the river Trent, eight miles this side of Newbern. The enemy's force consisted of four companies of infantry and one light battery. They fled across the river and burnt the bridge. A Yankee and a buffalo were captured. Gen. Hill is moving on Newbern.

BATTLÉ EXPECTED NEAR TULLAHOMA Снаттанооса, March 19.—A battle is imminent n the neighborhood of Tullahoma. Skirmishing ook place yesterday on the Murfreesboro road, a Fifteen Yankee deserters arrived this morning. [Tullahoma is a railroad station, on Rock creek. Toffee county, Tennessee, seventy miles southeas f Nashville.1 FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, March 14.—In addition to the usual ockading fleet, including the Ironsides, a Monitor

iron-clad arrived to-day, and took her position with FROM MISSISSIPPI. JACKSON, MISS., March 14.—Tolerably authentic information says that Helena was attacked in the rear on Monday, the 9th. Heavy firing was heard Thirty-three deaths have occurred from the explosion of the laboratory on Brown's Island. The total killed and wounded is 64. The explosion took place last Friday. THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO. The Galveston News, of the 2d inst., says an offi-

ial letter from the French consul at Matamoros,

states that the city of Mexico has been captured by the French troops.

THE EAST TENNESSEE BRIDGES REPAIRED. KNOXVILLE, March 14.—The bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, destroyed by the Yankees some weeks since, have been repaired. The egular schedule will be resumed to-mor ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1.6-The Britis steamer Britannia, 40 days from Glasgow, arrived vesterday with a valuable cargo. The steamer Gertrude, from Greenock, Scotland, arrived at a Confederate port this morning, with a CHARLESTON, March 15. - A British steamer reached a Confederate port last night, loaded with merchandise. She brings Nassau dates of Thurslute organization and unanimity of the people should be sustained by organization and unanimity among all the representatives Giraffe, from Wilmington, had arrived safely at Nassau. Many new steamers had reached Nassau of the people, high and low. With these, we from England, intending to run the blockade.

> ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON. FORTRESS MONROE. March 19 .- The Richmond Whig of the 17th says' that the bombardment of Port Hudson commenced at two o'clock on the 14th. At twelve o'clock, midnight, a desperate engagement took place, the enemy attempting to pass our batteries under cover of the darkness. The firing was terrific. One gun boat passed in a damaged condition. The United States sloop of war Missis sippi was burned to the water's edge in front of our atteries. One large vessel was completely riddled, a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back Thirty-six men and one midshipmen of the Missippi were brought in by our cavalry. Several were verely wounded. Farragut's flag-ship went down the river disabled.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain no thing further. PERSONAL. The Hon Tames L. Pettigru died last Monday, in Charleston, S. C. W. H. Dillard, from Spotsylvania, has arrived in Richmond with machinery for making cotton cards, and will commence operations in the course of a few CONTRADICTION OF THE ABOVE REPORTS CONCERNING OUR LOSSES IN THE AT-TACK UPON PORT HUDSON. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Gen. Dix, at Fortres Monroe, reports that the Richmond papers of the 16th instant give an account of an attack on Port Hudson by Admiral Farragut, on the 15th instant, in which he was repulsed. One vessel, the steam frigate Mississippi, is said to have been sunk, and another vessel, name not given, is reported to have successfully passed the batteries, and is now between fully credited here.

Port Hudson and Vicksburg. The report is not CINCINNATI, March 19.—The reported destruction of the Mississippi, in Farragut's attack upon and repulse from Port Hudson, is now denied by the Richmond papers, which admitted that one of the vessels succeeded in funning the batteries THE FATE OF "CONTRABAND CORPS," NEW YORK, March 19 .- A Port Royal letter seems to confirm the capture of the negro expedition in The New York Times has a despatch which says hat Gen. Dix reports that one of our gunboats had passed Port Hudson. Advices from the squadron off Mobile say that the rebels tried to attack our fleet with five steamers

ecently. One struck a snag, and the attempt was abandoned. It was soon to be renewed. An attempt to blow up the Susquehanna also failed.
ADDITIONAL REBEL NEWS. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 19.—The Richmond Examiner, of the 17th instant. contains the following items: "Among the bills pending in the Confederate Senate is one for the confiscation of the lease of, ingraph Company, and other alien enemies, in the lines of telegraph in the Confederate States." THE WANT OF SUPPLIES. The leader of the Examiner says: In numbers and supplies we have not the least pretension to rival

the North. This is not a cause of regret. The Southern army consists of disciplined and veteran troops. The real numbers of the Confederate force is not known, but three hundred thousand of such soldiers as those now near Fredericksburg are abundantly sufficient to defend any country against the armies of the world. The destiny of the Confederacy is completely staked on the struggle of the next three months. To attain a complete success, i is only necessary to get together, and keep together the officers and men who have been trained and THE SALT MONOPOLY. The Richmond Enquirer is strongly opposed to the State monopoly in salt. THE NEWS FROM PORT HUDSON. The telegram from Port Hudson was read in the

A KISS AND A BLOW. The Whig of the 18th mourns over the reverses in the Southwest, but suggests that a day may come when Gen. Hooker will receive a crushing blow, and every Union soldier will be needed to defend RICHMOND MONEY MARKET. RICHMOND, March 17.—Gold, \$4@4.25; silver, \$4@ 1.10; bank notes 95 per cent. premium. \$1,500 in offered for a two years' substitute in the cavalry. THE UNION RAID NEAR CULPEPER. Our late raid near Culpeper was construed Richmond into an advance movement upon Gor-donsville. It was admitted there that Gen. Stuart was compelled to fall back. The rebels freely admit a severe loss in the cavalry fight on the 17th, Many valuable officers were killed, among the Major Pelham, chief of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's staff. The prisoners say they did not know our cavalry would fight so desperately, and are very frank in

admitting the gallantry and splendid charges made by our men. The rebel loss was about 100 in Exciting State of Affairs in Noble County, CINCINNATI, March 19.—An expedition sent out from this city, consisting of two companies of the 115th Ohio Regiment, to Noble county, Ohio, to ar-rest deserters, arrived at Cambridge last night. The rest deserters, arrived at Cambridge last night. The expedition left for Hoskinsville this morning, where it is expected that resistance will be met from armed rebels; several hundred in number, who, at a meeting last Saturday, resolved to resist to the last all attempts at arresting Brown or McFarren, two deserters. Marshal Sands, of this city, heads the expedition. He learned at Cambridge that the Butternuts were fortifying their houses, and prepared for vigorous work. The excitement over the affair is intense, and the arrival of the troops was the occasion of great rejoicing. There is no question that, should resistance be met, there will be bloody work in Noble county to-day.

A bill passed the Ohio Legislature yesterday ceding the mouth of the Niami Canal to the city of Cincinnati. nati. Columbus was yesterday fired in six places by in-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Late Gallant Exploit of Our Cavalry

Disposal of the Wounded-The Enemy's Pickets Silent on the Subject-A Snow HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 9.—General Hooker reviewed the 12th Army Corps Our casualties in the cavalry fight of the 17th will number less than forty. All the wounded were brought into camp, except five, who were too severely hurt to be removed so great a distance. The army has not yet moved forward, but is oc-The cavalry are in great spirits over their affair, which they claim to be the greatest hand to hand cavalry combat that ever took place on this continent, and only equalled by one fought in Europe The enemy are not inclined to talk about it, and no urs or insinuations come from their pickets. We have a snow storm to-night.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. Progress of the Yazoo Pass Expedition

Reported Check to our Forces-Attack upon Fort Pemberton-The Fleet Advancing, and now Two Hundred Miles below Helena, &c. CINCINNATI, March 19.—Specials from Memphis, the 18th instant, say that on Thursday evening last, the gunboat Chillicothe, leading the expedition through the Yazoo Pass, encountered a rebel battery at Greenwood, where the Yallabusha and the Tallahatchie form a junction. A battery threw a few shot, and the Chillicothe returned the fire. Earl on Friday morning the rebel battery commenced throwing shot and shell, and the gunboat replied vigorously all day, until late in the evening, when the firing ceased. One shot from the battery entered port hole of the Chillicothe, which killed four men, nd wounded fourteen. The Chillicothe was struck sixty-four times and damaged seriously. The casemates were very seriously injured. She exhausted her ammunition, and n Saturday morning was lying idle. The rebels express confidence that they can resist the expedi-, which consists of two iron-clads, two rams, and five of the mosquito fleet, with eighteen transports. They were very much damaged by coming in contact with trees and enags in the Pass. The expedition has progressed two hundred mile rom Helena. Later advices say the expedition was in Yazoo river, expecting to attack Haines' Bluff. [The battery referred to which damaged the Chilli-

othe, is called by the rebels Fort Pemberton, as will be seen by the despatches from the Richmond papers, which we publish to-day.] CHICAGO, March 19.—A special Memphis despatch o the Tribune, dated yesterday, says: Intelligence from the Yazoo Pass expedition to Saturday morning last, has been received. The fleet consisted of the gunboats Chillicothe, De Kalb, five small gunboats of the mosquito fleet, and eighteen transports. The Chillicothe being in the advance, came upon a rebel battery of five large guns, a Greenwood, at the confluence of the Tallahatchic and Yallabusha rivers. The fight ceased at dark, the battery and the Chillicothe being engaged all Friday. The Chillicothe received sixty-four shots, one entering her port hole, killing three and wounding fourteen persons. On Saturday morning a few shot were fired. The Chillicothe, it is said, was short of ammunition. Besides the Greenwood battery, the rebels are said to be strongly fortified at Yazoo City, and Manchester. The fleet, at the last accounts, was hree miles above the junction of the rivers, two hundred miles from Helena, and one hundred and fifty miles from Yazoo City.

Counterfeit Notes Detected. NEW YORK, March 19.—Counterfeit \$500 bills, on the Central Bank of Worcester, Mass., were detected today, at the banking house of Thompson & Brothers. The man offering them was arrested. The execution was perfect; several had been sold in Wall street before the detection.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 19, 1863.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the annual report of the Delaware Coal Company. nate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Mr. CONNELL, a remonstrance from citizens of Ger-nantown against the passage of an act to authorize the sermantown Passenger Railway Company to use steam lummics on their road. Also, fifteen petitions, signed by 1,000 citizens of Philaes on their road, fifteen petitions, signed by 1,000 citizens of Phila-, in favor of an appropriation of \$20,000 to the of Design for Women. YICHOLS, presented 7. Mr. Ridgway 2, and Mr. an 4, petitions of similar import from Philadelphia.

Mr. GRAHAM, one from Allegheny county, and Mr. Serrill one from Chester county, of similar import, Mr. RBILLY, seven remonstrances, signed by four hundred and fifty-six citizens of. Schupikili county, against granting corporations power to hold lands for mining purposes.

Also, the petition of physicians and dentists of Pottsville, for the incorporation of the Philadelphia Dental College.

Mr. CLYMER, a bill to incorporate the Reading and Columbia Telegraph Company.
Mr. REILLY, a supplement to the Little Schuylkill Ravigation Railroad and Coal Company.
Mr. SMITH, a bill to revive and extend the charter of the Skippack Turnpike Company, in Montgomery county. Mr. SERRILL, a bill to lay out a State road in the county of Delaware, and city of Philadelphia.
Mr. STARK, a supplement to the act to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court to hold Circuit Courts.

Bills Considered. Bills Considered.

The bill to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to sell certain real estate in Philadelphia came up in order on third reading, and passed finally

Mr. HIESTAND called up the bill to extend the chareer of the Lancaster County Bank for the period of five years from the expiration of its present charter.

A motion was made to amend by striking out five years and substituting ten years. ubstituting ten years.
r some discussion, Massrs. Hietaand and Kinsey ng the amendment, and Massrs. Robinson and yopposing it, the amendment was negatived—yeas— Lowry opposing it, the amendment was negatived—yeas 14, nays 18.

Mr. HIESTAND moved to extend the charter for as—
Mr. HIESTAND moved to extend the charter for as—
The extension for five years was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 6, and the bill passed finally.
On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to accept the grant of land of the United States to the several States for the endowment of agricultural colleges, which was under consideration when the hour of one arrived and the Senate adjourned until this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Senate met at 3 o'clock.
Bills Considered. Bills Considered.

Mr. RE'LLY called up the bill to validate the acts of Daniel Bickeier, a justice of the peace in Schuylkill county, which passed finally.

Mr. STEIN called up the House bill to incorporate the Lehigh Valley Car Company. Passed finally.

Mr. SBRILL called up the bill relating to dog tax in the borough of West Chester. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to incorporate the Ramsey Coal Company, which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to vacate a part of Sixty-second street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia. Passed finally.

Mr. KINSEY called up the bill extending the time for the commencement of the Attieboro Railroad, which passed finally. assed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to incorporate the billadelphia Military College, which passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The House was called to order at 10% A.M. by Speaker Petitions. Numerous petitions were presented having reference to the immigra ion of negroes; compelling persons contemplating marriage to take out a license; praying that the fines collected from non-combatants may be paid into the respective county treasuries; asking for a National Convention; and to prevent mining companies from holding large bodies of land. holding large bodies of land.

Remonstrance Against Red Hair.

Mr. McCLELLAN, of Chester, presented the remonstrance of a citizen of Philadelphia, named J. G. Ellison, against allowing red-haired persons to become so numerous in this State. (Evidently intended as a burleque on the petitions preventing the immigration of negroes into the State.)

Mr. KAINE, a remonstrance against allowing colored and white children to associate in public schools.

Mr. TRIMMER, a petition from citizens of luxerne county, asking that the same privileges against kidnapping be extended to the white race as to the colored, and praying that white citizens may not be taken from the State on the order of malicious persons living at Washington. Military Claims.

Mr. NBIMAN presented the report of the Committee or Military Claims, exhibiting the following statement:
Amount considered \$60, 245. 96.
Amount allowed \$3, 631. 14
Not acted on \$3, 125. 20
Out-tanding (recruiting and foraging) 102,097. 60
Damages to property 28, 633. 46 Reports of Committees.
Mr. THOM! SON reported, with a negative recommen-ation, an act relating to vendors of foreign merchandise.
Philadalphia. dation, an act relating to vendors of foreign merchandise in Philadelphia.

Mr. KAIAE reported as committed, an act regulating places of public amusement in Philadelphia, (abolishing concert saloons.)

This bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. QUIGLEY moved to recommit it to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. The motion was not agreed to. Bills Introduced.

Mr. McMANUS, an act requiring the Sheriff of Phila-lelphia to make weekly payments of fees, &c., after-april 1st, to the City Treasurer, and to fix his salary at hree thousand dollars:
Mr. LUDLOW, an act in reference to liens for damages. for opening streets.

Mr. COCHRAN, an act incorporating the Petroleum Storage Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. McMANUS, an act incorporating the Garment Cutters' Association. Also,
An act to pay \$1,000 to John M. Henderson, for auditing the accounts of John M. Coleman, late City Treasure.

An act requiring turnpike companies to keep their roads in order or forfeit their tolls.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, an act to compel the president and directors of all corporations to keep a list of stockholders in some public place in their office for public inspection. collaboration.

Mr. MOORE, an act to provide for cleaning the streets. The city of Philadelphia, which was referred to a sect committee, consisting of all the members from Philadelphia.
Mr. LEE, an act incorporating the Frankford and Holmesburg Railroad.

Also, an act incorporating the "connecting" railroad, etween the Philadelphia and Trenton, and Pennsyl-ania Central Railroads, crossing the Schuylkill above lirard-avenue bridge.
Mr. YOUNG, an act incorporating the Friends' Educa-Lombard and South Streets Rallway. An act allowing the Lombard and South Streets Rail-ay Company to extend their road into Dock street, way Company to extend their road into Dock street, was considered.

Mr. NIEMAN offered an amendment requiring the assent of City Conucils to be first obtained.

Mr. HOPBINS, of Philadelphia, delivered a forcible speech in favor of the original bill, and against the amendment. He declared that ample opportunity had been affored to those who were opposed to the extension to make their objections known, but the residents on the thoroughfare had not raised a single obstacle.

Mr. SMITH. of Philadelphia, Mr. COCHRAN, and others, spoke upon the bill amondment requiring the purchase of omnibus lines on Lombard and South streets. The amendment was afterwards temporarily withdrawn. He declared that there was serious opposition to the bill among property holders.

The matter was not disposed of during the morning session. Sandy Lake Railroad. An act incorporating the Sandy Lake Railroad Compa-

Mr. BROWN, of Mercer, defended the bill, the consideration of which was compact that the proposed charter gave the company the right to hold five thousand acres of land in the counties of Mercer and Venango. He deemed this amount entirely too large. Mr. GRABER also opposed the project. Mr. BROWN, of Mercer, defended the bill, the consideration of which was finally ruled out of order by the Speaker.

Disabled Soldiers. Disabled Soldiers. A resolution was passed instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing mechanical appliances; for the support and maintenance of disabled soldiers. Union League. An invitation was received from the Harrisburg Union League to be present at a lecture, to be delivered in the court house.

More Petitions.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Guerlik Raid near Nashville-Captain Julien, of the National Cavalry, Killed— Sutlers Stores Captured and Burned, &c. NASHVILE, Tenn., March 19.—Capt. Julien, of the 1st Tonessee Cavalry, was killed yesterday by the guerilas, near Hillsboro, Tennessee. The sulers' wagons were attacked by guerillas on the Hurfreesboro pike to-day, six miles from Nashville, and the drivers and horses captured and

cupying its old quarters at Murfreesboro. The river is falling rapidly. Governor's Reception. HARMSBURG, March 19.—The Annual Reception of the Governor was held on Wednesday avening at the Gubernatorial Mansion. The affair was the most brilliant of its kind for a number of years. Among the invited guests were Philadelphia editors, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, officers of the Commonwealth, Revenue Commissioners, and members of the State Central Committee. The

"TEMPLE BAR."-From S. C. Upham, newspaper nd periodical vendor, 403 Chestnut street, we have received the March number of *Temple Bar*, the new English magazine edited by G. A. Sala. It opens with a continuation of "John Marchmont's Legacy;" and, among the other articles, the best are Sala's essay "On being burned alive," apropos of critolined ladies being consumed by fire; a further portion of the striking story, "The Trials of the Tridgolds;' a quaint sketch from an artist's studio, called "Mr. Quedlingburg's Commission," a pleasant discussion of trial by jury, and a severe criticism on Carlyle's last Prussian hero. The poetry is commonplace, and happily brief. GUSTAVE AIMARD.—T. B. Peterson and Brothers ive just published." The Trapper's Daughter," an ian romance by Gustave Aimard, the only novel-

ist who at all approaches, for he does not equal, the uracy and genius of Cooper. SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, COTron, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the desirable assortment of Brussels, ingrain, Venetian, list, cottage, and hemp carpets rags, Canton matting, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit; also, 100 bales tton, and 20 bales damaged do. (for cash), with which the sale will commence, this morning, at pre cisely 10½ o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 23 and 234 Market street.

Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - "Riche eu" was performed last night to a full house, at this establishment: Mr. Forrest's personation of the Cardinal Duke is acknowledged to be one of his greatest histrionic achievements. Of all contemporary plays, this one enjoys the most enduring popularity and the contemporary plays, the solution of the contemporary plays, the solution of the contemporary plays, the solution of the contemporary plays, the contemporary plays, the contemporary plays, the contemporary plays is the contemporary plays, the contemporary plays is the contemporary plays, the contemporary plays is the contemporary plays in the contemporary plays in the contemporary plays in the contemporary plays, the contemporary plays is the contemporary plays, the contemporary plays is the contemporary plays in the contemporary plays, the contemporary plays is the contemporary plays in the contemporary plays in the contemporary plays in the contemporary plays, the contemporary plays is the contemporary plays in the contemporary pl arity, notwithstanding the fact that there are b few actors on the stage capable of delineating the character of Richelleu as history describes, and as Bulwer has drawn it. Bold as a lion, crafty as a ox, great in action, but greater still in sagacity and conception-soldier, priest, and statesman-all these qualities made Richelieu one of the most remarkable personages in history, so that his genius is still viaibly stamped upon the fortunes of France. Mr. Forrest plays the part with an almost perfect stage illusion. It is the merest flippancy of criticism to say that his personal self becomes too prominent. It is, we think, quite the reverse. He is never for a moment anything but the prime minister of France, anxious for her greatness and glory, extending her dominion abroad, repressing conspiracies at home—usurping power only to save his kingdom from overthrow, and maintaining his own ascendancy by consummate skill and unascendancy by consummate skill and unscrupulous severity. A discriminating house saw and appreciated all the good points of the play, and the applause bestowed upon them was unusually hearty. Mr. Forrest's unabated popularity is the strongest proof that he still leads his profession.

fession. If long experience, constant study, and increasing years, have toned down the freshness of his earlier style, they have, nevertheless, left his great genius undimmed, while his performances con form still more to nature and true art. Nothing could be finer than Mr. Forrest's rendition of the ast scene, in the last act, where, on the recovery of the stolen packet, and the revelation of the conspiracy, new life is flashed into the soul of the dying minister, and he steps, as it were, from the grave into power and place again, once more to the destinies of France. The hearty applause which followed attested how well it was done. Mr. Wheatley performed the part of Adrian de Maurat in his customary style. Mr. McCullough—always good—was as effective in Baradas as the part yould allow. Julie de Mortemar, by Mrs. J. H. Allen, was received with marked favor. This lady is capable of performing, and does perform, much greater parts. Her correct reading, good acting, and the youthfulness of her appearance, make her one of the best performers of Julie that we have ever seen. Mrs. Allen, although a stranger here, has rapidly become a great favorite. OPERA.—The new season will be inaugurated this evening, with the production of Nicolai's grand fantastic opera of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which was so favorably received on last Monday evening. All of the prime donne of the troupe— Mesdames Rotter, Johannsen, and Schaumberg—appear in the principal rôles. Season tickets and seats. nay be secured this day and evening at Gould's and at the box-office of the Academy. This little sea

son of six nights will comprise the last performances of this favorite company in our city. The operas selected are mostly newlto Philadelphians, and their representation will be rendered more effective than ever before by an increased chorus THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY. - The "Tribe of Asa" have been prevailed upon to give two more of their unique, patriotic, and attractive concerts in our city. At the lecture-room of Concert Hall, this and o-morrow (Saturday) evening,"Asa" and his family will give public receptions, when they expect to greet all their Philadelphia friends with the best things from their extensive portfolio. We advise to go carly, as the hall will be crowded. Source Gymnastique.—On next Tuesday evening the pupils of Messrs. Hillebrand and Lewis gymnasium will give an entertainment at the Acaemy of Music, on a more extensive scale than those heretofore given. The programme includes many new features, and is very attractive to all who are

nterested in the proper development of the "human orm divine." THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—WOODROFE'S BO-HEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.—The people never tire of witnessing the wonderful performances of this roupe of practical and scientific artisans. They are greeted with great applause each evening from large audiences, to whom the glassblowers impart a really instructive and amusing entertainment.

Concert Hall.—The soirées fantastique of Mons. Henri De Gaston are attracting large audiences, which are delighted with the mysteries of magic as shown by this admirable performer. Many of his feats are entirely new, while the somnambulist master Lecloque is a prodigy indeed. The singing of Signor Negrini is an additional attraction. SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE HALL.—The original and splendid diorama of the "Conflagration of Moscow," with its pleasing and startling effects, is now on exhibition at this hall, together with a fine collection of dioptric paintings possessing much me-rit. This diorama has been exhibiting for the last ifteen years, and has never failed to win the approbation of the public. The ventriloquism of Mr. Gallagher intersperses the exhibition with an ac-

eptable variety of oddities and fun. THE CITY.

W.....W byN. NWbyW N by E....NE....WNW U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR JUNIATA.—At last, fter months of suspense, after experiments and investigation, repairs and reconsideration, the valves of the Juniata have been rejected as useless, and improved roller valves substituted, and the miproved roller valves substituted, and the ship, which has graced our waters for nearly a year past, has taken her departure from this port. A discriminating public must, necessarily, question the why and wherefore of this failure, and award the censure where it is justly merited. With almost all of the vessels supplied with engines like those of the Juniata, there has been dissatisfaction and delay, and though several are now cruising, the same fault of the valves cutting is nanifest, and in several instances the vessels have been forced to forego expeditions, or return to port for repairs. From a careful noting of the reports of the success of these vessels under steam, naval officers have no hesitation in prophesying their return before many months, and the substitution of these roller valves, as in the Juniata. Although the Juniata has been delayed, yet it is referable to being disabled upon a station, and to be obliged to return in a few short months. The ovlinder, the great pressure of steam upon the back, ccasioned a chafing or goughing out of the surfaces. and they would soon be destroyed. The improve nent consists in letting rollers into the face of the valve, which work upon strips of steel on the face of the cylinder, and support the entire pressure, the two surfaces still pressing so closely as to be steam tight. This invention is an entire success. The Ossipee is also at Washington, having them substiuted in place of her old ones. Her delay has contributed to her efficiency, and, now that the great Itima is accomplished, there are few war vessels comparable with her.

The erew are thoroughly disciplined and drilled, and long for a measurement of strength, even with the famous terror, the Alabama. Her battery conts of one 11-inch Dahlgren, one .100-pound Parrott, four 30-pounder Parrotts, and four 24pound r howitzers. She will probably cruise somewhere in the latitude of the West Indies, and whispers are going abroad that Admiral Wilkes needs a flagship of about the Juniata's capability. The following is a correct list of her officers: Commander, J. M. B. Clitz, (temporary); lieutenant commander, J. G. Maxwell; lieutenant and ordnance officer, Albert Kaultz; chief engineer, J. F. Lambdin; surgeon, Albert Shriver; paymaster, T. C. Master; acting masters, D. G. Taylor and J. H. Stimpson, acting ensign, Wm. H. Winslow; second assistant engineers, Francis

applicants for admission into the Girard College has been greatly sugmented by orphanage occasioned from the deaths of our citizens since our national strife. As orphanage is one of the consequences at give to such orphan-made youth an early participa ion in the benefits of the college. This class is increasing. Its cause growth is existing. The num-ber of applicants on the list for admission on the 31st of Dezember last was one hundred and forty-one. This number has accumulated for over two years. On the 1st of January, 1848, the Girard College was formally opened. From that period to January 1st, 1862, there have been admitted nine hundred and

seventy-three pupils, or equal to sixty-four and a balf each year. Of these nine hundred and seventythree, twenty died, and ninety-six were dismisse and sixty had their indentures cancelled.

During these fifteen years, one hundred and fiftysix pupils have become of age, who were apprenticed as required by the will of Mr. Girard. Of these one hundred and fifty-six apprentices, twenty-three absolutely absconded from their masters, thirteen left their masters owing to various causes; and one hundred and twenty served out with credit their term of apprenticeship. Thus we have one hundred and twenty pupils as the ascertained successful result of fifteen years of experimental effort; or, one hundred and twenty pupils educated, apprenticed, and of age, and thus creditably and successfully prepared by the college for the practical duties of life. The gross income of the Girard estate since the opening of the college, and the fund expended in the same period for repairs to buildings, the support and education of the pupils, and the average number, are

On February 12, 1862, date of last catalogue, there were four hundred pupils in the college. From hat date to the 31st of December, 1862, there were ber for the last year four hundred and fifty-nine. Thirty-eight pupils have been apprenticed during 1862. There are now on trial, previous to being apprenticed, eighteen pupils.

Ten pupils have been dismissed from the college since January 1, 1862, indentures of three cancelled nd none have died, leaving, on the 31st of December ast, four hundred and eighty pupils in the college In the ranks of the Federal army there have been ound, and now are, many former pupils of this college. One of these young heroes lies buried within the enclosure of the college cemetery. The will of Stephen Girard devised to the city of hiladelphia, in trust, two millions of dollars, the acome to be devoted "to provide for such number of poor male white orphan children as can be trained n one institution, and obtain a better education, as well as a more comfortable maintenance than they usually receive from the application of the public

The college buildings and grounds were transferred to the directors of the Girard College Novem ber 13, 1847, having cost the sum of \$1,933,821.78. The college, out-buildings, and grounds, which comprise what is called "Girard College," are monuments of munificent liberality, unrestricted expenditure, and the influence of a cultivated sesthe FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. - A stated monthly

meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening, at which a number of new and patented inventions were exhibited. Mr. Howson exhibited diagrams and models of A. B. Cooley's apparatu for obstructing rivers, consisting of a series of blocks or frames chained together, and anchored at each end of the series to one of the sides or shores of the river. Each block resembles a tetrahedron in shape (the points being tipped with iron or steel), so that upon whatever side the block may lie a sharp apex will be presented, which should be about five feet below the surface of the stream. The blocks are a such a distance apart that no war vessel of formida ble size can pass through the channel without com ing in contact with one or other of the frames.
When no longer required to obstruct the channel, the blocks may be disconnected and readily removed

Mr. Howson also exhibited several breech-loading fire-arms. The first is the invention of L. H. Gibbs. and manufactured by W. F. Brooks, of New York In this arm the trigger guard is used as a lever, on depressing which, the barrel is thrown forward, and tilted up at the rear, so as to expose the breech ready to receive a load. Another arm, the invention of B. F. Joslyn, of Connecticut, is closed at the breech by a cap hinged to the side, and to rear of barrel, and is so constructed as to automatically dis-charge the emain cartridge case from the gun, on unclosing the breech. H. Liebert's substitute for gunpowder was exhibited. Its principal ingredients are prussiate of potash, and cyanide, or feno-cyanide of potassium. A powder composed of these two substances, in

out that danger of explosion which is incurred in making the ordinary substitutes for gunpowder, in Mr. J. N. Pierce, of this city, exhibited numero wood, textile fabrics, etc., with a liquid preparation which left a coating suitable for marking upon. Mr. P. also exhibited pencils made from tate. Mr. Nystrom read an article upon the importance of Technological institutes, especially to this country. He referred to institutions of this kind in Europe, and the thorough manner in which students there were instructed in both the theory and practice of the different arts and sciences. Mr. N. exhibited tools made by him, while a student at the Technological Institute, Stockholm. Mr. E. Brady exhibited his patent mode of attack

ing armor to vessels. Mr. Washington Jones exhibited specimens gunpowder similar to that which exploded at Wilnington, a few days since. PHILADELPHIA COMMERCE.—In passing the Delaware front one is really surprised to find that, notwithstanding the cry of dull times, ther are at almost every wharf one or more vessels loading with merchandise outward bound, or discharging cargoes to enrich those having the nerve to order from abroad. Among the shipments we find petroleum taking very prominent place, and to those unacquainte

very prominent place, and to those unacquainted with this comparatively new business we submit the following brief statement, as published by the American Petroleum Company last year:

The consumption of rock oil in the world, in 1860, was estimated by the best authority at our command at 15,000,000 gallons, in 1861 at 20,000,000, and for the year 1862 will reach 50,000,000, over 5,000,000 gallons having been shipped during the early months of 1862 from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and this being distributed to the extent that it is in Eugland and on the Continent is found to be the merest moiety required by foreign consumers. This article of commerce has been looked upon with suspicion by pupils of the old-fogy school, who, true to their principle of opposing everything new, seize upon accidents, which, compared to the amount of petroleum passing from hand to hand every day, have been few and far between, and re use them as arguments against the storage, ship ment, and sale of this valuable and now necessary article of commerce. This trade is, however, taking the place that belongs to it in the judgment of our

This being a product of Pennsylvania, should be nurtured by her sons in Philadelphia as it is in Pittsburg, where they store and traffic in it as w o in sugar and flour. The day will come, no doubt, when Philadelphia enterprise will welcome to the river Delaware craft of all kinds and speed them on their way with rich and valuable cargoes, instead of driving them away by their groundless fears. We hall it as an omen of good that Philadelphians have taken hold of the proposed line of steamships between this city and Liverpool with so much energy as to insure its success, and New York may yet fear the shipping in our harbor.

Philadelphians are awake, and are determined to make our city something else than an "inland

town;" and as our loyalty stands undoubted, and our star in the ascendant, so may our commerce rival that of any seasoast city, and our sails whiten CITY ITEMS. Dr. Morris' Lecture at Musical Fund The initial lecture of the course, delivered under the auspices of the Lutheran Board of Publication, was delivered at Musical Fund Hall last evening The lecturer was the Rev. John G. Morris, D. D., librarian of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore; his ence was highly respectable, though not very large, only about one-third of the seats in the hall having been occupied. The lecturer was accompanied o Dr. Morris was introduced to the audience by the Rev. Dr. Seiss, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street, below Sixth. It was gratify-ing, he said, to the members of their Board of Publication to meet and to welcome the audience before him, and he took their presence as an approval of the resource to which for the present they had resorted, and more especially of their selection of a lecturer for the present occasion. He also stated that the next lecture of the course would be delivered in the same hall, on next Thursday evening, the 26th instant, by the Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D., on "The Grand Need; or, What is to Redeem our Land and our Race?" answer to the question, somewhat dry, and therefore not popular in its details, but so interspersed with a vein of broad humor, peculiar to the lecturer's entertainment. Its reception elicited more laughter than applause:

He commenced by saying that there was a certain lady (his wife evidently) whom he sometimes con-suited on matters like that which was now to engage their attention. Her answer to him had been, when interrogated respecting the subject of this lecture. that it was a rather "equivocal one." What had woman done in art? Why, said she, woman had done a great deal in the art of decorating herself, and in ensnaring beaux and husbands. When informed, however, that he meant to speak of what woman had contributed to the fine aris, she thought the subject a good one, but doubted if he was able properly to treat it—an opinion, by the way, in which he (the speaker) fully concurred. [Laughter.] he (the speaker) luny concurred. [Laughter.]
In taking up his subject proper, the lecturer said
that, in perusing the history of woman, he found
that the condition of her sex had gradually improved in social position and influence. The general

advance in refinement would of course carry woman with it; and it was worth while to inquire whether she was not as much, if not more, the cause of this advancement as the effect. The poet had spoken the truth when he wrote,

"The lor is of creation men we call,
And they think they rule the whole;
But they're much mistaken, after all,
For they're under woman's control."

THE GIRARD COLLEGE,—The number of | had been any advancement, woman had always kept pace with the sterner sex, and had often been found in the van. He held that the poet and the artist would be shorn of half their motives of inspiration f denied the association and influence of lovely woman. It was simply a truism, in his opinion, that any man was a better artist or poet for being in ove with a pretty woman. There must, in fact, be woman in every work of poetry and art, or it would be incomplete. And if woman had hope the theme of art in all ages; it was no worder that sike had herself entered that field with honor to had herself entered that held with honor to her sex. Every department of art had had its female votaries. There had been no-less than a thousand names of women, of more or less distinction, identified with the various branches of the fine arts in the world's kistory. Among all these, however, there had been but one architect, which was not to be wondered at. Thirty had figured with credit to themselves as sculptors many had been distinguished for their skill in mo deling in wax, and the rest in drawing, painting. copper plate engraving, miniature painting, &c. He held, also, that there existed among the sex an immense amount of latent talent which from the nature of her sphere in domestic life, remained undeveloped. Even in the most ancient times, some of the finest remnants of art were traceable to woman's hand. About a hundred years before Christ, on the threshold of art, a very mportant branch of art had been discovered by a female, the daughter of an humble potter. Her name was Korah. The story ran that she had been in love with a handsome young man (as rumor said all smart young ladies were wont to be), and, one day, when his shadow fell upon the wall, she had rudely traced

> had no doubt been.
>
> We had few or no names to mention, of female artists, in the middle ages. Even the fifteenth century was barren in female names known to art. The art of oil painting, which had not been discovered until that period, had constituted an era in the history of art. The lecturer's reference to few female artists of this and a later era, was minute and not uninteresting. The sixteenth century, so fruitful in the production of great men, had been no less proliftc of great women—the former on account of the latter, he had no doubt. In this period, also, not a few women, among the Italians especially, had distinguished themselves in literature. The Venetian school of that age had produced at least one female artist of note, twenty years after whose death volumes had been written upon her merits as an A large portion of the balance of the lecture was devoted to brief, graphic, and rather humorous ketches of the female celebrities of art in this and foreign lands, during the last three hundred years. LECTURE BY THE REV. A. A. WILLITS. The numerous friends and admirers of this eloquen ture-board orator and divine will be glad of the opportunity of listening to one of his most brilliant efforts, at Musical Fund Hall, this evening. His subject will be "The Sword of Washington; or, The Temper of the Times." The proceeds of th ecture are intended for a very worthy religious enter prise in this city, and we hope, therefore, to see the hall, as it no doubt will be, crowded to overflowing.

SPLENDID NEW IMPROVEMENT IN A PHOTOGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. Broadbent & Co., proprietors of the popular Photograph Establishment which bears their name, are no making another fine extension and valuable improvement in their capacious galleries. The constantly-increasing patronage of this house, owing to the superior character of their pictures in every style of the art, in fact renders these continued imovements in their facilities to accommodate th public necessary. FINE OLD MADEIRA WINES.—The proprietors of the popular old grocery stand of C. H. Mattson have now in store a choice lot of pure old Madeira wine, of the celebrated "Bual" brand, expressly adapted for medicinal purposes. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART has been carried to a high state of perfection by Mr. Hipple, the pro-prietor of the popular ground-floor Skylight and Gallery, No. 820 Arch street. His pictures, in every style of the art, have a deserved reputation for

trength of likeness and artistic excellence. TRUE.—Let a king and a beggar converse reely together, and it is the beggar's fault if he does oot say something which makes the king lift his hat to him. The above is true as preaching, or the fact that the largest, best, and cheapest stock of elegant spring clothing to be found in the city is at he Fashionable Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street. THE EGLINTON TOURNAMENT.-When Victoria was a young and maiden Queen, a grand tournament was given in her honor by the Earl of Eglinton. The young nobles furbished up the armor worn by their great-great-great-great-grandfathers

at Hastings and at Chevy Chace : but vast was their astonishment when they found that the much-derided-for-their-puniness moderns could not get into the ancient iron fixings. In the present age the worshipful masters, Rockhill & Wilson, proprietors of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, get up iron-c vests which are more impervious to shot than Lord Eglinton's armor, and which will fit all wearers an

riage. The London Court Journal weekly posts up the royal sprigs of what they must talk about for the coming week, and how many times the "coming week, and how many times the "coming bride" aired herself on her trip from Copenhagen to London; but the most astounding intelligence was conveyed last week, when the "sprigs" were informed that there were two "Garters" vacant in the royal household! and there the intelligence stops, to London; but the most astounding intelligence was conveyed last week, when the "sprigs" were the royal household! and there the intelligence stops. one vacant "garter" on the sidewalk, opposite CHAS, STORES & Co.'s Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel, on Chestnut street, the other day, but did not think it worth putting in the papers before. It was elastic, with steel buckle, and, as ntlemen wear short socks, we had no use for it

Nobody picked it up. Where is the owner? One vacant garter in Philadelphia and two in London! FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1863. Third street was remarkably quiet to-day, and, from he lack of inquiry from outsiders as to the price of gold. it would seem as if the interest in the welfare of the pre-cious article is wearing off. The speculations of the sharps, or the peculations of unprincipled profit-hund-ers, is virtually at an end. Wise legislation has placed mpediments in the way of operations that dealers cannot wood, and hence the falling off in price; and there is no foubt the present figure is only sustained by the uncer-ainties of army movements, and fears that disasters are in store for us. Let the sun once shine but brightly on ur arms, and our generals, unbridled of civilian rein pe for once left to themselves, and we shall chronicle a speedy dissolution of the moneyless and merciless tribe who have infested our financial centres, and well nigh ade our national credit a mockery. A few beings, whose bones could feel nothing but the weight of percents, have hitherto governed the financial markets of this country; but the claws that used to clutch their violent gains are paralyzed, for verily their day is over. Gold was steady at 154%@155, closing at 154%; old demands the same. Money without cespecial change, 566 B cent. being the ruling figures. Government securities hold their own brilliantly. The reins are so thoroughly in Secretary Chase's hands for the present that his bonds could not be otherwise than popular. The new Certificates of Indebtedness are sellpopular. The new Certificates of Indebtedness are selling at 57½098; the old, which bear interest in gold, are firm at 99½099%. The sixes 1681, are worth 104; seven-thirties 106½0107.

The stock market was dull, and some prices are correspondingly heavy. Governments continue steady; City sixes advanced ½; State fives ½; the coupon fives sold at 108; Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages were unchanged; Reading sixes were steady; North Pennsylvania sixes advanced ½; the tens were without change; Wilmington Railroad sixes sold at 199, an advance of 1. Wilmington Railroad sixes sold at 139, an advance of 1 Lehig! Navigation sixes at 110; Allegheny County Rail-road sixes at 66; Delaware Division sixes at 105; Schuyl-kill Navigation sixes, 1882, rose to 78; Elmira sevens and Camden and Amboy bonds were unchanged. Catawissa Railroad preferred shares were active at 25. Beaver Meadow was steady at 66. Pennsylvania at 6614, io change. Reading at 45. Camden and Amboy at 165½. Little Schuylkill at 46. Elmira at 39; the preferred at 53. Minchill rose ½. Norristown I. Camden and Atlantic North Pennsylvania sold at 11½. Long Island fell Passenger railways were dull; Arch street sold at Spruce and Pine was in demand at 1/2 advance testnut and Walnut advanced 1. Thirteenth and Fit

Chestnut and Walnut advanced 1. Thirteenth and Fifteenth %. Girard College sold at 28.
Schuylkill Navigation sold at 6%; the preferred was offered at 17%. Lehigh Navigation advanced %; the scrip declined %. Morris was steady, at 64%@134. Delaware Division at 44. Big Mountain Coal sold at 4%. Miners' Bank of Pottsville at 45. Northern Liberties Gas at 33. Nothing done in local bank shares. The market was more steady at the close. \$74.000 in bonds and about was more steady at the close; \$74,000 in bonds and about 2,000 shares changing hands.

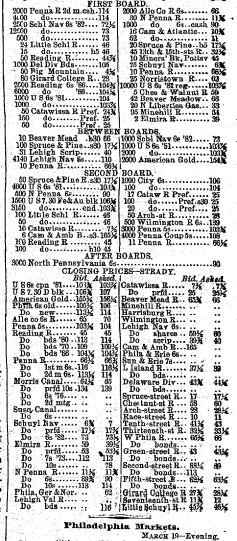
Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., a United States Sixes, 1881.... United States 7 3-10 Notes ... Certificates of Indebtedness Quartermasters' Vonchers... Demand Notes.... The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending March 14, 1863:

. 14,818 07 140,388 07 63,968 06 73,578 17 the tax imposed by the national "Ways and Means Act" upon the city and country banks respectively, taking the last returns as the basis: 

Of the miscellaneous stocks Canton Company was inoured for at 24%. Delaware and Hudson Canal at 128.
Pennsylvania Coal at 122, and Cumberland preferred at
E. dricksilver Company has receded to 47%.
The Quicksilver Mining Company, it appears, will
soon lave their transfer books with one of the trust
companies or one of the large banking associations. A
tew weeks ago it was a rarity to have a transfer, and
when the rush came on they were not quite prepared for
it. The books have been closed for a few days to have
everything in order for the new transfer office.

The following table exhibits the chief movemements crempthing in order for the new transfer office.
The following table exhibits the chief movem:
2s compared with the closing quotations of last every compared with the c its outline, which she afterwards filled out with soft clay, thus originating the art of sculpture in relief, and to her, added the lecturer, facetiously, a relief it

193 ½
116 ½
79 d
99 ½
100 ½
88 ½
102 ½
60 ½
71
97
93 ½
61 ½ Mich. Southern.
Mich. So. guar.
Illinois Central sep.
Clev. and Pittsburg.
Cliev. and Toledo.
Chicago and Rock Isld.
Fort Wayne. Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, March 19. 



Philadelphia Markets. March 19—Evening.
There is little or nothing doing in Flour; the market

continues dull and unsettled; 250 bbls superfine sold at \$6,25@6.50, the latter for choice, and 300 bbls extra at PRINCE OF WALES.—The London ton are in great ecstasies over the coming event of the royal weekly posts up the royal sprigs of what they must talk about for the coming week, and how many times the "coming week, and how many times the

vanua are setting at 7:4075c, 32 hs weight, which is an advance. Light Oats are selling at 47@48c per bus measure.

BARK.—A small sale of first No. 1 Quercitron is reported at \$85 pt ton, at which rate it is wanted.

COTTON.—The demand is limited, and the market dull at 78@90c p h, cash, for middlings, which is a further decline.

GROCERIES.—The market is firm, with limited sales. We quote Sugar at from 10@12c p h for Cuba and New Orleans. \$50 bags Rio Coffee sold at auction this morning at from 30%@314c p h.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Pork, Bacor is quiet, and prices remain about the same as last Small sales of Mess Pork at \$16@16.50 p bbl; 2.

SEBDS.—There is very little inquiry for Clover; at \$200 bushels have been taken at \$5.760.5.7 p bushe mostly at the latter figure for prime; Timothy is differently at the latter figure for prime; Timothy is an at the prime; Timothy is an at the prime; Timothy is an at the prime; Timothy is New York Markets of Yesterday.

New York Markets of Yesterday.

ASHES.—Pots are dull at \$3.75. Pearls are nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western
Flour is no reactive and 5 cents higher.

The sales are 12,000 bbis at \$6.800 for superfine State;
\$7.1007.15 for extra do; \$8.507 for superfine Michigan,
Indiana, lowa, Ohlo, &c. \$7.1007.35 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohlo at \$7.55,
and trade brands do at \$7.500.10.

Southern Flour is rather firmer, and in better request;
sales of \$50.bis at \$7.007.05 for superfine Baltimore,
and \$7.750.10 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is 5 cents better, with more doing;
sales 60 bbis at \$7.007.25 for sommon to good, and
\$7.800 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$405.50 for the
range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is inactive; we quote Jersey at \$4.2004.25,
Brandywine \$5, puncheons \$22.50.

Corn is firm, and the market is more active; sales
65.00 bus at \$005236 for sound Western mixed, and
\$2006 or unsound.

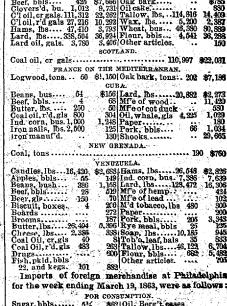
SEEDS.—Clover is heavy and lower; sales 400 bags at
900%c, and 10c for City Mills recleaned. SEPONS.—Clover is heavy and lower; sales 400 bags at 300%c, and the for City Mills recleaned.

PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter, March 19th, says: Trade has been fair, though not large for the season. Most of the Western and Southwestern States have dealers in the market, but few, however, are disposed to buy largely. The fluctuations in the moure market induce many who arefin want of goods to delay purchasing, in the hope that figures may be modified somewhat, while in reality the price of leather, labor, and every marterial that enters into the composition of shoes is advancing; consequently shoe jobbers are firm in their rates, and not over auxions to sell. Among the city manufacturers trade is good, and orders continue to come forward as fast as the work can be made up. Journeymen are scarce and in request. The value of sole and slaughter leather is advancing quotations. The common morocco gaiter that has been salling since November at 81.50 per pair is now in request at 81.60—an increase of near seven per cent. The high rates in heavy leather is undoubtedly the result of a scarcity, caused by continued bad weather that preference is the forther market has been sallalling off in prices before the business season is over, and the call for stock and shoes materially diminished. PHILADELPHIA LEATHER MARKET.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter, March 19, says: Our heavy leather market has been rather quiet, although there has been a large demand, for rough leather, of which the market is nearly plant. Prices are unsteady, but continue to advance, as the supply is quite limited. The receipts from country tanyards come forward slowly, as it is impossible to dry the leather properly for inspection. A lew weeks of clear drying weather would send forward lover, and store a supply the pressing demand now realized. Shaucurts Rolle.—All prime lots of rough find reachy by each a stream rates. Rolled is in less demand, and are selling at about the above que attons, and sales have been made at 19

hide, which can be substituted for some purposes for slaughter.

PHILADELPHIA HIDE MARKET.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter, of March 19th, says: "Tanners are coming forward after dry and saited hides to go into their yards in place of stock now coming out. Tanners are strongly exercised in regard to putting in large stocks at the present high rates of hides; the high price of leather is, however, stimulating them, and the majority are taking a full stock of slaughter hides out of sait. The sales of dry hides to tanners are not so large, while dealers are putting them out on shares and on their own account. Green saited hides are held very firmly. Salters and dealers are selling at 11½@1c for steer, and 11@11½c for or cow and bull. Dealers are offering Bunons Arves, Rio Grande, and Caracas to tanners at 51@35c 3b. "Smac.—The recent importation of Massins Sumac bas been sold at \$100 3 ton, cash. An importation of Poiero lead seal is selling in lots to suit purchasers at \$120 7 ton, and the genuine on private terms. American is selling freely at \$50.070 10."

THE FOLLOWING are some of the principal articles exported from this port to foreign ports



For they 're under woman's control."

Wall street this morning has been extremely trunquil.

Warehorsed.

Warehorsed. The second of the second secon