The Press.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

Two Proclamations of Emancipation. So trite is the observation, "history contiqually repeats itself," that whenever an apparently new question arises, the student at once turns to his books with well-founded hope of finding a precedent. It was with such a hope that we searched through our national records for some old instance of what may seem, at first sight, to be an unexampled thing in the United States, namely, a Proclamation of Emancipation. In the questions which arose after the signing of Mr. JAY's treaty with Great Britain, in the year 1795, we came across the object of our investigation. By turning to volume 7. page 172, et sequentia, of the works of ALEX-ANDER HAMILTON, in that great man's masterly desence of the new treaty, the reader will find that, before our time, a proclamation of emancipation was made to the slaves of the United States by a power that was at war with their masters-by a power that called its enemies "rebels," and the whole adverse movement nothing but a "great

Disconnected from the attending circum stances of the times-such as the manners, the customs, the religion, the state of popular opinion, and the public exigence-any historical precedent may lose its value as a guide for modern statesmanship. Let us give | dent Lincoln does no more. Whether the these circumstances fair consideration before | British proclamation was "high-toned, genattempting to illustrate the year 1863 with facts derived from the year 1795. With phrases from our Southern aristocracy, we what favor or disfavor did British eyes re- | believe-was no question with our invaders. gard the institution of slavery sixty-eight | who were honestly bent on doing their eneyears ago? A brief view of the question | my all the harm in their power, according

will suffice for our purpose. England looked with that complacency, with which she always regards her venerable abuses, upon the toiling million of negroes in Jamaica and the neighboring | which were used by the "most enlightened colonies. She was not even horrified with of nations?" Does any man in his senses the internal traffic in slaves, which one hun- doubt that we are at war with the South, and dred and thirty ships under her flag carried on with the barbarous chiefs of Africa. Even three years later, Mr. WILBERFORCE'S motion to abolish the British slave trade | before sus in vain? Can anything was lost in Parliament; and her morals but disciplined armies end this formirequired an instruction of nine more years, before she could so far extricate her heart | do it? Can the combined police force from her pocket as to declare the slavetrade piracy by law. The towns of Liver- trust but in warfare, carried on in as depool and Bristol were laying the foundations of their present greatness upon the from an employment which made man an article of commerce. The "black skin" was a sufficient reply to all foreign objectors; the rattle of the new-coined guinea drowned the murmurs of the domestic conscience. There was not a "brave British tar," strutting above the pestilential holds of the slave-ships, who did not laugh at the cargo of "ebony" beneath his feet, with a hearty, innocent mirth, in which all hearers could join, save the unfortunate "ebony" that provoked it. Those were grand days for scoundrels. Doubtless the occupation which inborn criminals found in the slave-trade, relieved the gallows of

ing the question of color, he could ascend to whose footprints we are standing. In those days England had not shaken forced her to abolish the slave trade in 1807 nister to her avarice !-- and, finally, to abo- moral grounds, we shall not waste time in lish human slavery throughout her domiscruples and all absurd liberal prejudicesethical and practical, than we can boast ourselves to be; she must have been almost up to one of their political movements. If the the mark of the London Times, that has Administration had commenced its career lately detected the sanctifying finger of Providence in slavery as it now exists in our Southern States. Certainly, the hardiest slavetraders of 1795, with all their license of observation and all their fierceness of argument, quite up to the Yankee of 1862 in liberality on the slavery question.

Having settled this point, let us return to history. During the war between Great Britain and the Colonies, the ships of the former had descended upon our coast, and at every convenient point they had sent ashore amongst our slaves a proclamation inviting the negroes to take up arms against gestion of modern Englishmen the ideas their masters, and promising, to such as joined the British forces, or fought upon their side, a freedom which they were no more able to secure to them in that day than the President is at present. Under this proclamation about three thousand slaves es- you think of the "patriarchal institution," caped from their owners, were taken under and with the "necessities of circumstances," the proclamation, were pronounced free. Thus the matter stood at the close of the war; thus it continued to stand until Mr. JAY negotiated his treaty with Great Britain in 1795. One of the articles of the old treaty of peace which Mr. JAY attempted to include in his treaty, and which Great Britain resolutely rejected, as interpreted by

ART. 7. That his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the United States." This article was the subject of warm debate in both countries. England held that, by the construction of the treaty, she was | ceeded in driving the rebel army into Tento withdraw her armies without committing further depredations; America, that England should make restitution for the negroes already carried away. The English argu- and villages, and taken away the young men. ment in support of her construction of the | There was Morgan's first raid, and a numtreaty, was this: All personal property is ber of smaller raids by those who endeavored booty, and booty has never been restored to imitate the dashing freebooter. Then at the end of a war. If your negroes were came Kirby Smith's and Brage's invapersonal property we captured them as such, sion, and the battle of Perryville, and the and put our capture to what use we pleased. rebel retreat after taking the milk and honey If we chose to liberate our booty, that was of that magnificent region. Twice the our own affair. Whether we should restore | rebels have advanced in full force; twice | the negroes to slavery was a question be- they have retreated in discomfiture. Now tween the negroes and ourselves. We pro- we read of another advance. We have mised them their freedom by proclamation, had indications of it before but; they and we shall not forfeit our word to them | were indefinite and strange, and to all apby reënslaving them. Here follow two re- | pearances nothing more than the timidity and we shall quote them literally from Ha- | iron heel of war. As yet, the news is not MILTON, as showing the view which the definite enough to enable us to judge British Government took of slavery, at a of the extent of the rebel movement. time when British opinion was extremely | Some tell us that a large part of the tolerant in regard to slave property-far rebel army is in motion, and that Genemore tolerant than is Northern opinion at | ral LONGSTREET is in command. Others the present day :

"The negroes in question were either taken in the course of military operations, or they joined the British army upon invitation by proclamation. However dishonorable to Great British the latter may have been, as an illiberal species of warfare, there is no ground to say that the strict rules of war did not warrant it: or that the effect was not, in the one case, as well as in the other, a change of property in the thing."—Hamilton, Vol. 7, page 191.

"In the interpretation of treaties, things odious or immoral are not to be presumed. The abandonment of progress, who have been induced to quit their masters and into slavery, is as odious and immoral a thing as can be conceived. It is odious, not only as it imposes an act of perfidy on one of the contracting parties, but as it tends to bring back to servitude men once made free. The general interests of humanity conspire with the obligation which Great Britain has contracted towards the negroes, to repel this construction of the treaty if another can be found."—Hid., jage 192.

Whatever the nature of the course of the contracting the construction of the treaty if another can be found."—Hid., jage 192. this construction of the found."—Ibid., Juge 192.

It is strange that our English relatives | may be, we think Kentucky deserving of did not, from this reasoning, discover that sympathy. Her gallant people have been slavery was "odious and immoral" in it- peculiarly placed. They have been surself, and in every aspect. They were but a rounded with temptations, and their soil has single step from the conclusion, and that a been the battle-ground of armies and the very short one. More than a quarter of a marauding ground of guerillas and bandits. century clapsed before they discovered that | They have suffered more than the people of the argument, which they so freely commended to the reason of another, was applicable to their own case. They wasted from invasion or robbery. We are pained by Telegraph.

Baltimore, March 27.—Flour market is stagnant, and prices nominal. Wheat lower; red, \$1.60\fmu.160 mended to the reason of another, was ap- the present time they have never been free

no words on the admitted fact that they had to think that many of those who lead these used the negroes as allies. They permitted us to put our own construction on that, and to think of them as we pleased in conseof the laws of civilized warfare; and these they held were not violated by employing the negroes as soldiers in their ranks. What do they say now to the "vindictive. revengeful spirit of Mr. Lincoln's proclama. Their present moral obliquity is as sickening as it is false.

The end of Mr. Jay's negotiation was, that he accepted the British construction of the disputed article, and returned to America without the negroes or any compensation for their loss; and no less a person than ALEXANDER HAMILTON defended JAY before his angry countrymen for so doing.

We doubt whether, all things consideredt it would be possible to find a more perfec, historical parallel than that which exists between the proclamation which was discussed by Hamilton, in 1795, and that which was issued by President Lincoln, in 1862. We were, from the British point of view, in rebellion against the British Crown then, just as the South, from our point of view, is in rebellion against the constituted Government now. As their armies advanced, they spread before them a proclamation of emancipation, as full, in all its provisions, as that which is borne by our armies at the present day. The British proclamation gave freedom to all the negroes within its reach, and in its behalf. The proclamation of Presitlemanly, and chivalric"—we are quoting

invited such as were willing, to take uparms to the vulgar ideas which simple folk have of serious war. Besides, they were violating no law of civilized warfare by their conduct. Shall we be blamed for employing means are using for their discomfiture all the machinery which art or nature has placed at our disposal? Have all our legions marched dable rebellion? Can any process of law of the whole land do it? In what can we structive a way as modern civilization will permit? Peaceful means! Why, we were

profits derived by their opulent merchants | driven from peaceful means by the batteries that bristled around Fort Sumpter. Did we hint of war while the South talked of peace? They struck us before we even lifted our hands to ward off the blow. Let us hear no more whining about the "inhumanity of employing the negro," or any other biped that will shoulder a gun and fight under our banner. Let us not forget that, according to British ethics, it is both "odious and immoral" to "bring back to servitude men once made free." From which we may also infer that it is both "odious and immoral" for an enemy to hold "men" in an the main, we are not so much disposed to fight servitude. however we may regard such and kill one another as our red brethren have been servitude, however we may regard such tenure in a friend. We of to-day take our many a just burden. Doubtless the criminal stand on the same high moral platform statistics showed the morals of England to which Great Britain occupied in 1795. It

be in excellent and improving condition. is broad enough for us, as well as for all Why should a man cut a white throat, when Britons, past, present, and to come. Let their reception and parted a black one would serve the turn of any us not be driven from our position by the reasonable mortal? Why should one steal a criticisms of the descendants of those men man's goods, when, by simply compromis- who held the place before us, and upon the sublimity of stealing the man himself? Although we have the highest opinion of the wisdom and justice of President Linwith that moral ague, the qualms of which | colk's proclamation, as a military measure, and confidently appeal to that philanthropic -so long did she cling to this seductive mi- nation across the water, to sustain it on pure

its defence. The proclamation of Septemnions in 1833. These are not old dates; and ber 22d, 1862, is an accomplished fact. It we may therefore safely infer that in the has gone forth, and is now bearing fruit year 1795 England was as sound on the after its kind. That the small faction of the slave question-defining that term in the Democratic party, known by the familiar broadest Southern sense—as the Northern | appellation of "copperheads," is opposed States were in 1862. England, indeed, had to its provisions, is no argument against the this great advantage of us-an advantage edict. Are they not equally opposed to which must have overcome all sentimental every other measure of the Administration? Opposition is their business. It is the vital she had slaves of her own. She must have law of their existence. Without this oppobeen further advanced in slave doctrine, both sition there would be no Democratic party whatever. They recognize this fact in every

by feeding the country on nectar and ambrosia, filling its ears with the music of the eternal harmony, and spreading before its eyes the splendors of the beatific vision, the Democratic party would have complained of had failed to discover anything in slavery the entertainment. They would have called beyond the presence of what a Chinaman | for something more or for something else. might call "a good devil." But we are They could only be satisfied by having com wiser than our fathers; and it is in the ad. | mitted to them the distribution of the food vocacy of the sacredness and inviolability of the quality of the music, and the scenes of this very slavery that our wisdom shows | the vision. Sensible people are not to be most conspicuous. It may safely be con- deluded by their rapacious clamor. We ceded, however, that the Briton of 1795 was have heard it before, equally fierce and equally earnest, when the spoils to be di-

vided were not the thousandth part of what Our object was to show the similarity be tween the Revolutionary proclamation of the British Government and that issued by President Lincoln. We think that we have done so. Now let us commend to the diwhich we have extracted from their own history; a history in which they have at least an equal share with ourselves. Take these things to your consciences, cousin Britons! Let them lie side by side with what

British protection, and, in accordance with | and with that more popular idea, a "gallant nation struggling for the right of selfgovernment." If the incongruous mass do not give you an attack of moral indigestion, the great natural law of cause and effect is become inoperative in your case. The Invasion of Kentucky.

The gallant State of Kentucky has met a singular fate in the vicissitudes of the war. When the rebellion first took form it divided the State into camps of preparation, and the rebel pickets were stretched across from Columbus to the Cumberland Gap. We won the first great victory of the West in Kentucky, and by the force of arms sucnessee. Although the rebels have never succeeded in re-establishing their power in Kentucky, they have plundered its farms markable clauses of the British argument; natural to men who have writhed under the think that it is a mere raid for the purpose of enforcing the conscription law, intimidating loyal voters, and obtaining supplies for an exhausted commissary. A more for an exhausted commissary. A more ALBANY, March 27.—The bill prohibiting banks probable supposition is, that the rebel gene- and other chartered money institutions from lending rals intend a strategic momement to annoy and embarrass General Rosecrans. It is hardly possible that any rebel army large enough to hold Kentucky as an occupied territory, or even to enforce the conscription laws of the Confederacy, can be spared from the army of Chattanooga. Nor do we think that any rebel general would be likely to advance into a field of operations leaving a Whatever the nature of these movements

deepest wounds in her mother-breast came from the swords of her own children. But onence. They were strict constructionists if Kentucky has been disgraced by such men, she has been honored by sons as true

rebels are sons of Kentucky, and that the

as ever yielded allegiance to the flag of the Union. In all the contests that thus far have been fought, the sons of Kentucky have been first in her defence; and the State which bore the traitor BRECKINBIDGE has been honored by the blood of the heroic JACKSON. The appointment of Gen. Burn-SIDE to command the department of which Kentucky is a part will go far towards reassuring the people and giving them confidence in the faithful care of the Administration. We are sorry to see the campaign in the West opened by an invasion of Kentucky, but it would be a just and grand consummation if the State that had suffered so much from the rebellion should be the scene of its downfall. Irish Distress.

The sum of Five Thousand Dollars has been subscribed in this city, largely through the personal exertions of Mr. THOMAS O'NEILL, for the relief of the distressed cotton operatives and muslin embroiderers in and near Belfast and Lisburn. It is expected and believed that subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000 more will come in next week. The case being urgent, the Relief Committee have authorized Mr. E. G. JAMES, their treasurer, to purchase and ship 500 barrels of flour, which have been sent off this week. The Liverpool Mercury, of the 11th inst., has the following paragraph: "Seven hundred barrels of flour, a portion of the cargo of the George Griswold, have been allotted for the relief of the distressed work people in Lisburn, near Belfast. One hundred and sixty-seven bags of Indian corn have also been sent from Liverpool to Lisburn."

We may add that this allotment, at once

the suggestion of Richardson, Spence, & Co., of Liverpool, whose attention became interested in the Irish distress as far back as the middle of last January. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, March 27, 1863. Visit of Indian Chiefs to the President. The representative chiefs of the Cheyenne, Araoes, Camanches, and other Indian tribes from the Plains, accompanied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Superintendent of the Census visited the executive mansion to-day, for the purpose of having a talk with their Great Father, the pose of inving a talk with their Great Father, the President. They were gaudily dressed for the occasion, and formed a semi-circle, seated on the floor of the East-room, and had for spectators, among many others, the members of the Cabinet, several foreign

ministers and attachés of legation, together with During the opening speech, one of the chiefs said they had come hither in obedience to the desire of their Great Father, and were, thus far, highly gratified with their reception. The invitation had come for them "through the air, and dropped down like a bird." This was in allusion to the telegraphic mes sage to the Indian superintendent. The President replied in a spirit of encouragement. He pointed out the difference between whites and Indians, both as to their number and social condition, saying the former were great and prosperous, because they de-pended upon the arts of peace and the fruits of the earth, rather than upon game and the buffalo. Although we are engaged in a great and ugly war, yet,

to slay us. He remarked that it was the desire of the Government to live on terms of peace with them, and make treaties and try to observe them. Care would be taken to have them comfortably returned to their homes. The Indians were evidently pleased with the usual hand-shaking. The object in bringing them to Washington was to impress them with the extent of our country and the numbers and power of our people, and to conclude with them treaties of peace, so important to emigration over the plains. State Prisoners.

The rebels who have, from time to time, been sent South from Washington under flag of truce, always embark gratified with the attentions of their Secession friends. This was the case last night, when nearly five hundred of such prisoners were taken by the steamer State of Maine. On leaving the wharf the rebels returned the salutations from their sympthicans principally secured at the state of Maine. pathizers, principally women and children, by cheers and shouts, which were met with the groans of the

Appointment. DAVID WAGONER, of York, Pa., has accepted the position of disbursing clerk of the United States Senate, in place of SAYLES S. Bowen, resigned. Mr. WAGONEN was for many years editor of the Lancaster Examiner, a journal of some political influence. He was also cashier of the York. Bank for twenty-six years. He is regarded as admirably adapted for the responsible position to which he has been appointed by Mr. Forney. Hon. Owen Lovejoy. The Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY still continues in

STATES IN REBELLION.

Rebel Newspaper Accounts of Admiral Farragut's Daring Excursion up the Mississippi River—The Pledge of a City Demanded for the Risks, &c. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 27.—Richmond papers of the 25th and 26th have been MOBILE, March 23.—The Appeal of the 21st says that the steamer Natchez, with 1,300 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on a trip up the Yazoo. The United States steamers Hartford and Monongahela were allowed to approach within 400 yards of our batteries at Grand Gulf, when they opened fire upon them, the vessels replying with broad-sides several times. A dozen shots struck the vessels, and a portion of the crew were seen carrying wounded men below. No damage on our side. The Natchez Courier says the Hartford, with Admiral Farragut on board, anchored in front of that city on Tuesday afternoon, the 16th, and sent a small boat with a flag of truce ashore with a note addressed to the Mayor, stating that if 'the United States gun boats were fired upon by the people of Natchez or by guerillas, he would bombard the city. The Hartord remained all night, and the Monongahela ar-

rived in the morning.

The new impressment bill has passed both Houses of the rebel Congress. The general news in camp is meagre. The weather to-day has been fine, with a drying breeze, but there are some indications of a change of weather t THE WAR IN TENNESSEE CHATTANOOGA, March 23 .- There was no move ment of the Army of the Tennessee on Tuesday The enemy advanced on the roads from Franklin

towards Columbia, but on Saturday retreated to Franklin. Van Dorn is still on the north side of Duck creek. Our forces occupy Florence and Tus-There has been no movement of the enemy fro Corinth in this direction.

Norgan had a fight at Auburn, Canaan county,

Tennessee, on Friday, with an overwhelming force of the enemy. He fought gallantly, and killed and vounded a number of the enemy, but was at last forced to retire. NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Capture of Another Valuable Prize Steam with a Cargo of Rifles and Ammunition.

New York, March 27.—The steamer Augusta

fort 24th instant, arrived this morning. The steamer Nicholas the First, with a valuable cargo, consisting partit of sixteen tons of powder and one hundred and seventy cases of rifles, has been captured by the United States steamer Victoria off Wilmington, and arrived at Beaufort in charge of Prize Master Everson.

The Army of the Potomac. HARRISBURG, March 27.—Governor Curtin tele-raphs from the headquarters of the Army of the cotomac that he finds the Army of the Potomac in admirable condition and good spirits, with full confidence in their chief and subordinate officers. His intention, before returning, is to visit nearly, if not quite all the Pennsylvania troops in this army. He is much gratified at the reception he has met with from the officers and men, and is enjoying his visit greatly. He is the guest of Gen. Birney, and will probably not return home until Monday or Tues-

From Charleston, CHARLESTON, March 25 .- We have authentic ntelligence that the enemy's fleet at Port Royal' has been increased to 150 vessels, about 35 transports having been added within the last two days. The French war steamer Riondelet left here to-The Richmond Whig contains a detailed account of the fight at Kelly's Ford, claiming that their force was but 900 to 1,000 cavalry, but subsequently five regiments and one battery are enumerated. They claim a victory, because, as they say, the object of

the raid was frustrated The Gold Bill in the New York Legislature. money on gold deposits was passed by the Assembly From Albany. ALBANY, March 27 .- The water has receded two

eet, but it is still several feet over the docks between Albany and Stockport. The railroads are now running on time and the mails are regular. A Deserter and Spy Shot—Two Disloyal—
ists Arrested.

Indianapolis, March 27.—Robert Gay, a deserter from the 7ist Indiana Volunteers, was shot here to-day, by order of the court martial. He was taken prisoner at Richmond, Kentucky, paroled, and voluntarily went aver to the enemy, and afterwards returned to one lines as a spy. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and exhorted his fellow-soldiers to take warning by his example.
Salem Hannegan, Deputy Auditor of the State, and Bayless W. Hane, member of the Legislature, were arrested here yesterday for cheering for Jeff Davis.

Markets by Telegraph.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. The Rebel Invasion of Kentucky—Gen. Pe-

The Rebei invasion of Kentucky-Gen. Pe-gram at Danville with Six Thousand Mcn-Capture of Rebei Officers, Enlisted Men, and Money - Safety of Our Army Trains-Lexington Safe-Reported Retreat of the Energy & G. of the Enemy, &c. CINCINNATI, March 27.—The rebellforce in Ken-tucky is believed to be about six thousand strong, under Pegram. It is reported that Wolford's cavalry captured three hundred rebels yesterday. Clark's guerillas still hover around Mount Sterling. Over two hundred of his men have been captured since Sunday. No apprehensions are felt for the safety of Lexington. The wagon trains, stores, and camp equipments from Danville and Richmond, reached Lexments from Danville and Richmond, reached Lexington in safety. Among the rebel prisoners taken were two majors and one paymaster, with \$15,000 in rebel money. Telegraphic despatches from late rebel papers indicate that a large army, under Longstreet, is pushing into Kentucky. One hundred rebel prisoners, at Camp Chase, have signified their willingness to take the oath of allogisage. willingness to take the oath of allegiance. Two men were arrested at Indianapolis, yesterday, for cheering for Jeff Davis in the street. LOUISVILLE, March 27.—The train from Frankfort, due last night, was delayed by a locomotive being thrown from the track, which required some time to remove. The train brought news of the retreat of the rebels from Danville towards Somerset, but as the military authorities had not been advised thereof by telegraph, they consider the report premature. Refugees from Danville are coming in, and some excitement exists at Lexington, but the popular opinion gains ground that the recent inva-sion of Kentucky was merely a cavalry raid. 11 o'clock A. M.—The Frankfort train is in. The

passengers disagree in their reports concerning the evacuation of Danville, some affirming and others denying the fact. No telegraph intelligence has received from that quarter. THE LATEST. The Rebels Still at Danville. LOUISVILLE, March 27.—A special despatch to he Journal says that 80 men of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry surprised the rebel pickets near Danville last evening, when they retreated into Danville in great confusion. They learned that the rebel force in Danville was 2,500 men, including the 1st Georgia Regiment. This proves that the rumors of the rebel bandonment of Danville are incorrect. LEXINGTON, Ky., March 27.—Passengers by the train say that our forces had recrossed Duck river, liberal and vitally necessary, was made atin pursuit of the rebels. Other accounts insist that the rebels have left

Passengers from Mount Sterling, just arrived, report all quiet there.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Coal Barge Passes the Vicksburg Batte-CAIRO, March 27.—Last Saturday night another barge, containing 1,000 bushels of coal, was floated ast the batteries at Vicksburg for the use of Admiral Farragut's fleet.

The Memphis Bulletin of Wednesday says that three of Admiral Porter's fleet reached the Yazoo river by the Sunflower route, and reached Greenwood. The Bulletin further says that our forces above Greenwood had undertaken to force a passage, and were returning when they met General Quimby's division en route to reinforce them. A conference was held, the result of which was unknown, but it was thought that, in consequence of the success of the new route, the whole force would return.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Rumors from Beaufort - The Charleston Expedition Delayed - Attack upon Savannah Projected - The Colored Brigade Reinforced - Injury to the "Montauk," &c.

New York, March 27.—The Adams Express steamship Augusta Dinsmore, Crowell, from Port Royal, March 20th, and Beaufort, N. O., 24th, arrived at this port this morning.

From passengers by this vessel our reporters glean some interesting facts concerning naval and military movements thereabouts. The project of an attack on Charleston seems to have been temporarily abandoned, as the river is certainly filled with torpedoes, and the defences are numerous and strong enough—so it is reported—to blow any fleet out of water attempting to reach the city. Some of the wooden vessels attached to the expedition, are suffering from the attacks on their uncoppered bottoms by the water worms infesting those waters. In the attack upon, and subsequent burning of the Nashville, the Montauk (iron Monitor), it is now ascertained, was injured by a sunken torpedo.

Captain Worden says: She was lifted six inches out of the water, and the steel plate which protects her boiler was so badly shattered as to require repairing. The plate is situated under and around her boiler, thus rendering it the more troublesome to Rumors from Beaufort - The Charleston repair.
Sayannah is supposed to be the real point of at-

Savannah is supposed to be the real point of attack now. The general opinion prevails that we may be able to successfully assail this port; still the rebels are very vigilant, scarcely resting day or night, in strengthening the approaches to the city and its surroundings.

On Thursday, March 19, word was received at headquarters, that fears were entertained least the rebels should overwhelm and capture the negro regiments, that had been sent to Florida. The 6th New Hampshire was therefore sent to their relief. They were sent by the trausport City of Boston.

The weather at Port Royal was beginning to be very warm, the thermometer averaging 78 degrees in the shade, and the men were literally eaten up by the sand flics.

the shade, and the men were literally eaten up by the sand flies.

Arrived at Beaufort, 24th, prize steamship Nicholas First, in charge of Prize Master Everson, captured off Wilmington, N. C., March 21st, by the United States gunboat Victoria, while trying to run the blockade. She had previously attempted to enter Charleston, but was unsuccessful. The Nicholas First is an old ship of about one thousand tons burden, and is said to have been a prize to the English in the Crimean war. She left England, bark rigged, and put into Nassau, where her main and mizzen masts were taken down. When taken, she had but a portion of her foromast standing. She has a very valuable cargo, consisting, in part, of sixteen tons of gunpowder and 170 cases of rifles. She would leave for New York on the 26th March.

ADMIRAL WILKES' FLYING SQUADRON. The Movements of this Fleet Recently—The Vanderbilt made Flagship—The Anglo-Rebel Blockade Runners, &c. HALIFAX, March 27.—The steamer Delta, from St. Thomas on the 17th, and Bermuda on the 23d inst has arrived here. The United States steamer Vanderbilt arrived at St. Thomas on the 12th. The Governor at Barbadoes invited Admiral Wilkes to dine, but the veteran patriot declined, saying that the Governor had en-Admiral Wilkes had transferred his flag from the

Wachusett to the Vanderbilt. The former was at St. Thomas on the 16th; also, the British frigate Phæton and two blockade runners, one named the Aries and the other unknown. Admiral Wilkes Wachusett did not follow them. The commander of the Phæton had communicated with Admiral Wilkes regarding the seizure of the Peterhoff. The bark Fame sailed from St. Thomas on the 27th ult., with the crew of the burned ship Jacob Bell on board. It is reported that the captain of the Princes Royal is a passenger per the Delta.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO. March 26.—Sailed, ship Starlight, from Puget Sound; ship Arry, for Liverpool, carrying thirty-three thousand sacks of wheat. The salvors of the treasure from the wreck of the Golden Gate have offered to compromise with the original shippers of the treasure, by paying them 50 per cent. of all the money recovered. Some will accept, and others will contend in the courts. The salvors hope to recover nearly all the treasure lost. They already acknowledge having brought between \$600,000 and \$700,000 to San Francisco.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn size die on The Legislature has agreed to adjourn sine die on the 8th of April. A proposition has been passed allowing the people of the counties along the line of the Pacific railroad to vote whether bonds shall be issued to the amount required for building the road within the State. Capture of a Rebel Colonel.

New York, March 27.—The rebel Col. Talcott was arrested to-day, in this city, en route for Europe, and placed in Fort Lafayette. He was the constructor of the rebel fortifications at Yorktown and Fort Darling, and formerly was attached to the II S army. Two Children Burned to Death.

BOSTON, March 27.—Two children of John Quint erished in the burning of his house, at West Rox bury, to-day. A Blockade Runner. NEW YORK, March 27.—The brig Lucy Darling, from Para, saw March 20th, in lat. 32.40, long. 71.33, a large screw steamer steering east burning English coal, supposed to be a blockade runner, bound to

SALT LAKE, March 27.—Everything is now quiet, and there is no more excitement.
The Indians burned Boyd's Station, this side of Deep Creek, last night. Union Demonstration at Portland, Me. PORTLAND, Me., March 27.—A great Union de-monstration, in favor of the prosecution of the war, was held at the City Hall to-night.

New York, March 27.—Agrived, bark Francisco, from Palermo; bark Clara Haxall, from Messina; bark Antoinette, from Palermo; bark Francisco, bark Antoinette, from Para; brig J. W. Sawyer, from Key West; schooner R. W. Tull, from New Orleans; schooner Robert Moore, from St. Jago; schooner Venus, from Aux, Cayes; schooner Multon, from Baracoa.

Below, United States steamship National Guard; barks Czarino and Shamrock; brig B. L. Swan, from Porto Rico; brig Randolph, from Matanzas; brig Pedro Sanches Dolz, from Neuvitas, and the brigs Luna and Leni.

Mr. Forrest As "Jack Cade."—Mr. Edwin Forrest repeated his performance of Jack Cade, in Mr. Conrad's celebrated tragedy of that name, to one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season. The emigent tracellar. one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season. The eminent tragedian never per-formed the part of the flerce bondman more exquisitely, and the applause that attended it was continued and enthusiastic.

STAMP DUTIES OF 1862 AND 1863.-T. B. Peterson & Brothers have published, on a card (small 4to.), fit for being hung in a counting-house or office, an authorized edition of the different stamp duties imposed, in all cases, by the acts of Congress in 1862 and 1863. It will be found generally useful, and is sold at ten cents per copy. An Operatic Fact.—At the German Opera matinée on last Saturday, one of the audience went, from his seat in the parquet circle, into the lobby of the Academy of Music, where "books of th operar!" are sold, and asked one of the vendors for a libretto. The sagacious youth responded, "They

lon't play that opera to-day, but here's a book of Special Sale of Horses, Carriages, &c.—Mr Herkness will hold a large sale of horses and car-Herkness will hold a large sale of florest and carriages to-day, including an entire driving establishment, consisting of a pair of family coach horses, Watson carriage, Phæton, Germantown wagon, sleigh, robe, &c., the property of a gentlenan breaking up his stable. See auction advertisement.

EUROPE

The "Bohemian" at Portland, with dates to the 13th instant—The Wedding Illumi-nation—Riots on the Occasion in London— The Work of the Alabama—The Polish Revolution-Great Proclamation of Gene ral Langievicz, &c.
Portland, March 27.—The steamship Bohemian arrived this morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th and 13th via Londonderry. The cotton sales for the week were 32,000 bales the The cotton sales for the week were 32,000 bales the market closing with an advance of ½d. The sales to speculators were 6,000 bales, and to exporters 9,500 bales. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closing firm and unchanged. Breadstuffa nominal. Wheat firm. Corn advancing. Provisions dull.

London, March 13.—Consols 92½; Erie shares 41½@42½; Illinois Central 44½ discount. GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bohemian reports: Spoke, March 14th, Nova Scotian, bound east; on the 20th, a steamer, supposed to be the Hibernian; on the 22d, the steamer *t. Andrew, and on the 24th, the Anglo-Saxon, all bound east.

The pirate Ajahama spoke an English vessel, and reported that she had destroyed thirty-four American The pirace Arrhama space an English vessel, and the ported that she had destroyed thirty-four American crafts.

Langiewicz has been proclaimed Dictator of Poland, and he has issued a strong address to the Poles.

In the House of Commons the bill substituting affirmations for oaths was rejected, and one introducing whipping as a punishment for garroters' was carried to a second reading, in spite of the Government opposition. The crowds in London on the night of the illumination were so dense that seven women were killed, and a hundred persons had their limbs broken or were otherwise seriously injured. In some parts strong men were completely exhausted, and vehicles were jamined together for four or five hours.

At Cork, during the illumination, there was some rioting by organized mobs, and the streets were several times cleared at the point of the bayonet.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remain at Osborne about a fortbirth, after which they give two grand evening parties at St. James, by command of the Queen. St. James Outram, of Indian fame, died at Paris on the lith inst., aged 60 years.

POLAND.

A Cracon telegram says that the following proclamance of the program of the program of the lith, has been

A Cracow telegram says that the following proclamation by General Langewicz, dated March 10th. has been published, and that it has produced a prodigious effect. "Courstanaes: In the name of the Most High, the most patriotic sons of Poland have commenced a stringle caused by terrible abuses and directed against the eternal enomies of liberty and civilization.

"Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable circumstances in which the enemy, by a great increase of oppression, hastened us into an armed conflict, we have every reason to believe that we shall triumph in this great struggle for liberty and independence.

"The struggle commenced by antunarmed people, has already lasted two months, and gains strength and developes itself with energy in the presence of this war to the death—in the presence of the massacres, the pillage, and confagrations which mark the progress of the enemy.

"Poland feels painfully the absence of a central power and conflagrations which mark the progress of the enemy.

"Poland feels painfully the absence of a central power capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle, and of summoning new associates to the field.
"Although the nation possesses more capable and worthy citizens than myself, and although I am heavily conscious of the heavy duties of the office and the yeight of the responsibility which it involves, yet the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided no, after consultation with the Provisional Government, to assume the supreme power of Dictator, which I shall surrender to the representatives of the nation as soon as the voke of the Muscovite is shaken off.

"While retaining the immediate direction of military operations in my own hands. I recognize the necessity of establishing a civil government whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the Provisional Government.

be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the Provisional Government.

"I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants and indemnity to the proprietors.

"Poles of all the provinces beneath the yoke of the Muscovite, I summon you to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. Come oue, come all of you. The liberty of Poland must be achieved.

"The concord of all citizens, irrespective of classes, of religions, of communities, one and all making acorfices for the common cause, will give to us such unity and strength as will render our now scattered forces terrible to the enemy, and secure the independence of our country. country.

"To arms! To arms! To arms! for the liberty and in defence of our Fatherland. LANGIEWICZ."

In the terms of the above, General Langiewicz has been proclaimed Dictator of Poland. General Wysoki has been appointed his military coadjutor and director. The civil administration has been entrusted to Pocutiouski. It is reported that all the ludependent members of the Council of the State of Poland have sent in their resignations.

Council of the State of Poland have sent in their resignations.

A Cabinet Council has been held in Paris to consider what action was necessary in regard to the despatch from the Czar declaring that he can listen to no overtures or terms of compromise so long as the Poles continue in armed insurrection.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian ambassador at Paris, was about to proceed to Vienna.

The Secretary of the Prussian Legation, at Paris, had gone to Berlin to confer with his Government in regard to the Polish question.

A Cracow telegram of the 10th inst. ssys that preparations are being made by both the Poles and Prussians for a great battle.

FRANCE: FRANCE. The Paris Bourse closed on the 11th at 67f. 70c. for The Paris Bourse closed on the 11th at 671.70c. for Rentes.

The bill for a new loan passed the Senate with only five dissenting rotes. It was reported that the contract for the loan had been signed by the Rothschilds, but the particulars had not transpired.

The London Times says that the advices from Paris state that the cause of the reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of France is owing to a considerable influx of bullion from America. A further reduction in the rate of discount was checked by a downward movement in Consols on the 12th inst.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY. LONDON, March 13.—Proposals have been issued for a £400,000 loan to Salvador. #400, 0.0 loan to Salvador.

American securities continue to fall.

It is said that the reply of the Czar of Russia to the courteous letter of the Emperor of France, is a refusal on the part of Russia to make any concessions to Poland or to accept of anything short of the unconditional submission of the rebels in a received. (400. The ship Prince of Wales, from Melbourne, re-rist that she was boarded on the 22d of February, in t. 50, long. 44 west, by the pirate Alabama, who re-rited having destroyed thirty-four Federal vessels du-ner ber gruise. ported having destroyed thirty-iour reasers unring her cruise.

The West African steamer has arrived, and reports fever existing at Zeneriffa.

The Federal gunboat Tuscarora was to sail from Madeira on the 7th inst.

Commodore Freeman had visited the King of Duhomey, and urged him to do away with the horrible rite of human sacrifices. The King replied, that if he should give up the custom he would be poisoned by his subjects. He said he would agree with the requisitions of the British Government, if it was possible, in the course of six months.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 27, 1863.

The Senate was called to order at 10% o'clock by the Petitions.

Mr. NICHOIS, the petition of citizens and hotel keepers of Philadelphia, asking that the act of 1858 may be amended to form another class.

Mr. CLYMER, the petition of many male and female citizens of Chester country, in favor of a National Convention.

Mr. CONNELL, the memorial of 73 members of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, asking for the passage of an act limiting the rates of toll on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittaburg, which was read. Bills Introduced.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. STEIN, a bill to incorporate the Mauch Chunk and Allentown Rajiroad Company.

Mr. LOWRY, a bill to provide for the payment of discharged and diseased Fennsylvania soldiers.

Mr. LAMBERTON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the Senate be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Board of Revenue Commissioners, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was adopted.

Bills Considered. Bills Considered.

The supplement to the act providing for the adjudication and payment of military claims came up in order, and was postponed for the present.

The bill relative to the publication of legal notices in certain counties came up in order, and passed finally.

The bill to incorporate the Inneepers and Bottlers, Association of Philadelphia passed finally the Powelton Coal and Iron Company, anthorizing them to hold additional coal lands, passed to a third reading, and was postponed. Bills Considered.

Pheton and two blockade runners, one named the Aries and the other unknown. Admiral Wilkes threatened to seize both vessels. The Aries sailed on the 16th, but observing the preparations of Admiral Wilkes to pursue, turned back and anchored. The captain of the Aries applied to the Pheton for protection, which was afforded. The Vanderbill left the same day, the 16th it was said, for Havana. On the morning of the 17th Pheton convoyed the two blockade runners out. The United States steamer Wachusett did not follow them. The commander of the Pheton had communicated with Admiral Value of the State adjourned until Monday evening, at 7% o'clock. HOUSE.

The House was called to order at the usual hour by the Speaker. Bills Considered. The orders were suspended to consider an act relative to the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company. Passed. An act relating to the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and Mining Company was also taken to the Union Railroad and Mining Company was also taken to the Clearfield of the Rail and transferrence of certain mining lands of this company are authorized by the passage of this act.;

The Rebel Raid.

Mr. JACORY moved to consider a bill for the relief of Mr. JACOBY moved to consider a bill for the relief of Wunderlieb, Need, & Co., who lost certain property at the time of the rebel raid into Chambersburg, last Octhe House agreed, and the bill passed finally, providing for the appointment of commissioners to assess the losses of said firm at the hands of the rebels, which shall be raid out of the State Treasury. The Wyoming Canal Company.

Mr. NBIMAN moved to suspend the orders for the purpose of considering an act entitled "an act to enable the Wyoming Canal Company and its creditors to agree to an adjustment of their respective claims. Agreed to upon which Mr. Smith, of Chester, took the floor and made a lengthy speech. He was followed by Mr. Beiman.

made a lengthy special. As well as the remarks of Mr. Connell, made in the Senate on the subject, which were read, Mr. Barger stating that they were so analogous to his views that he would content himself without saying anything himself.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, also explained his position, as did Messrs. Smith of Philadelphia, and Johnson. position, as our mesers. Emited of American and Johnson.
The bill was reported to the House as agreed to.
Mr. BECK then offered an amendment.
The first and second sections were read and agreed to, and the House adjourned to this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION

The bill for the relief of the Wyoming Canal Company was considered and passed finally.

A supplement to the act incorporating the city of Carlondale was discussed and postponed.

An act to prohibit the use of deleterious drugs, in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, was passed.

A supplement to the act incorporating the city of Harrisburg was passed.

An act regulating the mode of obtaining licenses in Philadelphia, in certain cases, was reported with a negative recommendation by the Judiciary Committee. Also, as amonded, an act exempting the Orphans' Home in the Twenty-second ward from taxation.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 754 o clock. THE CITY.

The Thermometer NW.....NW......W WSW...WSW.,WSV THE DEFUNCT SAVING FUND .- During

bugged. If not å suit resulted, when perhaps he received a part of his money and promises for the rest.

In some cases, when the depositor was thought particularly sharp, these certificates, or promissory notes, rather, were endorsed by one or more of the officers and directors. But this too frequently resulted in the same non-payment of just dues. The endorsers were worthless, or had got rid of their property. Their "ships in the Havana trade" vanished like the phantom of the flying Dutchman. Their estates in the rural sections turned out, for all practical purposes, to be castles in the air. "Ships at sca" were harder to find than the "290." The sharpest had their eyes closed beautifully by these gay financiers.

In many instances, we are told, these promises to pay—so easily manufactured, but so hard to collect—were given after suit had been commenced and judgment obtained, the poor depositors, some how or other, being made to believe that this was as sure a plan of being paid as selling the concern out. These paper promises, it is said, were given for the purpose of postponing and staying claimants. What representations were made to induce people to accept them as payment of their just demands will, of course, be made to appear if suit is commenced against these financial managers. It is further said that they remained in business long after they-had been advised to make an assignment. Had the concern gone into liquidation when so advised, much of the misery entailed upon hundreds of families might, perhaps, have been avoided. The developments that will be made in the investigation of this matter will astound and shock every honest person in the community. in the community. MOYAMENSING HOSE COMPANY.—The annual ball of the Moyamensing Hose Company will take place on Monday evening, April 6th, which is Easter Monday night.

THE DEPARTMENT FOR CLEANSING THE STREETS.—Mr. Smith, the contractor for cleansing the streets, removing ashes, etc., is now busily engaged preparing his new and improved style of ash wagons, and it is expected that several of them will be ready for action during the coming week. These wagons will be drawn by two horses each, and will hold about five times the quantity of the old sah carts. The new wagons will be tightly covered, and are so constructed that the load can be duaged with ease from the bottom, at the pleasure of the driver. Each driver will wear a shirt the breast of which will contain his number, so that any neglect of duty on his part may be reported at headquarters. There is at present no complaint from our citizens that the ashes are not removed, as this work is attended to punctually, but every one is convinced that the mode of removing ashes in carts without covers is a nulsance. The new wagons, however, will do away with this great nuisance.

The contractor has secured a large building in Sixteenth street, above Callowhill, formerly known as the old carmarket, where all the inside work connected with the street cleansing department is performed. The improved ash wagons are being constructed here, and the street-sweeping machines being repaired and overhauled preparatory to commencing work. The season has now opened when the machines can with advantage be placed on the streets, and the work will be pushed forward with great rapidity, so that not more than two months will be required to cleanse the whole city. The streets of Philadelphia, to-day, are in a much better condition than they have been for years back, although there is still an opportunity for improvement. During the cold weather it is a work of impossibility to remove all the dirt, as most of it is frozen to the ground, where it must remain until thaved loose. Now that the weather is more favorable, the good work will commence. A large gang of laborers were distributed throughout the city yesterday, in localities where their service THE DEPARTMENT FOR CLEANSING THE

A SMALL POX HOSPITAL.—The Board of

A SMALL POX HOSPITAL.—The Board of Health have not yet succeeded in obtaining what at this time is so much needed, a suitable location for a temporary hospital for small-pox cases. The disease still prevails to a dangerous extent, and the necessity for providing against its further spread is urgent. The Board selected Richmond Hall for the purpose, but were prevented from using it by express prohibition of Councils. As the next best place, they asked for sufficient space for the purpose on the Almshouse grounds. But against this the Board of Guardians emphatically protested, and Councils sustained the protest. The City Solicitor has addressed a communication to City Councils, in which he says: a communication to City Councils, in which he says:

"I feel it incumbent upon me to inform you that it is your duty, under existing laws, to give the Board of Health prompt aid in the establishment of a hospital for contagious diseases, until that authorized by you, by ordinance of November 24th, 1862, shall be erected.

"I have been officially informed by the Board of Health that application has been made you, for the temporary use of one of the halls, the title to which is vested in the city, and that their application has been refused. It is not for me to question the propriety of that refusel, but as I have advised the board that they are without power to appropriate property without consent for such purpose, it is feared that mo provision will be made, which is now necessary. If a bill should be found against the Board of Health (upon the recent presentment of the grand jury) for not providing such a hospital, I incline to the opinion that the fact that they applied to Councils for the use of property under their control would be a complete answer in law and to the community."

SUICIDE OF A DESERTER.—Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, a soldier named Ludwick Olive, alias Henry Lenders, committed suicide at the cigar store of Peter Burr, No. 341 North Fifth street. During the morning the deceased had been to Myers' liquor store, at Third and Buttonwood streets, and was offered a drink, but refused. He then remarked that he had bought a pistol and intended shooting himself. He had been in the habit of visiting Mr. Burr's store, and at the time mentioned he entered the premises. He spoke to another soldier who was there and passed immediately into the back room. But a few seconds elapsed before the report of a pistol was heard, and when the inmates of the house went into the room, Olive was found upon the floor in a dying condition. He lived but a few minutes, having shot himself through the head. The weapon used was a single barreled pistol, and had been placed so close to his body that his shirt was burned by the powder. The deceased was a native of Bremen, but had lived in New York. He belonged to Segebarth's Artillery Regiment, but had deserted, and the supposition that the officers were after him probably led to the commission of the act of self-destruction.

THE CORDING OF WOOD.—An ordinance s pending in Councils to regulate the cording of good on the public landings and wharves of the tity. The wharves belonging to the city, at Catha-ine, Almond, Poplar, and Madden streets, on the Delaware, and at Walnut and Pine streets, on the Delaware, and at Walnut and Pine streets, on the Schuylkill river, are thereby appropriated for the storage of cord wood. The ordinance also provides for the election of Chief Corder of Wood, at a salary of \$800 per annum, and six assistants, whose salary is \$500 each. The corders are required to see that each cord of wc od shal' be eight feet in length, four feet in breadth, and four feet in height, containing 128 feet, solid measure. All violations of this rule subject the wood fraudulently measured to seizure for the benefit of the Guardians of the Poor. HOSPITAL STORES, &C. FOR THE 119TH of the Finance Committee of the 119th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Grey Reserves), Col. Ellmaker, consisting of Thomas Allman, C. J. Field, Thomas Marsh, and H. S. Field, started on Thursday evening to the camp of the regiment with a full car load of hospital stores, and other useful articles, contributed by the friends and relatives of the men. The committee with their friends were conveyed to the dépôt in the ambulances of the Philadelphia Hose and Steam Engine, and President Felton, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, very kindly vlaced a car free of charge at the discrete fraishment of the Philadelphia.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.—Last evening the friends of the old National Guard presented a very handsome sword to Col. Peter Lyle, as a tribute of the esteem entertained for him Lyie, as a tribute of the esteem entertained for him as a patriot and a soldier.

The scene took place at the St. Louis Hotel. Col. Ruff, of the U. S. A., presented the weapon, in a neat, eloquent, and patriotic speech. Col. Lyle, now acting brigadier general, received it in a very felicitous manner. The gay and festive scene was participated in by the company, at which speeches were made by Col. Ruff. E. W. C. Green, T. M. Coleman, and others. Patriotic songs were also sung, and at

and others. Patriotic songs were also sung, and a an early hour the happy party separated, wel pleased with the events of the evening. SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire shortly

ANOTHER SLIGHT FIRE.—Between eight ANOTHER SHIGHT FIRE.—Between eight and nine o'clock, last evening, a box of kindling wood in the vinegar establishment of Messrs. Spielman & Co., on Old York road, above Callow-hill street, took fire accidentally and ignited the partition. A person had lighted the gas, and carelessly threw the lighter into the kindling wood. The flames were speedily extinguished. REV. GALUSHA ANDERSON, of St. Louis, Mo., pastor elect of the First Baptist Church of this city, will preach for the people of his new charge to-morrow, both morning and evening. From his excellent reputation as a preacher, and for un-lowed loyalty during the early troubles in St. Louis, he will meet with a cordial reception by the church and congregation to which he has been called. DEFICIENCY BILLS.—The Committee on

Schools of Councils have been engaged for a few days past in examining a large number of bills, the payment of which was not provided for in the last annual appropriation to the Board of School Controllers. An appropriation to pay deficiencies will be asked for, probably on Thursday. FEMALE IMPOSTOR.—We learn from Dr. Harry C. Hart, surgeon in charge of the U. S. A. Hospital on South street, that a woman had been going the rounds among the residents on Pine street yesterday soliciting funds for the support of the said hospital. She is a base impostor. No person is authorized to make such collections. ELECTION OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Miss Kate Winslow has been elected a teacher of the Boys' Grammar School of the Seventh school sec-ion, and Miss Elizabeth Sheran an assistant teacher n the Secondary School of the same section.

WE UNDERSTAND that the cadets from the military academy at West Chester, under the con-trol of Col. Hyatt, will drill on Tuesday evening next at the Academy of Music. This corps is under the West Point regulations, and drilled by West Point officers. A great treat may be anticipated. SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named George Ross, sixty years of age, died suddenly yesterday norning, at the Ridgway House, at the foot of Market atreet. The deceased was a resident of Cape May, N. J.

lot of hams was picked up afloat in the Delaware by the River and Harbor Police. The boat and aargo await an owner at the station house, Front and Noble streets. CITY ITEMS.

OWNER WANTED .- A sail boat containing

PHOTOGRAPHY AS AN ART-The great competition in Photography as a business is rapidly giving the supremacy to genuine artistic merit. A mere mechanically-made picture, in which the laws of art are not observed, is a very unsatisfactory thing to persons of taste; and among the few es-tablishments in this city where sitters can feel assured that they will receive the full justice which true art can only impart is the neatly-fitted up gal-lery of Mr. F. A. O. Knipe, No. 906 Arch street, above Ninth. We have been shown a number of specimens of Mr. Knipe's pictures, of four and eightquarter sizes, in plain and vignette styles, which, for softness of tone, sharpness of outline, and grace

of attitude, we have never seen excelled and rarely malled. LECTURE BY REV. DR. EDDY.—We invite the attention of our readers to the lecture of Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Eddy, pastor of the Tabernacle aptist Church, to be delivered in Concert Hall, on Baptist Church, 10 be weavered in Concert Hall, on Monday evening next, Marca anth, in all of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association. His subject will be, "Old England and New England: Their Attitude towards the Union." Dr. Eddy is me of our most eloquent divines, and the subject which he proposes to treat is admirably adapted to WAR IN EUROPE. A correspondent of

the London Times writes that despatches have been received from the Czar, stating that whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no insurrection. A Cabinet council was held to consider these statements, We have also learned that a similar council is soon to be held in this city, in view of the threatening aspect of the times (not the London Times, but the financial times), to take into consideration the propriety of recommending our citizens generally to buy their coal from W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar, and from nobody else. This expedient will be recommended purely on the grounds of practical economy. FINE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. -We have one word of advice for gentlemen of -We have one word of advice for gentiemen of taste, and that is, that in purchasing their spring clothing they should patronize the popular Clothing establishment of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. These gentle men have deservedly the reputation of making the most elegantly-fitting garments produced in this city. Their stock of ready-made clothing is superb, and gentlemen wishing to have suits made to or-der will find a magnificent stock of cloth goods to DELICIOUS NEW SPRING CONFECTIONS. -Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., the celebrated confectioners, Chestnut street, below Fourth, next door to Adams and Co.'s Express, have now ready their delicious spring confections, among which we observe a number of choice novelties never before of fered in this city. Being the most extensive manufacturers here, their stock is always fresh, and their

prices unusually moderate for the fine quality of

goods they keep and sell. It is the place of all others to buy good, wholesome, palatable confections,

A FINE STOCK of Gentlemen's Furnishing Boods, embracing many novelties, can always be Hotel. FINE QUALITY FOREIGN FRUITS .- The successors to the late C. H. Mattson, desler in fine Family Groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a splendid invoice of Raisins, of the celerated "Crewn" brand, the finest raisins brought to English Walnuts, to which we invite the attention Swords, sashes, belts, epaulets, and fine Military trappings, of every description, can be had in best style at C. Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel.

THE BEST MAKE, and the best-fitting Shirts, made at George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street, under the superintendence of John F. Taggert, WESTERN MELICIANTS having orders for turtains or Curtain Materials, of any description, can fill them at Masonic Hall, 719 Obestout street. EASTERN MARKET CHEESE STAND .he lovers of good Cheese and Butter will be pleased

to learn that W. H. Slocumb, whose stand is in the Eastern Market, has constantly on hand choice Butter and prime old Cheese, selected with care and judgment, and warranted to please the most fastidious taste. WE would direct the attention of our eaders to a remarkable cure effected by Dr. Stevens Electropathic Physician, No. 1418 South Pean Square, as advertised in another column.

THE celebrated Union Carpet Sweeper are for sale at 721 Chestnut street. HAVING made arrangements with Wilnington, Newark, Trenton, Albany, Troy, Pough ceepsie, and all other towns and parties, Dean, 335 Chestnut street, will receive their small corporation otes and checks at par for Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes LACE CURTAINS .-

Jacquard Lace Window Curtains. Embroidered Application Lace Curtains. Tambour Embroidered Lace Curtains. Extra Wide Lace Curtains for Bay Windows. Embroidered White Muslin Curtains. Embroidered Vestibule Lace Curtains Lace Curtains, from \$2 to \$65 a pair. 719 Chestaut street, Masonic Hall, W. H. CARRYL.

NEXT TO THE LAST-A woman with no friends can't be expected to sit down and enjoy a omfortable smoke, for she hasn't got any to back he THE LAST. Buy your Clothing at the fashionable Emporius of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestaut street, where the choicest stock of spring garments in the city i COLDS.

Catarrh Hoarseness Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat caused by Cold or unusual exertion of the voice relieved by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Military Officers and Soldiers should have the Troches, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough; which if neglected may terminate in something

worse. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine Brown's Bronchia l Troches, which are sold everywhere at twenty-five cents per Box. CRIMSON AND GREEN FRENCH MOHAIR LUSH.-Figured Tapestry, Moquette. Brocatelle, Silk Terry. Satin-de-laine, Worsted Damask. Imperial Worsted Terry. Colored Pekin Cloths, in variety Printed Worsted Lastings.
Plain and Striped Union Reps.

Gilt Cornices, Gilt Bands.

Cords, Gimps, Fringes. Curtain and Picture Tassels, On sale, Masonic Hall, 719 Chestnut street. THE INDIANOLA.—The latest story about ne Indianola is that Commodore Farragut has taken vice. If newspaper reports and official despatches burned, sunk, blown up, raised, refitted, and recapsome sagacious doubters express a disbelief that there is no doubt, at least, that there are impregna-

ble iron-clad vests made, and that they are to be procured at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockabove Sixth. WINDOW SHADES. Buff Holland Window Shades. Brown Fresco and Gilt-Bordered Shades. Rich Gothic Hall Shades. Green Gold-Bordered Shades. Italian Transparent Window Shades. Fine Landscape Window Shades. White Holland Window Shades. Pearl and Gilt-Bordered Window Shades. Buff, Velvet, and Gilt-Bordered Shades.

Store Shades made to order, any size. Masonic Hall, 719 Chestnut street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1963.

There was more demand for gold to-day, and the price was rather steady at 140 until near the close, when it rose to 142, closing late at 141. The unfavorable tenor of the news from Kentucky and the Mississippi had an effect which was taken advantage of by the "bulls." Old certificates are weath 994, the new 974. Gevernments are a fraction lower. Money shows signs of contraction. The anxiety to secure the five-twenty sixes still continues, and at the office of Mr. Jay Cooke, the Government agent, the conversion to-day un to 4 delect. ment agent, the conversion to-day up to 4 o'clock, amounted to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with applicants for more, and orders from the country still arriving. The good "work goes bravely on," and, at the present rate, extensive absorptions of the legal-tender notes may be expected, which many fear will have the effect of lowering prices, while others assume that they will soon be at a premium. As regards the former assumption, the new issues will take the place immediately of those absorbed, issues will take the place immediately of those absorbed, and as they are not imperatively necessary to subscribe to the loan—good bank notes. drafts, &c., being received—the large amount in circulation will prevent them from being at a premium, unless it be very slight, owing to some temporary demand, the period for conversion being limited to the 1st of July.

The Stock Market was feverish, and a general disposition to realize was developed which best these states. The Stock Market was feverish, and a general disposition to realize was developed, which had the effect of breaking down the prices of the fancies. Sixes, 1851, sold at 165; endorsed seven-thirties at 105; 106% was bid for the blank; State fives declined 1 per cent.; city sixes, new, declined 2; the old 1%; Camden and Amboy 1853s declined ½; 1867s brought 109; Huntingdon and Broad Top 1st mortgages were steady at 103; Elmira sevens sold at 110; Little Scauylkill sevens at the same; Reading sixes all declined; Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages fell off largely; 35 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes; 114 for the tens; 70% for Schuylkill Navigation sixes; 105 was paid for West Branch; the same for Delaware Division bonds.

Reading Railroad shares suffered a decline of two dollars per share; Catawissa declined 1; Minehill %; Camlars per share; Catawissa declined 1; Minehill %; Camden and Amboy %; Long Island %; Pennsylvania was steady at 66; Beaver Meadow at 66%; Camden and Atlantic at 10; the preferred at 17%. Philadelphia and Rrie sold at 37; 11% was big for North. lanue at 10; the preserved at 14%. Finiadelphia and Eric sold at 37; 11% was bid for North Pennsylvania, 38 for Elmira, and 62% for the preferred; 45 for Little Schnylkill. Passenger railways were inactive. Girard College sold at 29; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 34%; the others were a fraction lower.

Morris Canal sold at 64; 185 was bid for the preferred Sfor Lehigh Navigation, the scrip selling at 40. Schuyl-kill Navigation declined %; the preferred %. Big Moun-tain Coal sold down to 3%. Girard Bank sold at 42%;

Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street. uote foreign exchange for the steamer Edinburgh, from New York, as follows New York, as follows:
London,160 days' sight...
Do. 3 days...
Do. 3 days...
Do. 3 days' sight...
Do. 3 days' sight...
Horney, 60 days' sight...
Hamburg, 60 days' sight...
Hamburg, 60 days' sight...
Leipsic, 60 days' sight...
Leipsic, 60 days' sight...
Marstrdam, 60 days' sight...
Market dull...
Market dull...
Mascry T. P. Date... Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bro. have published a large card for the convenience of merchants, bankers, brokers, conveyancers, attorneys, and the public generally, embracing a description of all stamp duties imposed by Congress, 1862, and the amended list of March 3, 1863, The Detector for April 1stis out, with a list of 25 new unterfeits, and much valuable financial matter counterfeits, and much valuable financial matter.

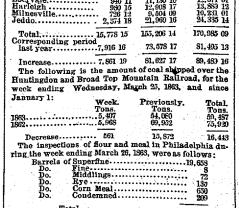
CATAWISSA RAHENOAD COMPANY.—A statement crept
into our columns, a few days ago, respecting certain business arrangements of this company the foures of the
profits of watch were incorrect. It was stated that an theome of \$500,000 would accrue to the company from the several arrangements. But such is not the fact, as it may not reach \$50,000, which were the figures accord-

it may not reach \$60,000, which were the agures accoun-ing to the estimate. The report was clipped from the columns of an evening paper.

The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Hun-tingdon and Broad-Top Mountain Estiroad Company are tingdon and Broad Top Mountain Esilroad Company are due April 1st at the office of the company.

Holders of coupons of the Reading Railroad Company, due 1st of April, are requested to leave them at the office of the company on or before the 1st instant Receipts will be given and checks delivered after the 1st.

The Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3½ Becent overtures so long as they continue to be in armed clear of national tax, payable on and after the lst day of over the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending March 21, 1863: Previous. Tons. Cwt. 29,932 02 14,403 19 8,148 15 23,331 03 19,242 13 4,643 08 11,130 10 12,908 17 9,504 09 21,960 16 Total.
Tons. Cwt.
33,320 04
16,045 05
6,911 17
25,432 04
21,635 15
5,112 16
12,071 01
13,839 12
10,231 01
24,335 14



The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The market opened strong on all description vernment securities.

.....20,727

In Government securities we note a fair number of beatness. Registered 1891 are in demand at 1992 and 1993, and coupon five-twenties at 103, 1817 cm, tone as 3954, and 1814 coupon at 3954.

The bond list is irregular, but slightly less steady that yesterday. Of the Border State bonds, Missouris have received about %; while Tennessees stand at about 181 inside figures of last evening.

The speculative list offers a considerable declineral rearry all descriptions of shares. The strongest on the market, as compared with the latest prices of the market, as compared with the latest prices of the working. preferred...

b Southern b So guar note Leutral sep, v and Pittaburg and Toledo..... 91 ago and Rock Isld. 90

Exchange stands at E5G156, with a light business

There is a fair demand for money at 6 per cent. ; there are not many first-class borrowers.

bonds..... street R.. 43 bonds.....

Weekly Review of the Philad'a. Markets. The Produce markets have been almost at a stand-still since our last weekly report, owing to the great falling off in the price of gold, and for most of the leading artioff in the price of gold, and for most of the leading arri-cles prices at the close are nominal. Bark continue-quiet. Breadstuffs are unsettled, and prices of Four-and Wreat are lower. Corn and Oats are bringing full rates Coal is dull. Iron continues firm, but there is very little doing in the way of sales. Cotton is very dull and lower. Fish and Fruit are without change. Provisions are dull and rather lower. News Stores and Provisions are dull and rather lower. Naval Stores and offerings slight. Seeds are dull and lower. Tallow and Tobacco are dull, and there is very little doing in either.
Wool is very quiet, but prices are without change. In
Dry Goods there is little or nothing doing, and buyer; and sellers are at a stand off.

and sellers are at a stand off.

FLOUR.—The Flour market continues unsettled and dull, with veryl little inquiry either for export of home use, and prices are irregular and lower. Sales comprise only about 5.000 bbls at 55.5756.50 for suparfine; \$6.026.57 for extras, and \$767.50 for family, the latter for good Lancarier county. The sales to the retailers and bakers are moderate, within the same range of prices, and fancy brands at from \$869.90 bb), according to quality. Rye Flour is lower, sales reach about 400 bbls at \$4.757 bbl. Corn Meal is dull; Pannyivania is held at \$4, and Brandywine \$4.60 70 bbl, without sales. ing to quality. Mye Plour is lower, sales reach about 400 bbls at \$4.75 \text{ bbl. Corn Meal is dull; Pennsylvania is held at \$4., and Brandywine \$4.60 \text{ bbl. without sales.}

GRAIN—There is less Wheat coming in, but the definand is limited and prices \$6.70 lower, with sales of 25.000 bushels gord and prime Penn'a red at from 1536 15076, and white at 1756 1506, ecording to quality. Red is scarce and in demand; 1,500 bushels sold at 1056 157, and white at 1756 1506, ecording to quality. Red is scarce and in demand; 1,500 bushels sold at 1056 157, and prime white Corn at \$10.020 \text{ bbushel.} Oats—There is less inquiry, but prices remain unchanged, with sales of 40,000 bushels Western Barley are reported, at 155 (2156 \text{ bbushel.} PROVISIONS—The market is dull and drooping, and the property of the sales of 5,000 bushels Western Barley are reported, at 155 (2156 \text{ bbushel.} PROVISIONS—The market is dull and drooping, and the receipts light, with small sales of Mess Pork at \$14.50 (2156 \text{ bbushel.} PROVISIONS—The market is dull and drooping, and the receipts light, with small sales at \$508 50 \text{ bbushel.} PROVISIONS—The market for Hams, with sales of \$6.000 bushels western and 800 miles at \$6.000 bushels western and \$10.010 bits. Bacon—there is a steady demand for Hams, with sales of \$6.000 bits. Bacon—there is a steady demand for Hams, with sales of \$6.000 bits. Bacon—there is a steady demand for Hams, with sales of \$6.000 bits. Bacon—there is a steady demand for Hams, with sales of \$6.000 bits. Bacon—there is a steady demand for Hams, with sales of \$6.000 bits. Bacon—there is a steady demand for Hams, with sales of \$6.000 bits. Bacon his sales at \$6.000 bits. Bacon his sales of \$6.000 bits. Bacon his sal

at 2%c, and Cantharides at \$1.48, on time.

FEATHERS are selling in a small way at 45@47c ? it for good Western.

FISH—The demand for a Mackerel has fallen off and prices remain without change; sales from store at \$10.00 it.50 for shore is and \$13 for bay do, \$8.00 it.00 feb. 2% for medium, and \$7 for large 38. Prices of Herring and Codfish remain as last quoted, and the market dull.

FRUIT.—A cargo of Palermo Oranges and Lemons was sold on landing at \$3.25@3.50 ? box. Currants are searce. Domestic Fruit/moves off slowly. Among the sales we notice 20,000 fbs unpared Peaches, quarters, at \$4.60 fc, and halves at 9@11c. Green Apples sell at \$5.00 it. FREIGHTS.—There is very little produce offering to Liverpool. We quote Flour at 3s 3d, Grain at \$9.00 fd, and heavy goods at 25@30s. To London the rates are about the same. A neutral bark was taken to the continent at \$5.3d, and one to Glasgow at \$6 for 0it. West Indian freights are quiet. A vessel was taken to the continent at 50 for Sugar. Coastwise rates are unchanged.

GINSENG.—There is very little here; small sales of crude at 90c ach.

GUANO is in rather better request with sales of Peruvian at \$90, and Pacific Ocean at \$55 ft ton.

HAY is selling at \$2.60 fc. 100 its for Timothy.

HIBES are very quiet, with sales of Carcaca at 2c on time.

HEMP.—There is but little or no stock here to operate HIDES are very quiet, with sales of Caracas at 20c on time.

HEMP.—There is but little or no stock here to operate in, and there is nothing doing in the way of sales.

HOPS are quiet, but the sales are only in a small way at 27,020c for first sort Eastern and Western.

LUMBER is in better demand as the season for building has already commenced. Among the sales are yellow pine Boards at \$12,020 and white pine at \$21,023 but. Laths sell at \$1,55,00 by the cargo, and white oak Bornel Staves at \$3,500 and white pine at \$21,023 but. Holds Sig.—There is a firm feeling in the market; the receipts are light, and the stock in first hands nearly exhausted. Sales of clared Cubas at 10c, knd Muscovado at 460-\$6c, four months, and 1,00 bbls new Orleans at 460-\$6c, cash and four months, the latter mostly sold by auction.

NAVAL STORES are less active. Rosin is quoted lower; sales of common at \$2607, and No. 1 at \$30032; North Carolina Pitch is worth \$18, and Tar \$1000H for North country; Spirits of Turpentine is lower, and sells in a small way at \$3.25 cash.

OHLS.—There is less activity in Linseed Oil, and prices are unscitled; small sales at \$1.750H S0 cash. Prices of Fish Oils are firm, and there is a steady store demand. In Petroleum there is a less business doing; sales of Crude at 1920c, and Refined on board at 320035, and free at \$7.05 cc. There is very little here. Soft is worth \$5.50 per ton.

\$5.50 per ton.
RICE.—The stock is extremely light, and is held firmly at 78.68% or b.
SAIT is firm, but there have been no further arrivals SALT is firm, but there have been no further arrivals or sales.

SEEDS.—The demand for Cloverseed has fallen of, the season being over, and prices have declined; sales of 600 bus at 35.5066 56 lbs. Timothy is nominal at 520.

2.30. Flaxreed has declined to \$3.7561.25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bu, with small receipts, and sales mostly for sowing.

SPIRITS are dull, with a limited demand for foreign.

N. E. Rum is held at 63670c. Whisky—There is more inquiry; sales of 1,000 bbls at 4861.9c, and drudge 47c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at 100 bbls at 4861.9c, and drudge 47c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at 100 bbls at 4861.9c, and drudge 47c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Cuba and New Orleans, including 100 hhds New Orleans by auction at 10%611.2c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h. cash.

TALLOW is ratherdull, with sales at 126121.4c for city-rendered, and 11611.2c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h. cash.

TOBACO.—There is very little doing, but the receipts are increasing, with sales of 40 cases Penn Leaf by 2uction at 17461915.2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h.

WOOL.—There is very little doing, but the receipts are increasing, with sales of 40 cases Penn Leaf by 2uction at 17461915.2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h.

WOOL.—There is very little doing, but the receipts are increasing with sales of 50.000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h.

ToBACO.—There is very little demand, but prices are without any material change, with sales of 75,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, ranging at from \$5\$ to 100c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h.

20.150 bbls.

Flour.

20.150 bbls.

South and the past week:

Flour.

20.150 bbls.

South and So

New York Markets of Yesterday.

ASHES.—Pots are dull and lower; sales of 25 bbls at \$7.57%; Pearls continue nominal.

BREADSTYFFS—The market for State and Western Flour is rather more active, and prices are about 10c higher.

The sales are \$.000 bbls at \$5.1506, 25 for superfine State; \$6.2506, 50 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$6.3006, 53 for exerta do., including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$6.507.16, and trade brands do at \$7.2008, 50.

Southern Flour is 10c better, with more inquiry; sales 600 bbls at \$7.2507, 40 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.5009.50 for extra do.

Cauadian Flour is firmer, and the market is about 10c higher, with a better demand; sales 600 bbls at \$3.402 Rye is inactive at \$3.75@5.25.

Rye is inactive at \$3.75@5.25.

Corn Meal is very quiet, and quotations are merely nominal: we quote Jersey at \$4.10@4.20, Brandywine \$4.20, prancheons \$22.50.

Wheat is a shade firmer, but the market quiet, and where is not enough doing to establish quotations. The nominal rates are \$1.34@1.37 for damaged spring; \$1.56@\$4.20 for Milwaukee Club. \$3.16@1.63 for amber lowa: \$1.62@1.63 for winter red Western; \$1.70@1.73 for amber Milchigan. Rye is quoted at \$1@1.66 for Jersey, affort and de-Rye is quoten at \$109.100 by total, it is also 5,300 livered.

Barley is firmer, with very little offering; sales 5,300 bushels Fartern on private terms.
Oats are quiet and steady at 800824c for Jersey, and \$700 to Landak, Western, and Sinte.
Corn is one cent better, with a moderate demand; sales 35.070 bushels at \$50085c for sound Western mixed, and \$700 bushels at \$50085c for sound Western mixed,

and story for unsound.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET, March 26.—At market 55 Cattle, 30 Beeves, and 54 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows. and one, two, and three-year old. Market Beef.—Extra (including nothing but the best large fit stall-fed Oxen) \$3\cdot 69: first quality (including nothing but the best large fit stall-fed Oxen) 7\cdot 69: first quality (specially including the best grass-fed Oxen) 7\cdot 69: fort quality (including the best grass-fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best grass-fed Oxen, the 7\cdot 7\cdot 7\cdot ; third quality \$5\cdot 60: ordinary.

5\text{Tores-Working Oxen at \$-\text{@-; Cows and Calves at \$3\cdot 60: 12.} Three years old, \$2\cdot 60: 12.

Lends --\text{@-} \$0.60\text{@-} 00: Three years old, \$2\cdot 60: 12.

Lends --\text{@-} \$0.60\text{@-} 00: Three years old, \$2\cdot 60: 12.

Lends --\text{@-} \$0.60\text{@-} 00: Three years old, \$2\cdot 60: 12.

Lends --\text{@-} \$0.60\text{@-} 00: 13.

Hurs --\text{@-} \$0.60\te Laubs———
HIDES 3% (200 B) th: Tallow S@8%c; Pelts 3.5. @4.
CALTSRINS—C? th.
VEAL CALVES \$8@10.
BENAMES—There was an advance again this week upon Cattle and Sheep, with quick sales. Beef sold at 50 cms T 100 to higher. Sheep sold as high as 9 and 9%c 7 h. and one lot of 61; all Lambs, weight 95 ths, sold as high as 10c 7 th, or \$0\forall 7 head.