MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

Foreign Intelligence. Among the news brought by the Norwegian, and telegraphed from Portland, is an item to the effect that, in the House of Commons, Mr. LAIRD had inquired whether the British Government were aware that ships were preparing, in English ports, similar to the Alabama, and that Mr. LAYARD, under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had answered that the Government were aware of the fact in more than one instance, but not sufficiently to authorize any interference, though strict orders had been given to watch all such suspected vessels. There is something in this which we do not understand. We cannot see why, of all men living, Mr. LAIRD should interrogate the British Government respecting the building ships-ofwar for the Confederates. It was Mr. LAIRD who built the Alabama, and it is Mr. LAIRD who takes the lead, at present, in building that fleet of privateers for the South which is facctiously entered on the register as "constructed for the Emperor of China." If Mr. LAIRD actually didbroach the subject of privateer-building, he may safely claim the leathern medal given to the most impudent man alive. There is a probability that LAIRD is a misprint for CAIRD. Mr. JOHN LAIRD represents Birkenlicad, and Mr. James Caird represents Stirling. The reporter of the Associated Press is very careless, at times, when dealing with foreign names. The other day he announced the death of the Earl of CAR-MARTHEN, the slight drawback being that there was no such personage. When our English files came to hand we discovered that the defunct peer was the Earl of Cor-TENHAM. We suspect that Mr. CAIRD, who is a well-known agricultural writer of high repute, and an anti-South man in politics and feeling, was the person, and not Mr. LAIRD, the builder of the Alabama, who inquired about the further construction of vessels of the Alabama class in British ports. Mr. LAYARD's reply is satisfactory, as far as it goes, but we remember that the British Government were fully aware of the character of the Alabama, yet allowed her to steam out of the Mersey into the Irish

Sea, and thence across the Atlantic. Serfdom has expired in Russia. Its cessation was celebrated with religious ceremonies and prayers in all the churches, and, contrary to expectation, public tranquillity was not in the least disturbed. We shall be Up to the Mexican war General Sumner was slow to believe that the CZAR, who alone has done this great act of national manumission. can have authorized the enormities committed in his name in Poland. These enormities of oppressive government have driven the Poles into rebellion, which Russia has not yet been able to suppress. There was a rumor in Paris that the CZAR would grant an amnesty, propose extensive reforms, and re-establish the Kingdom of Poland, according to the requirements of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, with a liberal Constitution, and his brother Constantine as Sovereign. The united remonstrances of France, England, and Austria may have produced a gra-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1863. The New York World regards the Union Leagues now being extended over the loyal States with displeasure. A Union League is a phantom of fearful import to the mind of its editor, and to all who endorse his views. Your organization in Philadelphia has been, especially, an object of terror, and is denounced in all its parts, proportions, and memberships, with earnest invective. It was at first a secluded aristocratic concern, with lace curtains and ostentatious furniture. Then it was a Jacobin Club, and we were informed that terrible plots against the lives of good Democrats were constantly engendered, and that anarchy and riot would soon flow from its spacious parlors. It is now a grand scheme of the Administration; "a stroke of political strategy originating in Washington."

taneous impulse of the people;" and then, with a harmonious and happy figure, so much in keeping with the graceful rhetoric of The World, we are further informed that "the hook is artfully baited; but Democrats are too wary to allow it to be jerked into their jaws, and themselves to be dragged out of their native element and carved as a dish for their political enemies." The author of "Occasional" is particularly denounced, and, to his great surprise, he finds that he has been a conspicuous and reckless offender. and that after being "the instigator and originator" of these leagues, he has very indiscreetly developed the whole design and exposed their dreadful purpose to the world. I might dismiss this criticism of the World, by asserting that the best evidences of the necessity and power of the Union Leagues, and the 'truth of what "Occasional" has been pleased to say, may be found in the animosity manifested towards them by the Clellan, Wool, Fremont, Burnside, Franklin, Peck, sympathizers with Secession, and especially and Slocum, and their respective staffs; also to by the editor of the World. That newspaper, however, is indignant and horrified because I stated in a recent letter that "the campaign for the Presidency in 1864 has been opened by the Union men." I made that statement deliberately-I repeat it now. The Union men—in such organizations as Union Leagues, or in whatever capacity they may please to act-have opened the campaign, and intend to support the President in 1863, and, if possible, to control the election of a President in 1864. They mean to give all the aid men can give to the present Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and, so to act that, when the reins of Government pass into other hands, the men in power will be true to the principles which this great war has embodied. They do not propose, that, having suffered so much for the cause, and done so much to bring the war to a triumphant close—that bad men shall overthrow what they have established. and squander what they have gained. To be plain, they do not propose to allow the vanquished rebel to rise again in strength. and place his foot upon the neck of the loyal man. They do not propose to forego the great advantages that come from emancipation. They do not propose to allow the men who have been opposed to the war,

power, and prostitute to the basest purposes of slavery the dearly-bought heritage of freedom. When I state this to be the purpose of the Union men, I do not place them in an offensive position; nor do I give a false alarm. The World itself, in the article it devotes to "Occasional" and the Union Leagues, and to which I am now replying, makes a frank avowal of the aims of the Democratic leaders. Here is its remarkable declaration: "If the Democrats are in power the next four years after the war the relations between the North and the South will be put on such a friendly footing that vast armies and enormous military expenditures will become unnecessary; but the South will never submit to to secure to the State of Pennsylvania all the advan-Abolition rule except at the point of the tages in the anticipated conscription to which she is entitled over other States that have not furnished -bayonet, which is precisely the state of things most, desired." This is precisely what I have been saying. When a Democrat speaks of putting the North and the South upon a friendly footing, he means the humiliation of the great Northern people, and the exaltation of the insolent Southerners whose rebellion has brought so much grief and misery. If this class succeeds in 1864, the Government would do nothing but has: ten a dishonorable peace. I look upon that as the most appalling calamity that could befal a free people who have endured and suffered so much for the cause of liberty. I know that this is the sentiment that controls the loyal people; it finds expression in Union Leagues in the magnificent demonstrations that have taken place in your affortress Monroe.

Northern cities—in the earnest desire of is blowing beauty from the law. loyal men everywhere to meet with one Thermometer 37, barometer 30 45. No disasters another to give counsel and encouragement, from the storm are reported.

who liave been constant allies of the rebels

and who have endeavored to bring defeat

upon us in our hour of extremity, to obtain

and strengthen the hands of the Government. It is this embodied sentiment that appals The World, haunting it like a dreadful vision by night, like the memory of a guilty thing by day. This is what the sympathizers with treason look upon with so much terror. They hear the voice of the people. They may cry it down, or ridicule it, or antagonize the men who are aiding it, but it will live and gather strength and purpose. It is in vain for The World to speak of it as "a stroke of political strategy originating in Washington," or

laugh away the fears of its folowers by ridiculing our leaders. We can afford to submit to this and more than this, seeing what we see, and knowing that in Philadelphia, where the movement commenced, it has succeeded far beyond the anticipations of its most sanguine friends. We propose to extend the movement, until its all-embracing arms contain the Republic, and its power is felt in every town and cottage. We propose to extend it upon the broad and liberal platform constructed in Philadelphia, and New York, and Boston, and to give its influence to the next Presidential canvass. The war may or may not be

concluded when that time comes; but whatever aspect it takes, the Union Leagues will be found the warm and effective friends of the Government. The next President may be a Democrat or he may be a Republican. That is an indifferent matter, so he does not belong to the school of The World. The Union Leagues, however, will be citadels for the protection of the Government-and not only the Government of Abraham Lincoln, but that of any ruler that may come after Occasional.

Death of Major General E. V. Sumner. SYRACUSE, March 21 .- Major General E. V. Sumer died this morning at the residence of his son-inaw, Colonel Teall, of congestion of the lungs. He was sick for a few days only. SKETCH OF GEN. SUMNER. General Edwin V. Sumner was a native of Bos ton. He entered the army as second lieutenant, 2d Infantry, March 3, 1819, and was appointed from New York. He has been upon constant duty ever

since. He served with distinction in the Mexican campaign, in Scott's line, and was severely wounded in the battle of Cerro Gordo. In that campaign he was major of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, and led the charge at the bridge of Medelin, near Vera Cruz, n which a regiment of lancers was broken and put to flight. For his gallant conduct while commanding the nounted rifles in the assault at Oerro Gordo, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel, and placed in command of all the cavalry engaged at Molino del Rey, where the most murderous fight in the Mexican war took place. He there held in check a body of five thousand lancers which threatened to overwhelm the left of the American force, and thus changed the fortune of the day. In this action Lieutenant Colonel Sumner was under continuous and destructive fire but maintained his position, although his horse was shot under him. For his gallant conduct

on that occasion he was made brevet colonel continually on service on the extreme Western frontier in the Indian country. In 1838 General Sumner (then captain of dragoons) was in com mand of the cayalry school of practice at Carlisle barracks. He was selected in 1853, and sent on special duty to Europe with especial reference to an improvement in his particular arm of the service. From 1851 to 1853 the General was Military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico. In 1855 and 1856 he commanded in Kansas. In 1858 h was appointed commander of the Department of the West. In 1861 he was selected and sent to California nia to relieve General A. S. Johnston in that de partment, in consequence of the resignation of the latter. General Sumner was ordered, at his own

request, from California, for service in the East. Upon General Sumner's arrival from California, he ganizing the army, and had command of a corps when the movement was made on the Peningula His corps participated in the battle of the Seven Pines, coming up to the support of Gen. Casey after the repulse on the first day's fight. Subsequently General Sumner commanded the right wing, and was in all the engagements on the Peninsula, up to and including the battle of Malvern Hills. When the army was withdrawn from the Peninsula, General Sumner's corps was attached to Gen. Pope's command, and, after the reverses in front of Washington, was under General McClellan in Maryland. With that general he participated in the engagement in and subsequent movement from Maryland, and upon the and 9th corps d'armée. He held this position at the battle of Fredericksburg, and though prevented by

General Burnside from crossing the river with his troops, expressed an ardent desire to share with them the perils of the field. He was sixty years of General Sumner was a self-made man and soldier almost from the ratiks in the regular service to the general. He was one of the oldest and most reliable "bullet-proof warrior." He bore many marks upon his body caused by the enemy's bullets, and although continually exposed, was never seriously injured 4+ the hattle of the "Seven Pines" Gen. Sumne was struck by a minie ball on the forehead, which stunned him, flattened itself, and stuck in the flesh, but did no other real injury to the old hero, and he We are told that "nobody is shallow enough kept the field, command of the Army of the Potomas on the 25th of January, General Sumner was relieved at his own-request, and, taking a leave of absence, proceeded to Syracuse, where he was sojourning when he died.

HIS LAST ORDER. It is a remarkable fact that the following omoial order, appointing Gen. Summer to succeed Gen. Ourtis, is published for the first time in the journals to-

day, simultaneously almost with the reception of the news of his death:

WAR DEP'T, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1868.

Official General Orders, No. 57.—First, Major General Samuel R. Curtis, United States Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri. Second, Major General Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

FUNERAL PREPARATIONS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 22.—The Common Counters.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 22.—The Common Coun cil and citizens of Syracuse held a meeting last evening to make arrangements for the funeral of General Sumner. A committee was appointed, and the folto take place on Wednesday at 11 o'clock; the obse quies are to be strictly of a military character, and invitations were extended to Generals Scott, Mo-Governor Seymour.

Officers who have not been Dismissed. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OF-FICE, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1863.—The followingfore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commis-sion instituted by Special Orders No. 53, Current Series from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases: Lieut. N. Church, 26th Michigan Volun-

satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases: Lieut. N. Church, 26th Michigan Volunteers; Col. D. G. Bingham, 64th New York Volunteers; Dr. McGill, U. S. Army. Surgeon, Lincoln Hospital; Captain J. N. Bean, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers; Major J. W. Beazell, Paymaster; Lieutenant F. Wilson, Signal Corps; Lieutenant U. S. Lowe, Assistant Quartermaster, 2d Brigade 2d Division, 12th Corps; Captain E. W. Wandell, 142d Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain G. E. Newall, 8th Michigan Volunteers; Captain G. E. Newall, 8th Michigan Volunteers; Captain G. E. Newall, 9th Michigan Volunteers; Captain G. E. Newall, 9th Michigan Volunteers; Second Lieutenant James Heweson, 5th Connecticut Volunteers; Major. P. C. Huber, 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major. T. B. Rogers, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major. D. Von Einseidle, 41st New York Volunteers; Major. D. Von Einseidle, 41st New York Volunteers; Captain T. C. Harkness, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain A. G. Mason, General Mead's Staff; First Lieutenant R. G. Feltus, 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel H. B. Titus, 9th New Hampshire Volunteers; Colonel H. B. Titus, 9th New Hampshire Volunteers; Captain A. J. MeNutt, 33d New York York Volunteers; Captain A. J. MeNutt, 33d New York York Volunteers; Captain A. J. Menutt, 33d New York Volunteers; Captain S. M. Cooper, 3th United States Infantry; Second Lieut. C. Kratmer, 8th New York Volunteers; Captain J. P. Sanford, 73d New York Volunteers; Captain S. W. Z. Black, 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers

Governor Curtin Visits the Army. HARRISBURG, March 21, 1863.—Governor Curtin le will visit the Pennsylvania regiments in the field and inquire into their condition and wants, in order that all necessary measures may be taken to insure proper payment and treatment of the men. On the cturn he will visit the Convalescent Camp, near, Alexandria to look after the Pennsylvanians at that the full quota of troops.

'Admiral Wilkes' Flying Squadron. NEW YORK. March. 21.-The steamer British Queen, from Havana, 14th instant, has arrived. The Cuba, Confederate steamer, arrived from Floride on the 12th with cotton. When last heard of Admiral Wilkes was celebrating the birthday of Washington at one of the east-ern ports of the island. The Alabamo was at another port firing salutes, assisted by the authorities and the shipping. By the Cuba we have advices, which, if true, show that the war for the Union is not full, as yet, of its dark chapters. 'Arrived, on the 12th, at Havana, schooner Fannie,

frem Philadelphia: " From Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, March 21: Passengers by the Old Point boat report that a fact of anow fell yesterday

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press;"

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1863. Awards for Furnishing Hay, Corn, and Oats. Contracts for furnishing Government with three thousand tons of hay, three hundred thousand bushels of oats, and one hundred thousand bushels of orn, were awarded on Friday at the office of Chief Quartermaster Rucker, as follows: HAY.—Freeman Orne, New York city, 500 tons at \$28; Freeman Orne, 500 tons at \$23.50; Freeman Orne, 500 tons at \$28.75; Garrett Q. Brokaw, Millorne, bou tons at \$28.76; Garrett Q. Brokaw, Millstone, New Jersey, 500 tons at \$28.90; Abraham H.
Covert, Baltimore, Md., 500 tons at \$23.98; Freeman
Orne, New York city, 500 tons at \$29.

OATS.—Joseph P. Wilson, Washington, D. C.,
50,000 bushels at 90 cents; A. F. & S. R. Howes,
Philadelphia, Pa., 50,000 bushels at \$1.04; Abraham
H. Covert, Baltimore, Md., 50,000 hushels at \$1.07. H. Covert, Baltimore, Md., 50,000 bushels at \$1.07; Anson Bangs, Albany, New York, 100,000 bushels at \$1.07; Jabez B. Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa., 50,000 bushels at \$1.07. CORN.—Garrett Q. Brokaw, Millstone, New Jer-

sey, 50,000 bushels at \$1.15; Jabez B. Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa., 50,000 bushels at \$1.18.

Another Railroad Accident. The Alexandria Gazette, of yesterday, gives the particulars of an accident on the railroad near Accotinck run, where the train coming in collision with mule team, threw the end cars off the track, and tumbling off and under them the soldiers who were upon them. Four soldiers were killed by being crushed, or run over, and seven were bruised and injured. The soldiers all belong to the 143d Regiment New York volunteers. The following are the names of the killed and wounded: Killed—J. L. KRUM, GEO. LYON, J. W. HOGANGAMP, and EDWARD RAY. Wounded-J. W. Bloomingburg (who it is thought will die from his injuries), W. L. AVERY, JAMES SMITH, S. L. CROSBY, N. YORKS, J.O. DEMAREST, and J. H. JACKSON. Accident on the Acquia Ceck Railroad

The Star, of last evening, says: From a gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday, from Acquis Greek, we learn that a singular accident occurred on the train yesterday between Falmouth and Acquia Greek. It appears that an ambulance had been placed on one of the truck cars at the rear of the train, and a number of passengers, in order to obtain shelter from the wind, got into the ambulance. As the train was running at a rapid rate between Brooke's Station and Acquia Creek, the fastenings of the ambulance got loosened, and, with its living load, was thrown from the truck, and precipitate down a steep embankment. Our informant was on a truck immediately behind the one from which the ambulance was thrown, but there was no means of ommunicating with the engine, and, therefore, the accident was not known to the engineer until the train arrived at its destination, Acquia Greek. The number of persons in the ampulance, and their names, were unknown io our informant, nor was it

discovered whether any of them were killed or in-Railroad Bridge Across the Potomac. The Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company are making preparations to construct the raiload bridge near the site of the present Long Bridge over the Potomac, which was authorized by the last Congress. The plans and estimates are now in the course of preparation by Mr. SILAS SEYMOUR, of New York, who is represented to be one of the most skilful and experienced engineers in the country This work, when completed, will add greatly to the rtation facilities of the Government during he war, and will furnish an important link which has long been wanting in the chain of railroad comication between the North and the South. Capture of a Blockade Runner.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the schooner Lightning on the 9th instant, by the United States steamer Bienville. She is supposed to be an English schooner, and her ntention was to violate the blockade. Her cargo consisted mostly of sugar, coffee, and tea.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. The Recent Affair near Milton, Tennessee Defeat of Morgan's Cavalry Corps, Fight at Hazel Green, Kentucky—The Next Great

Battle in Tennessee, &c. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The following despatch was to day received at the headquarters of the MURFREESBORO, March 20, 1863. Major General Halleck, General in Chief: Major General: Halleck, General in Chief:

General Reynolds, reports from Colonel Hall's brigade, on a scout near Milton, on the road to brigade, on a scout near Milton, on the road to Holorty, that he was attacked this morning by Morgan and Breckinridge's cavalry, about eight or ten hundred strong, and, after a few hours' fight, we whipped and drove them, with a loss to us of seventeen killed and thirty-one wounded, including one captain. The rebel loss was thirty or forty killed including three commissioned officers, one hundred and forty wounded and twelve prisoners, including three commissioned officers. UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The Gazete's Murfreesboro correspondent telegraphs that yesterday morning Hall's brigade, of General Reynold's division, came in contact with a large force of rebel cavalry, near Milton. They attempted to surround the brigade, but reinforcements were sent forward, and at the last accounts a hard fight was in progress.

There are no special advices to-day from our force on the Mississippi. SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS. SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

We find the following in a Nashville despatch to the Philadelphia Press:
Colonel Martin, Provost Marshal, issued an order vesterday prohibiting the sale or circulation of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Times, and Columbus Crisis, but Gen. Mitchell refused his approval, and the order could not be enforced.

Gens. Negley, Steadman, and Stanley have prohibited the sale of the Louisville Journal in their divisions. How now, neighbor? Has your time come aleady?—Louisville Devocrat.

ready — Lowisville Deword.

We are not apprised of any such action on the part of the generals named, nor do we believe that any such prohibition has been issued or even suggested. The circulation of our paper has steadily increased in the various brigades of the Army of the maious, and retrifice interpretation of the Army of the maious, and retrifice interpretation of the Army of the maious, and retrifice interpretation of the Army of the maious, and retrifice interpretation of the Army of the condition of the lines, we don't believe would have no appetite for his bacon and eggs, and the bowels of Stanley would revolt generally at the journalistic commitment with the same way of the lines with the come?

acks our neighbor. Certainly it has, and we are having a "high old time" generally in administering to the intellectual wants and patriotic tastes of the Army of the Cumberland. Lowisville Journal. FIGHT AT HAZEL GREEN, KY.

The stage driver from Winchester informs the Lexington Observer and Bojorder, on Sunday, that it was reported at that place by the stage driver direct from Mount Sterling, that the Union forces attacked on Thursday last a portion of Cluke's rebel commend, near Hazel Green, and after a pretty severe fight, killed some 25 or 30 rebels, and took as many more prisoners. The Union loss was but slight.—Cincinnati Times, 18th.

THE NEXT FIGHT. A Vicksburg correspondent, witting a few days since, says that rebel citizens with whom he had conversed seemed confident that Bragg would not risk another battle near Murfreesboro or wherever he is now encamped, but that he had orders from Richmond to fall back to Chattanooga and make a stand there, no matter what force opposed him. It is said that Joe Johnston has very little confidence in Bragg's ability as a commander, and that he will not risk another battle under his leadership. He is in Bragg's camps by this time, having left Vicksburg ten or twelve days ago, fully satisfied that General Grant would not make an attack on this point until another battle was fought in Tennessee. Johnston will head the Confederate troops against Rosecrans, in the next battle. REPORTED DEFEAT OF MORGAN'S GUE-RILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—An unauthenticated report has just reached here that a portion of General Stanley's forces encountered John Morgan's rebel cavalry at McMinnville Jesterday, and whipped them badly, driving them entirely away.

cavely, at McMinnville Jesterday, and whipped them badly, driving them entirely away.

THE BATTLE OF MILTON, TENN.
OINCINNATI, March 22.—The Gazette has received additional particulars of the battle at Milton.
Our forces were commanded by Colonel Hall, of the 105th Ohio Regiment, who, finding that he was being attacked by superior numbers, fell back to a commanding position and sent a courier to Murfreesboro' for reinforcements, promising to hold his ground until they should arrive.

A part of the rebel cavaly dismounted and attacked our forces with impetrosity, but they were repulsed at every point. A section of the first (Harris') battery kept up the most effective fire. The enemy missed three regiments and charged on the battery with hideous yells. The folst Indiana regiment, who were lying concealed behind the battery, waited till the rebels were within thirty yards, when they opened a destructive fire upon them causing them to recoil and finally to retreat in confusion from the field, leaving their dead and wounded.

Col. Hall's victory was complete before the reinforcements arrived. Among the rebels killed were one colonel, one captein, and three lieutenants. Our loss was seven killed, and thirty-one wounded. The battle lasted for about four hours.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brigade in Florida—Excellent Behavior of our Colored Troops—The Brigade Marching on Tallahassee, &c. NEW YORK, March 21.—The Port Reyal New South of the 14th says that Jacksonville, Florida, was taken by a colored brigade on the 10th instant. The negroes behaved with propriety, and none of The negroes behaved with progress, and none of them were injured.

On the 12th instant, Colonel Montgomery, with two hundred men, had a sharp starmish three miles from town, with two hundred rebels. Baldwin, the junction of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee and the Ocdar-Keys Railroads, is supposed to be the point nimed at by the expedition.

A GUERILLA FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. WHEELING, Va., March 20.—A letter was received yesterday at the State Department from Ma. John Boggs, member of the late Constitutional Convention, from Pendleton county, giving the particulars of a severe fight between the Union men and rebels near Seneca, in Pendleton county. They have an organization of loyal men' in Pendleton who call themselves the Swampers. These men have banded together for ratural protection, but are indifferently armed. A few days ago seventy mounted rebels made a raid into Pendleton with a view of expturing the Swampers, but the latter rallied amb bushwhaked them; and drove them backwith the loss of only two men. The rebels than, went sever to whacked them, and drove them backwith the loss of only two men. The rebels than went ever to Frankin and brought back one hundred infantry. The Swampers, being fully advised of the movements of the rebels, sent out a sayad of ten men, who encountered the advance guard of the meets, consisting of twenty men, on the road, and a light ensued. At the first fire the rebels wounded one of the Swampers, and captured two. The Swampers, however, being now only seven in unumber, rallied, and drove the rebels off the field, retaking their two captured hash. At this point the rebels were reinforced by twenty more men; but the Swampers, by obstructing the road, and firing from behind trees, again chased the enemy back, killing six, and wounding several more. The Swampers then made themselves scarce. wounding several more and the sabels threaten to make themselves scarce.

Mr. Beggs states that the sabels threaten to make an extensive raid into Pendieton, and kill all the Union men they can lay their hands on. He also states that the little band of Swampers are entirely cut of from all communication with the Federal, arm 1, and that they need help.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. Singular of the United States Forces, at Mount Sterling, Ky-Destruction of the Town-by the Rebels-Paris Threatened.
CINGINNATI, March 22—A special departs from Paris, Ky., to the Commercial, says: The rebes Colonel Clarke surrounded our forces at Mount Sterling, Ky., at 2 o'clook this morning. Our troops; amounting to only 200 men, fought for four hours from the shelter of the houses in the town, but were finally compelled to surrender. The rebels then burned the place. It is believed that Colonel Clarke intends to at The Gunboat Itasea. PORTLAND, March 22 -The new gunbat Itasch

from Bath for Boston, arrived here to day.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI. The Bombardment of Fort Pemberton ST. Louis, March 22 .- A despatch from Memphis St. Louis, March 22.—A despatch from Atemphis to the Republican, dated the 20th inst, says that advices from Greenwood to Monday last are to the effect that the gunboat Chillicothe bombarded Fort Pemberton on Saturday and Sunday, but without

my decisive result. The rebel battery is so situated that it cannot be attacked by a land force on account of the high state of the water. The guns of the Dekalb had been taken ashore and a land battery constructed near the rebel works. The rebel force was estimated at 6,000, under General Loring. Reinforcements were being rapidly sent to the scene of operations, and it was expected that our fleet would be able to reduce all the rebel fortifications on the Yazoo.

The Vicksburg Whtg, of the 11th instant, says that the crew of the Indianola, ninety-two in number, arrived there the day before.

EUROPE. irival of the Europa–Reception of the Princess Alexandra – Discussion in the House of Commons on the English Navy– The Brazilian Question–Prince Alfred– The Brazilian Question-Prince Alfred-Bishop Colenso-The Polish Insurrection.
HALIFAX, March 22.—The royal mail steamship Europa, Captain Muir, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 7th inst., and Queenstown on the evening of the 6th inst., arrived at this port at noon to-day.

The steamer Etna arrived at Liverpool at 8½ o'clock P. M., on the 6th.

The North American arrived at Londonderr on the North American arrived at Londonderr on The steamer City of Manchester sails from Liverpool shortly after the departure of the Europa for New York.

The English news is one of great importance the

The English news is not of great importance, the Alexandra in being the entry of the Princess day the Elizons sailed. The preparations were on a megnificant scale, and a brilliant demonstration was not parted.

The London Times asserts that during the whole history of London, she has never seen such a day, and the cause of the demonstration is the pride entertained by the nation for the moral eminence of the royal family, raised by the virtues of its head.

The comments on American affairs in the English journals are unimportant.

A letter from Washington, published in the London Herald, asserts that a secret society has been discovered, the members of which are sworn to kill President Lincoln.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th, another President Lincoln.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th, another debate took place on naval affairs.

Mr. Cobden made a vigorious attack on the general policy of the Admirghty in maintaining obsolete vessels, after the veluable experience which has been furnished by America in favor of fron-plated ships. He denoursed the idea of maintaining seamen to man vessels which were utterly useless for warlike purpose. Lord C. Paget and Sir John Pakington defended. Their respective administrations of the admiralty affairs, and, finally, all the remainder of the navy votes were agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th, Earl Hardwicke asked, if in restoring the Galway miract it was intended to make any alterations in the place of destination or departure of the steamers connected with the line

with the line.

Earl Stanley said there had been no proposals of the kind made in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bramler moved a resolution, regretting that a disturbance of the friendly relations between Brazil and the British Government had occurred, and hoping that all honorable means would be taken to restore amity. He denounced the proceedings of the British Minister at Brazil.

A general debate followed, in the course of which Layard indicated the diplomatic action of the Government, and the resolution was finally withdrawn. drawn.
The King of Belgium has accepted the arbitration of the difficulties between Brazil and England. The King of Beigium has accepted the arbitration of the difficulties between Brazil and England.

The latest despatches from Malta say that the fever has entirely left Prince Alfred, and he was steadily improving. He would not be well enough, however, to attend his brother's wedding.

Bishop Colenso has declined the suggestion of his brother bishops, that he resign his office.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

It is stated that the English and French Governments were quite agreed as to the tenor of their notes to Russia regarding Poland. FRANCE. The political news is unimportant. The Paris Bourse is flat, and Rentez are quoted at SPAIN. The Spanish Ministry intend to submit their budget to the Cortes in a modified form. The Chambers will not be opened before the 1st of April. ITALY. The Pope of Rome has refused to accept of Cardinal Antonelli's resignation INDIA, CHINA, &c.

The steamer Nemesis struck a rock when enterg Point de Galle, but she got into the harbor safer, although in a leaking condition.

SHANGHAE, Jan. 26.—Preparations are being ade for the reorganization of an expedition against tankin. n ade for the reorganization of an analysis of the Nankin.

Shirtings are quiet; Silks unchanged; Exchange 6s. 3½d; Freights are higher.

CANTON, Jan. 20.—Shirtings are higher; Tea firm but quiet; Exchange 4s. 5½d.

SOUTH AMERICA. The Brazil mails have been received. They contain nothing new as to the Anglo Brazilian difficulties, which continued to be warmly discussed, causing a depression of trade at Rie Janeiro.

The Indian invasion of the frontier of Buenos Ayres resulted in a considerable loss of property. LATER.

The Europa passed the steamer Asia eight miles west of Queenstown, bound in: The Europa has sixty-eight passengers and £50,000 in specie for Half-fax. She sailed for Boston at six o'clock this, even-

Jax. She sailed for Boston at six o'clock this evening.
LONDON, March 7.—The English funds are heavy, and declining, owing to the very active demand for money. The event of the day has been the passage of the Princess Alexandra and Prince of Wales through London.

The Royal Squadron left the Nore early in the morning and arrived at Gravesea@before noon. The welcome on landing was enthusiastic and brilliant.

The party reached London at 1½ o'clock and proceeded towards the city amid the utmost excitement and an enthusiasm never before equalled in London.

The Princess Alexandra has arrived safely at Windsor Castle.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 7. A. M.—Breadstuffers.—Flour

Central shares, 43:242 per cent. discount.

THE LATEST.

LIVERFOOL March 7—Evening.—The Cotton market is firmer, with an upward tendency, but there is no change in the prices. The sales of two days amount to 7,000 bales; including 4,000 bales to speculators and for export. Breadstiffs are quiet and tending downwards. Provisions are dull and lower.

LONDON, March 7.—Evening.—The markets were all closed to 4ay, the leng observed as a general holiday. PARIS, March 7.—The Bourse is firmer; Rentes 63f. HAYRE, March 5.—Cotton is lower, and the market closed very dull with a downward tendency in prices. Sales of the week; 11,500 bales. New Orleans free ordinates 250f; ditto bas 245L. Stock in port 50,000 bales. Marine Intelligence. Arrived from Baltimore, 6th, Energy, at Liverpool.
Memoranda.—The ship Dreadnought, from Liverpool
or New York, has been disabled. Her captain had his
eg broken, and the carpenter died. She put into Fayal, Sale of Arms Prohibited in Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, INDI-ANAPOLIS, INDIANA, March 17.—I. The habit of carrying arms upon the person has greatly in-creased, and is prejudicial to peace and good order, as well as a violation of civil law. Especially at this time, it is impolitic, unnecessary and dan-groups. this time, it is impolitic, unnecessary and dangerous.

The Major General commanding the Department of the Ohio having ordered that "all sales of arms, powder, lead, and perdussion caps be probabited until further orders, and that any violation of soid order will be followed by the confissation of the goods sold, and the seizure of the stock of the vendor," and said order having Deen extended by the Major General to cover the entire department, is hereby promulgated for immediate observance throughout the State.

II. The recent popular demonstration against an ewspaper of this State is had in principle, had in precedent, and destructive to the best interests of the Commonwealth. It must be deeply regretted by every good citizer; inasmuch as there are reasonable and lawful methods of redressfor real grievances, and all appeals to popular violence are two edged in their stroke, assailing the very liberties they assume to vindicate. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, Colonel 18th U. S. Infantry. Commanding. Gen. Sterling Price in Arkansas.

saisippi'below Yieksburg. It contains the farewell address of Geneval Hindman to his army. It also has an account of a battle in Cache valley, New Mexico, between the rebel Colonel Conor and the Utah Indians. Says he has killed 225 mor and 100 sanaws. It has Vallandigham's speech, delivered in the House of Raymenorthy of the the House of Representatives, on views of the risis, and warmsy applauds him as the greatest Resisting the Authorities in Indiana. Cincinnari, Messel 21.—There has been aspeck of warin Rush-county, Indiana. Day before yesterday, the 19th, a equad of soldiers were sent there to arrest deserters: They had eaptured six, and were on their way to the ears, when a hundred mounted Eutternuts, armed with rifles, came up and released the prisoners. Two companies of infantry were sent tom Laddananolis, who recarbured the deserters and Death of George Carlisle, of Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, March 22.—George Carlisle, an old

ever.

At the time of his death he was President of the Lafayette Bank and Vice President of the Cincinnati, Mamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. Boston, March 22:—The building No. 40 Kingston street, occupied by George H. Fox, engineer and machinist, and other parties, was nearly destroyed by fire-this morning.

Mr. Fox was enguged largely on Government work including the translations of fives. His low. work, including the manufacture of fuses. His loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, which is mostly covered by insurance. The U.S. Gunboat Alabama.

The Upper Mississiphi.
Thonoss: March 20.—The steamer Keckuk, has strated for Lake Pepin, the Mississiphi being now open to that point. Sailing of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer City of Balimore took out \$479,000 in specse. Departure of the Teutonia. NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Teutonia, which sailed for Liverpool to day, took out no specie. pecie. Departure of the Angle-Saxon; PORTLAND, March 22.—The steamer Anglo-Sax sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clook this morning.

CALIFORNIA. MEXICO. AND CHINA: ommercial and Marine Intelligence—The French Menacing the City of Mexico-Commercial News from China, &c. Commercial News from China, &c. SAN Francisco, March 19.—The markets are dull. Sales of anthracite coal at \$15 per ton. Oumberland coal, in casks, at \$26. Alcohol, 80c.

The ship Kathay has arrived from Hong Kong with dates to the 27th January. Tea had a downward tendency, otherwise the market was without recent chause. ecent change. The steamer Zinnerwarth would not return to San

The steamer Zinnerwarth would not retarn to San Francisco.

It was believed that the project to establish a British line of steamers between California and China would be abandoned.

The steamer Oregon sailed from this port yesterday, for the northwestern ports of Mexico, crowded with passengers. The cargo principally consisted of mining machines.

The rates of passage by the steamer Constitution, which will leave here for New York on Monday, April 1st, are as follows: First cabin, \$250; second cabin, \$160; steerage, \$100. At the last steamer day, in consequence of the opposition, each line charged \$150, \$80, and \$50 respectively.

Mr. Crittenden has been released from custody upon the hearing of the evidence, which did not implicate him with having any connection with the pirate Chapman. Twenty-five men were captured on the vessel, and confined Tort Albatross.

San Francisco. March 20.—The steamer Constitution is entering the harbor.

Salled, to-day bark Moonbeam, for Liverpool; ship Flying Fagle, for Boston, carrying 8,500 bags of copper or 400 bales of wool, 10,500 hides, and 5,500 gallons of turpentine.

FROM MEXICO.

Reliable advices from the City of Mexico to the 2d inst. say that the French were eleven leagues from that city, but there were no signs of an immediate advance being made.

FROM CHINA.

Shanghar, Jan. 16.—Teas are dull. Silks un-

advance being made.

FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAE, Jan. 15.—Teas are dull. Silks unchanged. Raw Cotton firm at 12 taels for speculative purposes and shipments. Anthracite Coals 13 taels. els. Canton, Jan. 25.—Since the 14th there have been sales of 1,200 chests of Green Tea at 35 to 36 taels, 940 half chests of Oolong at 20 to 23 taels, all for American ports.

Cotton is firm, but Cotton Goods are unsought.

Hong Kong, Jan. 29.—Freights dun for large ships, while the medium sized are ja demand. Cotton fabrics are dull.

THE PAHAMAS. The Pirate Actribution Condemned and Sold—Capture of a Rebel Schooner—The

The Pirate Letribution Condemned and Sold-Capt ure of a Rebel Schooner—The St. Domongo Insurrection Suppressed.

New York, March 22.—Nassau advices to the 16th ip.st. state that the pirate Retribution had been condomined and sold at auction to the brother-in-law of the notorious blockade runner, Adderly. The sale is reported to be bogus. The pirate ofheers and crew are still at Nassau.

The steamer Georgiana, at Nassau, had two heavy guns mounted on her, arrival. She was searched by order of the Government, and the report made that she was an armed merchantman.

The schooner Albert, from Charleston, with two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, has been captured off Abaco by one of the United States gunboats.

Havana advices convey the intelligence of the suppression of the St. Domingo insurrection. Only one skirmish occurred, and the insurgents were dispersed. The Spanish troops that defeated them were said to number only three hundred. The Privateer Retaibution Condemned.

The Privateer Rev. The Captain of the brig Emily Fisher states that the privateer Retribution was condemned at Nassari. It appears that she was rotten, and could hardly stand the discharge of one rified gun. Though she had on board four other guns, it was deemed unsafe to mount them. The captain said he should undertake to get a steamer. Arrival of another Blockade Runner at New York, March 21.—The steamer British Queen, from Havana on the 14th, via Nassau, arrived at this port this afternoon. She reports that the rebel steamer Cuba arrived at Havana on the 12th, from the coast of Florida, with six hundred bales of Public Entertainments. THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest still continues his engagement at this theatre. On Friday he appeared as Richard III. We

can scarcely call Richard a Shakspearian part—as it s, in the acting edition, little better than a travestie of Shakspeare's own partisan and unjust delineation. There are many unnatural and repulsive scenes, and it requires genius of a high order to make them at all pleasant and enoctive. The scene between Richard and Anne, when he tells nor of his hatred, is brutal, repulsive, and an outrage upon the feelings and the proprieties of the drame. No acting can ever reconcile us to it. The scene in the second act where Richard wooes the Lady Anne, has always fallen under the same objection. We never could undera noble lady would thub disturb the king's peace by halting a funeral procession and engaging in a keen encounter of the fongus. Mr. Forrest has made a happy change. The procession passes into a church, and halts at the foot of the altar. The door closes, and the funeral ceremonies are supposed to continue. In the meantime Richard proceeds with the dialogue—a very strange dialogue, and reflecting sadly upon the sex! Yet in the hands of Mr. Forrest it became natural, effective, and touching. Whether it be taken as a compliment or not, we will say for Mr. Forrest that he is the only tragedian we have scene intelligibly. In other words, he is the only Richard whose wooing seemed earnest and natural enough to justify the love of the repentant Lady Anne. We place this scene in our memory along with other scenes which will always be associated with the genius of Mr. Forrest-Macheth after the murder-Othello in the toils of lago-Hamlet upbraiding his mother-Lear on the heath with Edgar. They and when the genius of Mr. Forrest becomes a mestage. This evening Mr. Forrest appears as Lear. This is his greatest part. He has given it the expe-

ning, "'Fra Diavolo" will be presented, and on Saturday afternoon the troupe will give, as a farewell performance, a matince with "A Night in opinion. They have always fulfilled their promises juite s virtue in an opera troupe, and have shown themselves, as artists, pains taking and talented.
WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke closed his short and successful engagement at this theatre on Saturday evening. The bill presented on that occasion was well calculated not only to draw a

crowded house, which it did, but to display as fully as possible the talents of our Philadelphia favorite. The house was kept in a continual roat during the performance, and it was with a feeling of relief that we saw the curtain drop upon the last act. This evening will be presented for the first time a new by Horace Wigan, Esq., entitled "Friends".
"This comedy was played in London with chased there by Mr. J. S. Clarke. A popular farce ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- Mr. Frank Drew's benealls to acquit himself with credit in whatever cha-York, will commence, this evening, an engagement it the Arch, appearing as Nell Gwynne, in Taylor's not will meet a favorable reception. Mrs. Drew sustains the character of Frances Stewart, and the other characters of the comedy will not suffer at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The Bohemian Troupe

our city. From the interest taken by the public in their exhibitions, we have no doubt that their sojourn with us will be continued for a much longer period. In addition to their usual attractions they offer this week a number of prizes for a poem, wit, conundrums, &c... REOTATIONS.—Madame Lizzle Bill will give patriotic and humorous recitations at the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday evening, in aid of a home for the orphans of volunteers. AMPHITHEATRE. This evening, and during the week, will be presented a series of gymnastic and equestrian exercises.

Billiards.—On Thursday and Friday evenings next, Messrs. Kayanagh, Goldthwaite, Deery, Pheland Estephe, and Bird will give an exhibition in our effy of their skill in this popular game. "Knights of the Cue" will doubtless be gratified at PHILADELPHIA, some years ago, used to be the

largest manufacturing place for paper langings—making the most as well as the best. She continues to make the best in the country, but since the introduction of the schinery for printing, other places have taken the lead in selling cheap goods, of which an immense amount is used. By an advertisement in The U.S. Gunboat Alabama.

New York, March 21.—The bark W. H. Geston reports that, on the 7th inst., off St. Thomas, she saw the U.S. gusboat Alabama and a screw steemer steering east.

Boiler Explosion.

Guicago, March 21.—The chair and furniture faction of the boiler in the factor; Four persons of the ground of the boiler in the factor; Four persons were dangerously wounded. Loss \$8,000; partially saured.

Normismows, March 21.—The the was caused by the explosion of the boiler in the factor; Four persons were dangerously wounded. Loss \$8,000; partially saured.

Normismows, March 21.—At the charter election.

Normismows, March 21.—The "Charcoal" and radional wing of the Emancipation party mominated Chaursey). Thisp, as cannidate for Empayor of this month. A very great majority of the number of the were incomptoned for the bone and trailing and the constitution of party mominated chaursey). Thisp, as cannidate for four persons of the Emancipation party mominated Chaursey). Thisp, as cannidate for party mominated the chaurse of the Annual Exhibitions.

It is to be hoped that a number of them will be are

It is to be hoped that a number of them will be re-turned to this city, to grace the galleries of our art collectors. AUCTION NOTIOE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.— The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 bases boots, shoes brogans gents baimorals, so to be sold this morning, by catalogue at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and 522 Compares at reets. Union Leading. The Nev. Alfred N. Gilbert, a: layal Kenjuckian, will address the members of the League, at their house, this evening. A full attend-

THE CITY. The Thermometer.

MARCH 21, 1862.

M....12 M....3 P. M. 6.A. M....12 M....3 P. M. WIND. WIND.E by N

WIND. ...W...W by N NW ...NW by W...NW THE NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW-HOW IT WILL BE ENFORCED.—The appointment of provest marshals throughout the United States to carry out the enrollment bill will be made as rapidly as possible. There will be one for every Congressional dis-trict, and when the district is very large two or three will be appointed, as the case may require. In ad-dition for each district, there will also be one civilian

sible. There will be one for every Congressional district, and when the district is very large two or three will be appointed, as the case may require. In addition for each district, there will also be one civilian and one surgeon, to be paid as assistant aurgeon of cavalry, except the rations, etc., leaving about \$113 per month. This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to divide each district into two subdivisions, and to appoint for each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollment.

Immediately after his appointment, the enrolling officer of each such district is to proceed to make the enrollment in such manner that each class shall be enrolled separately, and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July anceccing the date of the enrollment. That is, if any person is not now twenty, but will be on the first of July next, he is to be placed on the list; or if any married man is not libirty-five now, but will be on the first of July next, he is not to go in the first class, but in the second class; or if any person liable to duty, is not now forty-five years of age, but will be on the list at all.

All persons thus enrolled are to be subject to military duty for two yeass from the first day of July after the enrollment, and it called into the service shall continue during the rebellion, but not to exceed three years. But the persons of the second class shall have been called. Whenever the President shall make a requisition he is authorized to assign to each district the number of mea to be furnished, and then the enrolling board shall make a right of the required number, and fifty per cent. additional; and shall make a complete roll in the order in which the names are urawn. The drafted man are to stand on the same footing with the three-years volunteers, in respect to advance pay and bounties as now provided by law; and the President, in assigning the required number, of each district he aman is the subject

ADDRESS BY CHARLES J. BIDDLE A'T THE DEMOGRATIC, HEADQUARTERS.—An address by excongressman Charles J. Biddle was delivered at the Democratic Reading Room, in Walauk street, below Sixth, on Saturday evening. The speech was principally a defence of the course of the speaker while a Representative in Congress. He spoke at length upon the subject of the war and the political issues. The day, jutting upon the Abolitionists the response. Hilty of our national troubles, and urging that they, equally with the radical Secessionists, were the enemies of the Union and opposed to its reconstruction upon any possible basis. He said that when he saw the Unionism of slaveholding States still represented in the National Congress, he took fresh heart in the renewed hope that, through God's providence, the Secessionist of the South, and his twin-brother, the Abolitionist of the North, might be yet baffied and overthrown, and the old Union, as wasnington and his compeers framed it, might yet survive the assaults of all its enemies.

Here is the great problem of our age: to secure an utterance to the collection of the people; to bring the national difficulties, on the basis of the interest of the whole country. Opposed to this, we have the Secession leaders, whose pride is wedded to their Address by Charles J. Biddle A'r THE

the whole country. Opposed to this, we have the Secession leaders, whose pride is wedded to their yan project of a separate nationality. On the other hand, there is the Abolition faction, who want to "wash the blackamoor white," and in their mad struggle for unattainable ends, they will not scruple to beggar us and our children. In their wake follow, like sharks, a shoal of purveyors and contractors, who cry "warto the last dollar!" designing to pocket seventy five cents of it.

The speaker would not ask any rational man what had been gained by discarding the Constitution and issuing "proclamations" in its stead. He maintained that we had thus united the South in one serried phalanx, and divided the North.

It is simply by being in the majority that the Democracy propose to exercise an influence in this Government, which is a government of the people. This will suffice for an answer to all the cant and rant about the disloyabty of the Democracy; the vernment, which is a government of the people. This will suffice for an answer to all the cant and rant about the disloyalty of the Democracy; the charge is but the raving of a faction who are themselves disloyal to the sovereignty of the people. Their condemnation by the majority of the American people has been made manifest in spite of every engine of force and fraud directed against free speech, a free press, and a free ballot-box. Here, in Pennsylvania, citizens have been kidnapped at midnight, and hurried beyond the State; newspapers have been suppressed by lawless violence, and, at our last election, you saw deputy marshals standing sentry over the ballot-box in every precinct of this city.

Happily, these outrages have not much availed the authors of them. The popular majority was against them the other day in New Hampshire, where the soldiers were sent home to vote, and they were beaten last fall in the great central States. Now, in view of elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and elsewhere, they are striving to avert condemnation by crying that a time of war is no time for the people to think about the conduct of it. Against the lawless pretension that in Pennsylvania and other States remote from the scene of war, the private citizen is subject, for real or supposed offences, to the arbitrary will of a military officer; against this pretension—he-had protested, and as a private citizen he still pretests.

A number of persons—at the meeting seemed to

against this pretension the had protested, and as a private citizen he still pretests.

A number of persons at the meeting seemed to glory in the appellation of "copperheads," inasmuch the Goddess of Liberty out of the Old shead of copper cents and polishing and mounting them. INCREASING THE STATE MILITIA.—The INCREASING THE STATE MILITIA.—The 20th Regiment P. M., Col. Wm. B. Thomas, is about being increased to fifteen hundred men. Every man who joins the regiment will obligate himself to aid the Government "in the suppression of treason maintaining the Union and Constitution, and enforcing the laws, by whomseever administered." He also binds himself, for a period of six months, to "rally to the standard of the country whenever commanded so to do by properly constituted national, State, or municipal authority, to defend the institutions of liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers."

thers."

Col. Thomas, in a circular which he has published, inviting recruits to join his organization, says:

"The times demand that every loyal citizen, be he Democrat or Republican, should place himself in the position best calculated to enable him to exert all his power to sustain the Government of the United States, upon the perpetuity of which the liberty, preservity, and peace of bimself, his family. United States, upon the perpetuity of which the liberty, prosperity, and peace of himself, his family, and posterity depend. Traitors at the South now in arms striving to destroy this Government are encouraged and sustained by thousands at the North, equally disloyal with themselves. These Northern traitors are at this very moment watching for a favorable opportunity to rally with force and arms to second the efforts of these Southern miscreants."

"This regiment, when enlarged, will constitute a force which will be subject to the call of the President, Governor, or Mayor, whenever, their services may be required.

"The undersigned believes that no loyal man will hesitate to enroll himself in this hour of peril. 'As my only purpose is to perform my duty, and prepare for the worst, if, after the regiment is, enlarged, and organized, a majority of its members should desire another as their commander, I will willingly, give way for their choice."

It is proposed to form similar organizations throughout the loyal States, so as to have an effective force of at least tolerably drilled men at hand, at throughout the loyal states, so as to have an enective force of at least tolerably drilled men at hand, at
a moment's notice; to aid the constituted authorities
in the enforcement of the laws, in the event that
their services should at any time be necessary, and
also to form a reserve for service at a distance from
home in case of emergency. Efforts will be made to
procure an allowance of pay for the men from the
time they are enrolled, even although they are not
engaged in active duty.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOL DIERS.—On Saturday night a large number of sick and wounded arrived at the Citizens' Volunteer. Hospital; their wants were promptly attended to by the members and ladies of this noble institution. The following are those belonging to Pennsylvania Economics. The following are those belonging to Pennsylvania Regiments:

G. W. McAfoos, A, 8th.
Wm. Shomaker, C, 1st.
Henry Arnauld, F, 123d.
W. J. Williams, F, 81st.
Wm. Gorman, H, 116th.
E. J. Yankens, H, 42d.
Wilson M. Dorsey, H, 5th.
Geo. Underwood, A, 8tst.
Adam Hillyard, F, 124th.
A. H. Bush, H, 136th.
Wm. Conce, H, 7th Res.
John Sullivan, F, 138th.
Joseph Wagner, G, 69th.
C. H. Rieë, F, 122th.
Joseph Wagner, G, 69th.
C. H. Rieë, F, 122th.
Joseph Wagner, G, 69th.
Levi Criswill, O, 136th.
Levi Criswill, O, 136th.
Levi Criswill, O, 138th.
Ww. Lowrey, C, 735th.
Ww. Levi Criswill, O, 138th.
Levi Criswill, O, 138th.
Ww. Lowrey, C, 735th.
Ww. Lowrey, C, 735th.
Ww. V. Lowrey, C, 735th.
Ww. V. Lowrey, C, 735th.
Ww. Lawrey, C, 7

OBITUARY. On Saturday afternoon the taken the lead in selling cheap goods, of which an immense amount is used. By an advertisement in another column, we learn, with regret, that the factories are now reduced to one. Competition is wanted, and we think any one with capital and energy, taking the factory advertised, at the low price the owners are disposed to sell, could not fail to make money.

THE EXTENDS OF free labor are informed, by a notice in another column, that the Port Royal, Ealief Committee will make its first annual report, at Concert Hall, or Thursday evening next. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. John A. Blingham, of Ohio, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Pickfocket.—A gentleman, on retiring from the new theatre on Saturday night, stepped on the plastorm of a crowded passenger ear. He had been in this position but a few minates, when a couple of individuals crowded their way on the critical of the position but a few minates, when a couple of individuals crowded their way on the critical of the position but a few minates, when a couple of individuals crowded their way on the critical of the way in the critical of the way in the critical of the critical of the position of the cane individuals of the minimal of the cane in the care in the critical of the people who rate in the care in the city of New York. Robberies are quite frequent in the passenger cars of Philadelphia. There are incidents, continually occurring on the streets which are calculated to throw the most cautious people off their quarit.—An admit pickpooket knows well when to operate, and generally mosts with success.

MILITARY PASSES.—A general order, recently issued in this Military Department, authorizes all officers commanding guards and detachments, and the surgeons in charge of general hospitals, to grant passes to the enlisted men under their command, (not exceeding two at the same time, from each company, guard, detachment, or general hospital,) to be absent from their quarters, day or night, but not to leave the city, or be thus absent later than half past eleven o'clock P. M. This is not to interfere with the management of patients by the surgeon in charge of hospitals, who are authorized to grant passes for hygienic purposes, to be stated in the passes. the passes. In cases where the guard to a hospital is commanded by a non-commissioned officer, the surgeon in charge of the hospital is authorized to grant such name of the hospital is authorized to grant such passes.
Soldiers on passes will not be permitted to carry arms, and will be required to dress in their uniform, and present a neat personal appearance.
If any soldier be arrested for drunkenness or disorderly conduct, while on pass, he shall, if a convalescent whose regiment is in the field, be sent to his company.

If belonging to this post, he shall be deprived of such indulgence in future, and be punished besides. CHANGES IN ONE REGIMENT. — The

MILITARY PASSES.—A general order, re-

California regiment, Tist Pennsylvania Volun-teers, has seen many changes since its formation. Captain Isaac G. Wistar, of Company A, is now Captain Isaac G. Wistar, of Company A, is now a brigadier general.
Captain Mallory (son of Judge Mallory) is now licutenant colonel 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain Hiles is licutenant colonel with General Banks, at New Orleans.
Captain Charles, Kochersperger, of Company F, formerly well known as proprietor of Blood's Dispatch, who has been in the city for several weeks, suffering from disease contracted on the Peninsula, has received his commission as licutenant colonel. TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAMER. On TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAMER. 1919.
Saturday morning a trial trip of the new steamer Thomas A Scott was made on the Delaware river. There were on board Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Governor Yates, of Illinois, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. The boar steamed as far south as Wilmington, and then returned, boar started at ten o'clock, and returned at how o'clock. During the trip, speech and past by Governors Qurtin and Yates, were made of New Jersey.

boat started at ten o'clock, and returned at two o'clock. During the trip, speeche at past by Governors Ourtin and Yates, were made of New Jersey.

NEW MILLS.

- A new rolling mill is to be tion at the snohdeken, and the one now in operarolling point is to be greatly enlarged. A new length of the length, at Alcotown, and one at Catasauqua. The Valley Forge Railroad is to open a short and direct communication between the two manufacturing regions on the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, of which Norristown and Allentown are the trade centres.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, a Mrs. Weaver was eriously burned about the hands and face at a house at Eleventh street and Girard avenue. She was carrying a teakettle, when the handle came off. The vessel fell among some hot fat, and the latter splashed over the face and hands of Mrs. Weaver. The injured woman resides at 214 Oxford street. Anniversary.—The fourth anniversary of the Young People's Association, Tabernacle Baptist Church, will take place to-morrow evening, at the church, Chestnut street, above Eighteenth. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. D. C. Eddy D. D., Hon. James Pollock, and George Cookman CLOSED.—On Saturday the ambulances belonging to the different fire companies were engaged in transferring the patients from the dington hospital to the West Philadelland, and hospital. The Haddington hospital is to be closed to-

PROTOTION. - Second Lieutenant William A. Weidersheim has been promoted to first lieuten ar., in the 119th Regiment, (Gray Reserves.) Lieut. Wiedersheim was in the 40th Regiment, under Ool. Bohlen, until last February, when he returned, and afterwards accepted a position under Col. Ellmaker. DROWNED.—On Saturday morning the body of a man named Michael Flanagan was found in the Delaware, at Lombard-street wharf. The deceased is supposed to have walked overboard the night before, while asleep. An inquest was held by the coroner.

until the results of which are known and felt, every one seems willing to indulge his own ideas of its probable effect. A telegram yesterday announced the passage b Advices from that city say nothing of it, nor do the newspapers chronicle it; but they may have some design in smothering it, or it may be a hasty invention. If the bulls' interest were brought fiercely into play, the columns of certain newspapers might be controlled to the extent of excluding so valuable a "bear" item. However, the other branch of the Legislature is to take action and the Governor must sign it ere the law will be in force; till then the gold market may waver and strengthen and waver again, at about 152@154; but advance it cannot unless "confounded confusion" usurp again the quiet realms of money, and turn what is now a state of settled serenity into a bubbling, buzzing caul-dron of wild excitement. It closed to day at 1533/2. Government securities continue to be the ruling in quiry of the people. Large sums are being converted by the people into the six per cent. Eve-twenty bonds, and from a general glance at the resources of our Gov-ernment one can see nothing but golden prospects. Money is plenty at easy rates, properties are advancing commodities growing more valuable, the whole North is getting richer with the exception of that numerous class-the poor-and they appear to be bearing the brunt of suffering entailed by the war both on the field of of sthering chanted by the war somewhat dull to-battle and at home.

The Stock market was steady but somewhat dull to-day, the "fancies" being neglected. 1831 sixes ad-vanced to 104%; seven-thirries selling at 107. December certificates sold at par, five-twen y sixes at 103%. State

fives, coupon, advanced %; City 6s were firm. Camden and Amboy sixes, 1889, sold at 104½; North Pennsylvania 6s at 90½—an advance of %; the tens were steady. Huntingdon and Broad Top sevens sold at 103 'Schuylkill Navigation sixes rose %; Elmira sevens, Pennsylvania' nortgages, and Reading sixes were all inchanged Catawissa shares sold at 8; the preferred was steady at Catawissa shares sold at S; the preferred was steady at 25%. Reading was firm at 45, Norristown at 60. Long Island rose to 35, Camden and Amboy to 166. Little Schuylkill was unchanged at 46; Pennsylvania rose &; herred at 53; North Pennsylvania at 11%. Passenger Railways were quite active. Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets rose 1; Green and Coates streets was steady at 33%; Girard College rose ½; Arch-street ½; Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets sold at 11%.

1,000 shares Big Mountain sold at 14%(41%; Schuylkill Navigation sold at 7%; the preferred fell of V. Lebirk. Navigation sold at 7½; the preferred fell off ½. Lehigh Navigation was steady; Lehigh Zine sold at 53; Bank of Kentucky sold at 96; Mechanics at 27; Penn Township at 35½. 874,000 in bonds and 3.500 shares changed hands. the market closing steady. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., à

Jay Cooke, subscription agent, announces conversions of legal tenders into "five-twenty" United States loan n Saturday, March 21, 1863; \$780,000

Amount of sales for week ending Saturday, 21st inst. The banks in Rhode Island are wofully deficient in specie. By the last return to the State Anditor, it seem that the Providence banks, with a capital of abou \$15,000,000, a circulation of about \$4,000,000, and louns to the extent of \$23,000,000, have \$373,000 in specie. The banks out of Providence, with a capital of about \$5,000,000, a circulation of \$2,000,000, and loans of \$7,000,000, have \$132,000 in specie. The West Pennsylvania Railroad is being pushed for and will run to Freeport, near which it will connect with the Allegheny Valley Road. The intention is to build a great oil depot at Freeport, and ship the oil thence East, instead of taking it to Pittsburg, as now. The road with the about fifty miles in length, and the cars, it is believed, will be running on it by the middle of next fall. It is a tion to make Freeport a great depot for the recention and shipment of oil be carried out as now proposed.

The amount of money now held by the Government at on call after ten days, is about \$70,000,000. The law limits the amount of such deposits to \$100,000,000, and it is pretty clear that, in the course of the next thirty to orty days, this limit can be reached. In this way the Government can obtain \$30,000,000 on mostad vantage be distributed as rapidly as it is paid in. " Until the limit

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, March 21. Reported by S. E. Slavmaker. Philadelphia Exchange. | Reported by S. E. Slatmarker. Philadelphia Exchange.) | FIRST BOARD. | 104 | 1000 City 6s. | 105 | 105 | 100 City 6s. | 100 Sen | 100 City 6s. | 100 Sen | 100 City 6s. | 100 Sen | 100 City 6s. | 1 100 Schl Nav 3e*52 74 3 81mira R 39 11% 1400 do 50 744 3 81mira R 39 1200 Schl Nav 3e*52 74 3 81mira R 39 1200 Schl Nav 3e*52 74 3 81mira R 39 1200 do 50 744 1000 US 7.30 Tr N. blk 500 Hunt & BT 75 103 76 17th & Bish-sis R 11% 500 Big Mountain 42 50 Green & Costes 130 435 200 do 50 58 200 d

Philadelphia Markots

400 bbls superfine at \$6@6.25; 100 bbls choice do at \$6.50. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at the above prices for superfine; \$6.62\(\frac{3}{67} \) for extras; \$7.25 (28 for extra family; and \$8.50\(\frac{3}{69} \) per bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rys Flour is held at \$6 per bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at \$4 per bbl for Pennsylper bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at \$4 per bbl for Fennsylvania.
GRAIN.—There is very little demand for wheat at the present rates. Sales comprise about 3,000 bushels good and choice red at 185@1676 for milling. White ranges at 175@1656 as in quality Rye is scarce; Fennsylvania is wanted at 100/1012 \$\text{B}\$ bushel. Corn is frun, with sales of 6,000 bushels yellow at \$30 in the cars and afloat, and some not prime at \$75/2 \$\text{B}\$ bushel. Corn is frun, with sales of 12,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 75@3/2 weight, and 49-6500 \$\text{B}\$ bushel, measure.

BARK.—Quereitron is very scarce. First No. 1 is wanted at \$33 \$\text{B}\$ ton. BARK.—Quercition is very scarce. First No. 1 is wanted at \$38 \(\) ton.

COTTON.—The market continues dull and unsettled, with small sales of middlings at 760 \(\) 50 \(\) th, cash, with small sales of middlings at 760 \(\) 50 \(\) th, cash, GHOCERIS.—There is very little doing in either Sugar or Coffice. We quote the form the late of \$20 \text{cash} theorem of \$20

WALL STREET, New York, March 21, half r. P. M.—The following are the prides offered outhern and Northern Indiana R. .. 60% New York Markets of Saturday.

Ashes.—Pots are quiet at \$8.75.—Pearls are nominal.

Breadstupper,—The market for State and Western Flour
is dull, heavy, and for lower.

The sales are 5, 600 bbls at \$5.7003.90 for superfine State;
57.07.15 for extra State; \$6.7008.90 for experine State;
57.07.15 for extra State; \$6.7008.90 for experine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohior &c.; \$7.07.30 for extra 4d, including shipping brands of round-hoop. Ohlo at \$7.350.

45, and trade brands do at \$7.7309.

Southern Flour is dull and declining; sales 500 bbls at
\$7.5007.65 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.7500 for experine
Canadian Flour is inactive and states. New York Markets of Saturday.

New York Closing Quotations.

Rye Flour is dull at \$4@5.50 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is dull and drooping. We quote Jersey at \$4.10@4.15, Brandywine \$4.90, puncheons \$22.50.

Wheat is extremely dull, and the market is extremely now in at at \$1.5@1.61 for Chicago spring; \$1.00@1.68 for milliwally ce Club; \$4.600.10 for amber lowa; \$1.10@1.75 for winter red Western, and \$1.76@1.73 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet at \$1.500.10 for Jersey.

Barley is nominal at \$1.76.165.

Barley is nominal at \$1.76.165.

Corn is quiet and without decided connections and State. and \$1.900.92 for sound Western.

Skeds. All \$1.000.00 for Jersey and State. and \$1.000.00 for cleaned,

Fregionrs.—To Liverpool \$50 bbis flour at 15.61, to full; \$1.500.00 for she one and lard at 25. To London 250 bbls. porth at \$3.000.00 for she one and lard at 25. To London 250 bbls. porth at \$3.000.00 for she one and lard at 25. To London 250 bbls. porth at \$3.000.00 for she one and lard at 25. To London 250 bbls. porth at \$3.000.00 for she one and lard at 25. To London 250 bbls. porth at \$3.000.00 for she one and lard at 25. To London 250 bbls. porth at \$3.000.00 for she one and are the she of the

ra do. Canadian Flour is inactive and steady; sales 300 bbls t \$7.05@7.15 for common to good, and \$7.20@7.90 for

at \$7.05@7.15 for common to good, and \$7.20@7.90 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour is dull at \$4@5.50 for the range of fine and

20@20. HAY is firm and selling at 85@95 for shipping and retail. CHICAGO BREADSTUFFS MARKET, March 19.

F. WOR. "Received, 3, 200 barrols. Market quiet." Sales were: 300 bbis. "Lower Eggpt," white winter at 87.25; 100 bbis (brand unknown). Wisconsin spring extra at 85, 25; bbis spring superat54. were: 300 bbls: Lower kgrn. White white a 5.5.00 bbls (brand unknown). Wiserlain spring extra at 56.50, 93 bbls spring super at 54.

Whear-Received, 19.556 bul: Market dull and fully lead to bul ower. Sales were: 300 bul No 1 spring (2.76 bul ower. Sales were: 300 bul No 1 spring (2.76 bul ower. Sales were: 300 bul oo 2.51, 500 bul of 5.50 bul of 5.50

at 45c.
OATS.—Received, 25,665 bn. Market active and better, under a demand by Government contractors. Sales were: 1,000 bu No 1 cats in store (25c storage till April 15) at 56c; 1,000 bu do at 655c; 40,000 bu do (or first storage) at 55c; 33,000 bu do (4c storage) at 44c. MILWAUKEE WHEAT MARKET, March 19.—The Wheat market yesterdey recovered partially from the decline of Monday, but was quite inactive. The opening sales were \$1,22 for No. 1 spring in store, and \$1.17 for. Highy's No. 2. On Change, prices receded to under the report of the New York market, but came up again before the close to \$1.22 for No. 1, and nominally \$1.11\% for Smith's No. 2. Only 10,000 bushels in all were reported sold.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET, March 20.—Codfish i moderate receipt; sales of round at \$1.57 % over; Mere-a good demand at \$5. and an advance is anticipated Mackerel firm at \$9.50@11.50 for Bay 22 and \$7; no Shot in market. Smoked Hailbut 9c. Freeh do \$7c. Herrin \$1.50 % hundred. Oil—Sales at \$31 % hol.—Advertiser.

ARRIVED

Brig San Antonio, Jackson, 18 days from New Orleans; with sugar and molasses to Henry Simons; experienced heavy weather; was 3 days north of Hatterss, spring rudder head, split saits, &c. Earth 13, lat 320, long 71, spoke brig Concord, from New Orleans for Philadelphia. 19th inst saw schr Argus Eye, from New Orleans for New York, going bria Delaware Breakwater. Schr Benjamin Shepherd, Marsh, 2 days from Lauref, Del, with immer to J W Bacon.
Schr Stafford, Quinton, 3 days from Eaurel, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr Stafford, Quinton, 3 days from Eaurel, Del, with staves to J W Bacon.
Schr Stafford, Quinton, 3 days from Faurel, Del, with staves to J W Bacon.
Schr Sanah, Benson, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil, &c, to captain.

Schr SL Crocker, Presby, 4 days from Taunton, with empty barrels to Twells & Co.
Schr Mary Fletcher, G Tracy, 4 Gays from New York, with mase to Twells & Co.
Schr Mary Fletcher, G Tracy, 4 Gays from New York, with mase to Twells & Co.
Schr Patr Wind, Smith, 12 days from Port Royal, in ballast to Twells & Co.
Schr Bar Wind, Smith, 12 days from Key West, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Bar, Rickards, I day from Camden; Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Packet, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del, with oats to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Diamond State, Still, 2 days from Milford, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Diamond State, Still, 2 days from Milford, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Trumph, Hutter, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Thama, Huuter, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Thama, Huuter, 1 day from Barbadoes, with susar and molasses to Geo Alkins.
Schr Orlander (Br), Hall, 19 days from Barbadoes, with susar and molasses to Geo Alkins.
Schr Thomas Bordes, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr Thomas Bordes, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr Thomas Bordes, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain. SEE FOURTH PAGE. captain.
Str Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with
mass to W M Baird & Co.

Ship Henry Cook (Er), Morgan, Liverpool, E A Souder Bark Sea Eagle, Howes, Thos Wattson & Son-Schr S B Ashmead, Young, Newbern, Tyler, Stone & Schr E W Perry, Samson, Newbern, Tyler, Stone & Schr B W Ferry, Samson, Newbern, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr H Warwick, Shropshire, Alexandrla, Tyler, Stone, & Co.

Schr Anthem, Hopkins, Gienfugos, S & W. Welsh. Schr Mountain, Adams, Saulsbury, Md, J W Baeon. Schr J J Bärrell, Dority, Washington, R Janes. Schr Havilah, Meekins, Washington, R Janes. Schr Island Belle, Johnson, Barbadoes, Geo Atkins, Str J S Sarriyer, Bennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Str. W P Clyde, Laughlin, Alexandria, W. P Clyde. Str Ida Colemn, McCarthy, Baltimore, captain. Steamer Beyorly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

MEMORANDA.
Ship American Congress, from London, arrived at New York 23d inst.
Bark Bounding Billow, from Goree, West Coast of Africa, arrived at New York 22d inst.
Bries Imogene, from Palermo, and New Brudera, from Naples, arrived at New York 22d inst.
Schr Indus, from Nassan, arrived at New York 22d inst.
Inst. CITY ITEMS

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. - The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Rooms, Chestnut street,

above Tenth, on this (Monday) evening, when an original essay will be read by Mr. Clifford P. Mc-Calla, on "National Morals," We have been requested to state that strangers, and all who feel an. interest in the objects and efforts of this Association are cordially invited to attend. NEW CARTES DE VISITE BY BROADBENT & Co.-Messrs. Broadbeat & Co., the popular phoographers, Nos. 912, 915, and 916 Chestnut street, have recently added a large number of cartes de visite,

colored and plain; to their splendid collection for the album. We may also state that they keep cons am hand a fine assortment of albums of various sizes, hibition gallery is such a collection of art as our city PURE OLD WHISKY:—Those of our readers who wish to procure a perfectly pure article of old whisky will find it at the popular old grocery Tenth streets.

FINE MILITARY TRAPPINGS suitable for army and navy officers at Charles Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel: PORTRAIT-MAKING:—The art of making portraits by the Photographic process has become a great institution of the age, and those made at the popular ground-floor gallery of Mr. E. P. Hipple, No. 829 Arch street, are among the finest we have MESSRS. CHARLES OAKFORD & SON; under the Continental Hotel; have constantly on hand a superb stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing

MRS. CHAPLAIN and MISS PRICE WILLCONtinue their efforts, and will represent the Soldiers on the Field, at the Floral Esir, to be held on the 8th of June, next, at Concert Hall, and will thankfully receive any donations in money or articles. for this cause, which commends itself to the attention and liberality of all. They may be addressed to W. J. teenth and Spring Gardan streets. THE COMING CAMPAIGN. -The spring campaign promises, to open with vigor and carnes

ness. The hundreds of thousands of schlists of the Union who are in the field will push braucly forward furlanch should avail themselves of the favorable opportunity, to call at the Brown Stone Clothing Halk of Rockfill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, and procure for themselves such outfits as will, make them at once elegant and comfortable. They can also make provision for their safety in action by obtaining one of the im-25%. In sgnable ison-clad vests made by the firm named. for the protection of the gallant defenders of the THE TROUBLED WIFE.

What is it, love, that slouds your brow, Oh, say if aught basel your? She blushed and argwered, "Will you now Forgive me if I tell you?" He swore her word his law should be; He kissed her glowing forehead-"Ah, then, my swn deaz love," said she, "Throw off those garments horrid They spoil your shape; they're compley-made. Not neat nor ornamental;
Of Charles Stokes & Co. buy year clothes,

Under the Continental." "AS EVERY BLOCK OF MARBLE holds a Venus, with nothing but stone marbled between us," so does each of the glossy rolls of cloth, cassimeres. and vestings, so profusely piled together in the Pala-tial Store of Granville Stokes, No. 809 Chestnut street, contain numberless elegant and graceful suits of clothes that await but the talismanic touch of Maron 21—Evening.

The Flour market is unseitle 'third being very little genius to appear in all their faultless proportions inquiry either for shipment or home use, with sales of ready to grace the backs of our citizens.