TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1863.

The Campaign in Connecticut. gallant fight, and as the day of the election | tion. When our grand-children find themapproaches the interest of the battle increases. In no State have the issues been more closely drawn between loyalty and disloyalty. The leader of the sympathizers is Colonel THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, a man of high personal character, a gallant soldier in the war with Mexico, and earnestly attached to the South. He has been carnestly and honestly opposed to the war, and has avoided no opportunity to denounce all who are concerned in its management. He is supported by such men as Isaac Toucey, who did more than any other Northern man, with the excep-

tion of James Buchanan, to force us into our present unhappy and dismal condition. He has avowed the same atrocious principles that we hear from FERNANDO WOOD and WILLIAM B. REED, and he makes this avowal his platform. The Secession orators of New York and the adjoining States have gone into the State, while the wealthy sympathizers of that city are sending fabufous sums to influence the minds of the people. Money, persuasion, intrigue, falsehood, intimidation, are all used for the purpose of persuading the people of that gallant State to desert the true cause. It is only due to our friends to say that they are meeting the enemy with splendid and unflinching bravery. They are well

organized. They have a just cause. They have the assistance of some of the ablest men in New Englandthey have the gallant refugees from the South, brave men from the field, and leading statesmen from all parts of the country. fending the principles of true Democracy. HAMILTON, of Texas, tells the story of the gallant Union men in the beautiful valley of the Rio Grande, now being crushed with the heel of the Rebellion. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, is confronting treason as eloquently as he confronted it in the House of Representatives. Pennsylvania is doing her share. The Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY has been there for nearly two weeks, and has already traversed the greater part of the State, Mr. KELLEY is so earnest, so enthusiastic, so true to the great principles that underlie this fight, that he cannot fail to command the respect, and move the consciences of men. In addition to this, Mr. Kelley possesses great powers as a public speaker. He made a high reputation as a member of Congress, and is known as one of its ablest members. We know of few men who have the faculty of controlling public assemblies to such a great degree. He has great natural gifts, and he is using them in the cause of truth, liberty, and loyalty.

Judge Kelley has gone to Connecticut as a Republican; Mr. DOUGHERTY is going as a Democrat. He leaves this evening, and will remain until the campaign is over. DANIEL DOUGHERTY is a representative man. Among the young members of the bar he has already achieved a high place in the old troops that have been withdrawn have been his profession as an eloquent, sincere, and partially supplied with new levies. The rebels are accomplished gentleman. To-day one of the most popular men in Philadelphia, he has attained that distinction by disdaining to use the means that the public men of our later days too frequently employ for their advancement. Politics to him has been a matter of conscience. He supported the Democratic party in the days cient military force would be sent to put them down, of its purity—he was among the first to rebel when it became an ally of treason and fraud. He never asked a favor from it; he has never asked a favor from the men with whom he has been lately acting. When the nomination for a position of honor and trust and profit was tendered to him, with the certainty of being elected, he declined the offer, preferring his own honorable profession to any advancement party could give. Independent in his political action, never courting the convention or the caucus, and abstaining from any active interference with minor canvasses, he has given to the cause of the Union all his eloquence and rence with minor canvasses, he has given heavy fire upon her, that her commander hailed to say that he surrendered. Upon this, the Wissahickon ceased firing; but the captain of the Georgian to the cause of the Union all his eloquence. and power. In Connecticut such a man will do a great deal of good. We commend him to our friends in the State to which he is going, and ask for him the welcome that is due to his cloquence, his loyalty, and his

high moral worth. A Union Railroad Depot.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that no effort has been made by the different railway companies diverging from Philadelphia to unite their accommodations, and form one general union dépôt. It would be difficult to imagine anything more inconvenient than the system that now exists. Each company seems to have selected the most inconvenient location that could be imagined, and as far distant from another dépôt as it was possible to be. Thus, a traveller from New York finds himself at his journey's end when he reaches Kensington or Walnut-street wharf. If his progress is to the West, he must be jaunted over to West Philadelphia; if he desires the glories of Washington, he must be rumbled to the extreme southwestern limit of the | ment I also make the correction. habitable city. If any necessity existed for this inconvenient system, it might be overlooked; but there is none that we have ever observed. Indeed, the necessity seems to demand a change. The dépôts on Broad street have done more to retard the growth of that beautiful avenue than any other cause; while one of the most thrifty, enterprising, and progressive sections of the city is rendered unsightly and disagreeable by the line of the Reading Railroad. The same may be said of the Baltimore Road, and of the New York dépôt at Trenton. All of these stations are in the centre of new and flourishing communities, and until we are more familiar with steam and locomotives they must always have an unpleasant and injurious effect upon the neighborhoods around them.

What is to be done? We must have railroads, we must have dépôts, and because a locomotive screams in the night or a mother's heart beats high for the tumbling boy as he plays over the sleepers, or an ocnot to have them abolished. All these matters are questions of taste and care, and may be met. The inconvenience of the whole arrangement is what concerns us more especially. We desire to see the railways that touch Philadelphia converge at a given point, some point on the Schuylkill beyoud the present limit of dense population, so that the traveller from the East may cross a small platform and be hurried away to the West or the South. We are loss of Col. Gregs is severely, felt in the 5th, where glad that the subject is attracting atten
He had engaged the entire affections of officers and the loss of the severe time requirement. tion, and that a bill has been presented to the Taggieletuse and the same time nominated by the Taggieletuse and the President as brigadier general, and we are the Legislature authorizing the construction happy to state that his nomination has been apof a connecting railway and the erection of a proved by the Senate. The choice of our chief general depôt. As we understand the bill, imagistrate could not have fallen on a more worthy it proposes to lay a single or double track officer, or one who has more at heart the welfare of (by all means let it be a double track); com- also vacant, owing to the dismissal of the officer latemencing at some point of the Trenton Railroad near the borough of Frankford, from
thence running to the Schuylkill, above the
Park, and making a junction with the Pennsylvania, Baltimore, and Reading daunted bravery on the field of strife, and his magroads. In order to avoid the streets of nanimous conduct to all officers and men under him, has won for himself an imperishable fame, and se-West Philadelphia, and the high banks of cured their esteem and love. And they look forward the opposite Schuylkill, the streets are to be with joyful hearts, to receive tidings of his appointtunnelled. It is thought that at least eight railroads will meet at this dépôt, and make it the centre of their business. The effect tion the earnest desire of all, both officers and enwould be to benefit West Philadelphia, give listed men of the regiment, that a valuable officer, an impetus to the westward progress of our the subject of the above well-earned encomiums, city, and compel the erection of two or three (Major: P. Keenan,) be appointed as their next more bridges across the river, in order to ty-third, Twenty-first, and Twentieth wards. gathering up the Reading, the Germantown and Norristown, and the North Pennsylthe river, and thus form the junction. and hope for the best. I am, sir, with great respect, It would be necessary to make another con- your humble servant,

necting link with the Baltimore above Gray's Ferry. We do not know where it is pro posed to make the grand dépôt, but it should be as near as possible to one of the three great avenues-Prime street. Market street, or Girard Avenue. Market street perhaps would be the most central and convenient. It is now the centre of trade, and Our friends in Connecticut are making a | will probably remain so for another generaselves storing flour on Green street, or selling dry goods on Columbia avenue, they may change their dépôt to suit themselves. Our duty is with the present, and the present imperatively demands a reform like that contemplated in the bill before the Legislature.

The And son Cavalry.

We are informed that its the remnant of the original Anderson troop or company that has been mustered out of service, and not the regiment, as one would sufer from the announcement in our telegraphic atclligence this morning. A number of the members of this company have been commissioned in the regiment, and but twentyone enlisted men were left. These alone have been honorably discharged from ser-

IT IS WITH THE sincerest regret that we notice the death of Lieutenant Commander A. BOYD CUMMINGS. United States Navy. who was mortally wounded while in command of the steam-sloop Richmond, in the recent attack on Port Hudson, and died at New Orleans on the 17th instant. Lieutenant Commander Cummings was a Philadelphian, a son of Thomas Cummings, Esq., of this city, and his early death brings grief to a large circle of true friends, who knew his unusual worth, and had opportunities for appreciating his rare and modest virtues in social life. As an officer he was esteemed in a high degree by his fellows in the service, and, only thirty-two voors profession. His name is another to be added to the honorable roll of Pennsylvania martyrs for the cause of the Union.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, March 30, 1863.

The Rebel Incursions in the Shenandoah Valley. The Shenandoah valley, from Front Royal to Ber-yville, having never yet been fully drained of its gricultural supplies, like the other portions, may ecount for the reported presence in that section of General Firz Hugh Lee, who was said to be re ently lurking about Front Royal, with his scouts and pickets ranging down the BullaRun Mountains. They recently burned the temporary bridge with which our forces had replaced the Stone bridge over Bull Run, destroyed during the first campaign. There is no doubt that the rebel agents are collecting grain and other supplies in Loudoun and Fau-

The Rebel Army of the Rappahannock. Deserters who have recently arrived speak of the general good health of the troops comprising the Army of the Rappahannock, notwithstanding the parseness and scarcity of their food. The informaion of these deserters is limited, owing to the extreme caution of the commanding officers in preventing one brigade from communicating with another, as to their relative strength, position, etc. Their impression is, however, that the army has not been largely diminished, and that the places of along the line of the Rappahannock, particularly toward Port Royal,

An Indian Opinion of the Strength of the Government. In the interview to-day with the Ute chiefs, whose tribe occupy a portion of Colorado Territory, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs informed them that if they created a disturbance with the whites a suffiwhether the Government had the power to do so. These Indians, though of roving habits, claim the ownership of large tracts of lands.

The Destruction of the Georgianna, Admiral Duront, in a despatch to the Navy Department, dated the 21st of March, attaches much importance to the destruction of the large iron Eng lish steamer Georgianna, which, he says, was brought over by a retired British officer, and intended for the on the night of the 18th, she attempted to run into. Charleston through Maffit's Channel. The alarm had been given by a vacht attached to the Wahash. which fired into her, and the steamship Wisss hickon, soon after perceiving her, opened such a gianna, taking advantage thereof, pointed his vessel toward the shore, which was quite near, and succeeded in running her aground; and all on board escaped on the land side. The rebels had brought their guns to the beach. Capt. Davis, being of the opinion that the vessel could not be saved, determined to destroy her, which he did by setting her

Major General Hooker. Major General Hooker was in this city on business to day, and returned to his headquarters to-The paymasters for troops in North and South Carolina have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to repair to their respective stations with money for our soldiers in those States. All of our troops will soon be paid to the 1st of March, eighty

millions of dollars being required for that purpose. Letters of Marque and Reprisal. A misapprehension exists as to the issue of letters of marque and reprisal. The Navy Department has nothing to do with the subject, which belongs t the State Department. Personal.

Mr. SAMUEL WAGNER, of York, Pennsylvania, has entered upon his duties as the financial clerk of the United States Senate, holding his position under Mr. John W. Forner, the Secretary of the Senate. The telegraph misprinted Mr. WAGNER's name on Saturday, and in making this announce

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Everything Quiet-Position of the Rebel

Army-Deserters from the Enemy Constantly Coming in-Destitution and Suffering Among the Southern Troops-Splendid Condition of Our Army of the HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 29, 1863.—Everything remains quiet over the river The enemy's camps are visible for several miles but their troops display themselves very little. The main body of their army lies back about fifteen miles from Fredericksburg, though a large force has recently been sent down near Port Royal. Deserters are coming in by scores. Yesterday a lieutenant and three sergeants, all from one com-

pany, came into our lines, and hundreds of others

would come but for the difficulties in crossing th Rappahannock. The desertors report great suffering in the rebel army, and much disaffection among the troops. Half a pint of flour and a quarter of a pound of meat constitute their daily rations. To-day we have had a sharp wind, which has done much towards drying up the mud caused by the rain of yesterday. It has been ascertained here that the chief mate of the pirate Alabama is a native of Stonington, Concasional passer-by is suddenly slain, we are necticut, who was for some years connected with a

Boston newspaper office.
THE EIGHTH CAVALRY. CAMP EIGHTH PENNA. CAVALRY, March 29.
To the Editor of The Press: Sin: No cavalry regiment in the Army of the Po-tomac can boast of better discipline than this, thanks to the untiring zeal and energy of its late commandto the untiring zeal and energy of its late command-er, Col. D. McM. Gregg. In consequence of the death of Gen. Bayard, Col. Gregg was detached from the regiment, to take command of the Left Grand Cavalry Division, previously commanded by

the above mentioned General, who was killed by a shell in the engagement at Fredericksburg. The it proposes to lay a single or double track officer; of one who has more at heart colonel is his country. The position of lieutenant colonel is Commonwealth will treat with favorable con

The health of the men in the 8th is excellent, and, accommodate the transient trade and travel.

We are not particularly anxious that this

The health of efficient commissary and quarter masters are not particularly anxious that this bill should be passed, but the interests of the bers some five hundred and fifty. The regiment is city demand some action of the kind, and there is no reason why it should not be drawn, on coming into service, being entirely worn adopted. We do not know that any suggestions can be made to improve it. A road with, and pack mules, for transportation of sup. passing from Frankford through the Twen- | plies, furnished linstead. Appearances tend to the beginning of an active campaign. The men are all in good heart, and await anxiously the sound of the bugle, calling forth the hardy sons of the North, and Norristown, and the North Pennsyl-vania, crossing the river between the Girard avenue and Columbia bridges, would strike who dare attempt the overthrow of the "American the Pennsylvania Central at a point near lead to the destruction of our enemies, we fight on the peremptorily sold by catalogue, ca four months' lead to the destruction of our enemies, we fight on the peremptorily sold by catalogue, ca four months' lead to the destruction of our enemies, we fight on the peremptorily sold by catalogue, ca four months' lead to the destruction of our enemies, we fight on the peremptorily sold by catalogue, ca four months' lead to the destruction of our enemies, we fight on the peremptorily sold by catalogue, ca four months' lead to the destruction of our enemies, we fight on the peremptorily sold by catalogue, ca four months' lead to the destruction of our enemies, we fight on the peremptorily sold by catalogue, can be considered in the peremptorily s

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA

Reported Fire in Richmond - Rebels Rs constructing their James River Defences -Movements of our Generals, &c. NEW YORK, March 30 .- A Fortress Monroe letter, of the 25th inst., reports the safe arrival of the iron-clad Keckuk at Port Royal. It also states that an extensive fire occurred of Richmond two weeks since, destroying nearly 100,-000 hushels of corn. James river was being strongly fortified by the

Fort Powhatan is being casemated with railroad The rebels were in force between the Blackwater and Richmond. They numbered nearly 30,000 troops. All was quiet at Suffolk. Gen. Keyes, commanding at Yorktown, has gone to Washington to testify before the Committee on he Conduct of the War

Gen. Dix has fifteen days of absence; and will proeed to New York on the return of General Keyes. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. Humphrey Marshall's Fuvasion of Ken

tucky-Rebels Seizing Cattle-The Nash-ville Railroad Safe. LOUISVILLE, March 39.—Passengers from Win-chester report that Humphrey Marshall, with a hea-The rebels are driving the stock from all the places they temporarily occupy towards that town.
Many of the citizens of Mount Sterling are coming owards Lexington. 'All was quiet along the Nashville Railroad.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The Attack upon the Defences of Charles-ton—Departure of Iron-clads for the Scene of Action—Arrival of Another Torpedo Trap.
NEW YORK, March 30.—A letter from Hilton Head, dated the 25th inst., says: "This morning, all the Monitors, six in number, left this point, together with several wooden gunboats, and half s "The Ericsson has just arrived here with a floating nondescript in tow. She is called 'The Devil,' and her purpose is understood to be to clear the

channels of torpedoes and other obstructions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Arrival of the Steamer McClellan from New Orleans with Specie and Malls—News from

Hudson Shelled a Second Time Troops Landed Opposite Port Hudson, &c. NEW YORK-Midnight.-The steamer McClellar as arrived up. She sailed from New Orleans on he 23d inst., and brings the mails, together with Gen. Banks' official despatches, and \$63,258 in specie. Cols. Butler, Morton, and a few other officers are among the passengers. She also brings files of New Orleans papers, of recent dates, which contain few additional items to those furnished by the teamer New Brunswick, which arrived this mor A bottle containing a despatch from Admiral Far-

ragut's secretary, dated "Above Port Hudson March 15th," had been picked up, stating "All's well. We lost one marine killed, and two of the rew wounded. The Albatross lost two killed." The Monongahela, with Gen. Banks and his staff and Capt. Alden on board, took a position below Port Hudson, on the 19th, and fired quite a number of her 200-pound shells plump into the rebel bat A captain and some thirty rebels have been capt nred. The captain reports that Admiral Eagragut ay five miles above Port Hudson all day on Sun lay, and that the Hartford received no damage. Subsequently, Admiral Farragut went up the river.
A detachment of the land forces had been up to a

oint directly opposite Port Hudson. The blockade of Galveston was still rigidly enorced. The Harriet Lane was still in the harbor and the report of her having been iron-cased is a mere supposition.
A successful cavalry expedition, under Captain Perkins, had been made from Brashear City, a considerable distance into the rebel lines. Captain Perkins engaged a rebel force, and had a brilliant fight with them, charging them with the sabre and chasing them for a distance of eight miles. Ten of the rebels were killed, twenty wounded, and fourteen horses, with their equipm ents, captured. There wa no loss sustained on our side. Captain P. had his horse shot under him while he was capturing a rebe lieutenant.

Several schooners had arrived at New Orleans from across the lake with a large amount of cotton and a number of passengers. The latter were obliged to leave their former residence to get something to eat, and relate tales of great destitution and suffering among the rebels. They say that the mer ciless conscription of the Southern rulers, which has been strictly enforced, has inaugurated a reign of

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Advence of the French on Puchla-The Mexicans prepared for a Desperate Resistance. SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Advices from the City f Mexico to the 10th instant have been received. The French army, having a supply of provisions or three months, had advanced within eight miles

of Puebla. Skirmishing had taken place, and the Mexicans were expecting an attack in a few days. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC. Arrival of Treasure-A Treasonable Conspiracy Discovered. SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Arrived ship Rangoom from New York, and steamer Brother Jonathan from the Northern Coast, bringing \$60,000 in There has been considerable excitement here for the past three days, in consequence of rumors prevailing that a body of two hundred Secessio had secretly organized in Napa county, and were about to make a night attack on the Benecia military station and Mare Island navy yard, for the purpose of capturing the arms and magazines, leavng the State entirely unprotected in the event of The rumors were so far credited by the Government officials that the steamer Saginaw was ordered to Mare Island, and the garrison at Benecia

were kept under arms night and day. But nothing transpired to confirm the rumors. It is understood however, that the officials have information which The Contrabands at Cairo put to Work. CAIRO, March 30.-By an order from General Hurlbut, all the negro camps in Cairo and at Columbus are to be broken up, and all colored persons no in the actual service will be sent to Island No. 10 and Adjutant General Thomas reviewed the troops at

The U.S. Christian Commission. OINGINNATI, March 30.—An enthusiastic meeting in behalf of the United States Christian Commission for the army and navy was held here to night. Rev. L. M. R. Thompson, D. D., Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. A. F. Thompson, and General Burnside, made stirring addresses. The latter fully endorsed the Commission in its labor of love for the soldier and sailor, and the audience testified its appreciation of the work by liberal contributions. Intercepted Presents for the Jeff Davis Family.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—A carpet bag was seized by a provost marshal's officer to-day while on its way to Richmond. It was found to contain packages addressed to various distinguished individuals in the South from Baltimore Secessionists. Amongst other things, it contained a splendid pair of boots for Jeff Davis, and two fine linen night-gowns, elaborately embroidered—a present for Mrs. Jeff Davis, from some of our feminine rebels. Reaction in Indiana. Cincinnati, March 30.—The Gazette's special In-dianapolis despatch says that there has been a great reaction in public sentiment there since the adjourn-

reaction in purious sentiment there since the adjourn-ment of the Legislature. No doubt is now enter-tained that the conscription act will be promptly enforced. At no time since the commencement of the rebellion have the Union men felt more enouraged than at the present time. Funeral of Captain Jonathan Taylor. BUTHLETEN, Pa., March 30.—The body of Capt. Jonathan Taylor, of Company C, 129th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, was received here today by a large concourse of citizens, and conveyed to the residence of his parents. Along the route of the procession every token of respect was shown to the memory of the gallant young officer, who has lost his life in the glorious service of the Union.

* Obituary. NEW YORK, March 30.—Geo. L. Duyckinck, the well-known author, died to day.

Nathaniel Fillmore, father of the Ex-President, died at East Aurora, Eric county, last Saturday. Arrival of the Steamer McClellan. NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamer McClellan as been signalled below.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 30, 1863. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at seven o'clock by the

Speaker.
The following bills were passed:
An act relative to the Belmont avenue and plank road.
An act to incorporate the Colorado Gold and Silver
Mining Company.
A supplement to the Pacific and American Company.
A supplement to the Saucon Iron Company.
An act to extend the charter of the Harrisburg Bank.
Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at half past seven o'clock by Speaker CESSNA. On motion of Mr. PERSHING, a supplement to the act to provide means for the payment of interest on the State deut was considered and passed finally.

Mr. HOPK INS, o' Philadelphia, moved that the rules he suppended, and the House proceed to the consideration of a supplement to the act incorporating the Lombard and South-streets Railway. This was agreed to, and, after discussion, the bill passed finally.

A number of petitions and remonstrances of the usual character, and of no public interest, were presented. Among them was the following:

Mr. COTHRAN, one from seventy-three members of the Corn Exchange, in favor of the law limiting charges for freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Reported as Committed. Reported as Committed. An act requiring the paying of College avenue. This bill was recommitted.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Little Schuyl-Mr. CHAMPNEYS, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Reading and Columbia Harlroad.

Mr. THOMPSON, an act to incorporate the Catholic Home for friendless children.

Mr. COCHRAN, an act to incorporate the American Association for the promistion of social science.

Mr. HOPKINS. of Philadelphia, an act relative to the supervisors of highways in Philadelphia.

Mr. ECCFIELD, an act relative to Seventeenth street.

Also, an act to provide for two additional assessors in the Twentieth ward

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, an act to punish the professional legislative borers who infest Harisburg.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SLICES,

ke, se.—The early attention of purchasers is re-quested to the large assortment of boots and shoes ("including a line partially damaged"); also, tata, caps, satchels, valies, se., se., embracing about 900 packages of first-class city and Eastern manufacture,

John B. Myers & Co., auctioneem, Nos. 232 and 234

KEYSTONE. | Market street.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. Particulars of Admiral Farrague's Perilous Passage of the Rebel Butterfes at Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, and Vickeburg.

United States Flac-ship Hamfford, BELOW VICKSBURG, 19th March, 1863. Seven vessels of the fleet having been dry prepared to attack the batteries at Port Hudson-viz: he Earn'ord, Richmond, Mississippi, Monongshela, Genesre, Kinco, and Albatross-all moved into osition on Saturday morning. Six mortar versels opered in the afternoon, while General Banks, with his force, was to make a simultaneous attack on the land side. At 10:30 on Saturday night we were all moving up in line of battle to the batteries; nade fast to her port side. At 11.25 the rebel batbroadsides. At 11.35 the Hartford got aground. At 11.46 afloat again, going ahead, with very heavy firing on both sides. At 12 o'clock, midnight, very heavy guns from the chore, answered by quick-broadsides from us at intervals. At 12,15 our ship was struck frequently and heavily, we paying back with shrapnel and grape. At 12.30 passed the bat-

teries—cheer ship.
The Hartford and her little consort, the Albatross, are the only vessels which succeeded in passing Port Hudsons. Very heavy firing continueds elow for more than an hour, and a large fire was seen from a burning ship. It was supposed to be the Mississippi. We know that there has been some disaster to ships and officers, or they would be-with us; but what it amounts to we can only cor-We fear we have lost many valued friends. nd the Government come of her most valuat On Sunday, the 15th, Admiral Farragut, with the Albaiross, pushed on up the river, and on Morday norning anchored off the mouth of Red river up

which ten rebel steamers, rams, gunboats, and transports, had retreated the day before for safety, into shoal waters, where we could not pursue them. We left Red river early on Tuesday morning, and anchored off the city of Natchez for the night, communicating with the Meryon. On Wednesday the Hartford and Albatross continuing up the river, ored for the night eight miles below Grand Gulf.
BATTLE OF GEAND GULF. Thursday, 19th March, the Hartford and Albaross. were under way at daylight. At 6.35, rebel batteries. opened upon both vessels, and we returned with broadsides. At 6.40, heavy and rapid firing onboth sides. At 6.45, shot and shell flying briskly into. and over us. At 7 o'clock, firing slackens, lifeshot still passing over us. At a train, passed clear of all.

The Handson would frequently. Our losses were two killed, seamen; six morelled, seamen, all slightly. The Hartford and her little consort, the Albaros

anchored below Vicksburg on the afternoon of Thursday, 19th March—"ALL WELL". Success of the Sunflower Expedition, CINCINNATI, March 30 .- Despatches from Memphis say that it is known for certain that the Sunower expedition arrived safely at its destination and that a large force, under General She nded above Haines' Bluff. _ Pennsylvania Railroad Stock.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The city of Philadelphia owns nearly five millions of the stock of the Fennsylvania Ralroad Company. Notwithstanding that this stock is pledged for the payment of city loans, there is now a proposition before Councils to divert the dividends to the steamship project. Some time since the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company endeavored to get a portion of this stock to help their road. S long as the city has any stock in this company, thee will be schemes by ourside parties to get the conrol of it. As money is now abundant, and the spek of this company selling at a high premium, would it not be wiser for the city to sell out its interest in this stock, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of the city loans, making a handsome profit on the operation, and thus be rid of outside speculitors? The Mayor of the city is authorized by ordinance to sell, from time to time, the stock of this company. There never was a better time than the presint to effect a sale. It has been argued that the city nakes two per cent. per annum by holding the stock. True, but in 1857 the railroad passed their dividend! It is to be hoped that the Mayor's attention willbe directed to this subject.

> A TAX-PAYER. THE CITY.

I am, sir, respectfully yours

The Thermometer.

MARCH 30, 1862.

MARCH 30, 1852.

MARCH 30, 1833.

MARCH 30, 1833.47 | 33.......421/2 NW...ENE...SWby.S WNW...WNW..NWW THE UNION LEAGUE—SPEECHES OF MR. ARMSTRONG, OF LYCOMING COUNTY, AND REVIJ W. HUNNICUTT, LATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.-List evening there was a large attendance of the men bers of the Union League, at their house, on Chestnut street, to hear an address, which it had been announced, would be delivered by Mr. Armstrong, announced, would be delivered by Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming county. Shortly after eight 'o'clock, that gentleman was introduced and delivered a spirited speech, which, though short, created much enthusiasm. He congratulated the League, in opening, upon the magnificent success which has thus far marked their organization, and glowingly depicted its future prospects, which, with careful management and patriotic direction, would result in untold benefit to the State of Pennsylvania and to the city of Philadelphia. The present condition of the national affairs was then briefly touched upon, and was viewed as full of hope and promise for every lover of his country. Mr. Armstrong considered the problem of the national currency, as it is being developed by Mr. (Mchaeo, as out of the grandest masterpieces of financial management. When that currency shall be equalized all over the country, when the national notes shall go current in all parts of the land, there will be a basis of prosperity established in that alone, which will make itself left for many years yet to come. Let the people be educated to this sentiment, as it is the true sentiment, and there will be no fears entertained for the success of any portion of the great system for crushing out this rebellion. And in this connection, Mr. Armstrong alluded to the instrumentality of the Union League for the dissemination of a sound public sentiment upon this and all other subjects of national interest: This League has a work to do, he said, not only in the city, but far beyond its limits. As a central organization this League can do what the minor associations in the country cannot do. You can spread before the people a correct knowledge upon the important topics which at at this time interest them so highly. Let there be loyal pamphlets and loyal newspapers disseminated among the people. Necessity requires it. He knew of a New York Democratic newspaper disseminated and the tribute everywhere in the neighborhood. You cannot overestimate the influence of the press. I of Lycoming county. Shortly after eight o'cleck

At the conclusion of Mr. Armstrong's speech, Rev. James W. Hunnicutt was introduced by Mr. Gibbons as a "South Carolinian by birth, but a Gibbons as a "South Carolinian by birth, but a Union man to the core."

Mr. Hunnicutt was greeted with much applause, after which he addressed the members of the League as follows: I thank God, he said, that to-night I stand hn. et he flag of my country, surrounded, not by a band of conspirators, but by patriots, in every one of whose hearts is a Thermopyle against rebellion. [Applause:] Pars loxical as it may appear, I stand here as a South Carolinian, neither as a traitor to the State nor to the United States. I love the South—my own native South—love South Carolina, but South Carolina freed from her traitors and her enemies. There are yet in that State many men who still have a lingering hope for the Union, and who in their secret hearts cherish some fond memories of its past glories. I have always been a Democrat. I was a Democrat, because from my infancy I was taught to believe that Democratic party in the South arose against the authority of the Government, and then I arose against the authority of the Democratic party. That party ignored its principles, and I ignored it. When Secession took unto itself shape, that party represented to the people that the dawn of their prosperity was at hand.

It was represented that the secession of the South-Union man to the core." It was represented that the secession of the Southen States would be beneficial to the South. An empire in the South would be powerful and great. That empire would no longer depend upon the North for its supplies. The demagogues taught the people that the interests of the North and South were at

for its supplies. The demagogues taught the people that the interests of the North and South were at variance. It was represented that the North would soon break down unless they have the South as a feeder. The North could not carry on the war. The South was inexhaustible in her resources, and could forever carry on the war. They believed that cotton was king, and to that king the North, as well as the European Governments, must bow down in respectful worship. Where now is their cotton? It is being burnt all over the South. Look how everything else is being wasted. We have been told that the article of boots is now selling at \$75 per pair. Does this look more like the subjugation of the North than it does of the South! In my opinion, the rebellion is now being played out. [Applause.] And no better evidence is needed than the circumstance that I bought, in the city of Washington, a suit of clothes that in Richmord would have cost three hundred dollars. All over the so-called Southern Confederacy their fields are laid waste. There are no preparations being made to meet the coming campaigns. I venture the prediction, that even should there not be another blow struck, Richmond will be in our possession twelve months hence. Food has been impressed, the men and the negroes have been impressed, the men and the negroes have been impressed. The speaker alluded to the peace party of the

The speaker alluded to the peace party of the North. He would call no one a Copperhead. He would speak plainly. He had heard before the war that Virginia ought to secede, unless some compromise were presented. The compromise talk was indulged in at the very time that Davis and his clique were preparing for revolution, and declaring unmistabable that the South would never reunite with were preparing for revolution, and declaring unmistakably that the South would never reunite with the North. What folly for a man to talk about bringing back the South by compromise! What American patriot would like to see Jeff Davis brought back? [Applause.]. Who would like to compromise with the men who have deluged the land with blood, and filled millions of graves? Is there a heart so base as to desire such a thing, if it were possible? When this rebellion is crushed—as it will be—he wanted—the leaders of the rebellion either hung or banished. [Applause.] The speaker had heard in the North, time after time, men—even soldiers—express themselves that this was a negro the country on the sountry. The question what he replaced on Springer of the country to country forever. When you throw slaves into one and of the Sauntry on the sountry. The he should say tendency to crushtherebellion, it had his hearty country forever. [Applause.] He was a champion only for his country. The question with him was always whether his sountry should be saved or whether it should be destroyed. No matter what his private opinions on the subject of slavery were, he could shlyssy that, so far as the proclamation had any tendency to crushtherebellion, it had his hearty endorsement. When you throw slaves into one end of the balance and place the interests of the cauntry on the other, then he should say, "May country, no country, here, homeless and pennikes as he was, he would taske everything bend for the salke of the Union. So long as his bleed coursed through his veins, he was willing to lay his life upon the altar of his country. He was not an advocate of negroes being armed, yet he would say that if his house was sine and assistance were needed, he would be a fool if he would not call in the aid of negroes who may be loitering about in idleness. How is it now? The country is in danger. The white men go to war, and the negros staya in the navy yard.

home to laugh and enjoy himself. If it be necessary, left the negro go into the army, and save the white may's life.

The speaker, in constasion, hoped that one day he would have an opportenity in this city to address is citizens. He would like to have the prople assembled together, and wall there have some plain talk. He would show the common people trust the talk of peace is doing much to keep up the spirits of the rebels. If the time should ever come when the civil war should be conducted on Pennsylvania soil, the peace men of to-day will greatly regret their course. Those to-day who talk about peace and high taxes are too wean to live in a republican form of government. For himself, he had no higher ambition than to live and die a freeman, under the stars and stripes of his country. He related an episode, which he had witnessed in the city of Fredericksburg. Some months and a citizen named Lacy, who owned negroes worth \$50,000, was present at union meetings, and he was the first to cry out, "take away that flag," referring to the Star Spangled Banner. Tikat banner was taken away. What has now become? of his negroes? What has becomes of that farm which he boasted, before the secession of Virginia, was worth \$45,000? Does any one suppose that men like Luzy would the Yankees had the spirit to maintain theintegrity of the Government in all its parts? The madness of the rebellion would not have been aftempted, were it not for the love of an easy congest. Therefore, thought the worder, the war

empted, were it not for the hore of an easy con attempted, were it not for the logical at easy con-quest. Therefore, thought the worsker, the war should go on vigorously and unreasingly, till the South is made to feel that there can be no peace without submisions to the authority of the Govern-ment. Mr. Hunnicutt retired amid much applause. ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER MASSA-CHUSET'S-NO FURTHER NEWS FROM CHARLES-TON .- The United States steamer Massachusetts, carrying six guns, under the command of Acting Vo lunteer Lieut, Wm. H. West, five days from the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons ar rived off the navy yard vesterday morning. The Maseachquetts is used as a transport by the Government and sailed from New York about a month since with provisions, &c., for the blockading fleet. The vessel carries supplies to all the blockading points between Fortress Monroe and Key West, and was reported at the former place a few days since. She has on board a number of passengers, invalids and rebel prisoners, the latter having been taken from off board the New Ironsides, Com. Thomas Turner. no news of importance.

She has also on board a number of English sailors, taken on board prizes. The Massachusetts brings taken on board prizes. The Massackusetts brings no news of importance.

It was from the Peterhoff that the report got adrift, that Charleston was at last attacked, and on the night of the 24th, whilst some eleven miles from the pot, "bombs were seen flying and bursting, and the report of ordinance was heard." Though most unwilling to blast the fond hopes of our loyal readers, by doubting the justice of the inference drawn from these facts, we are compelled to remark that the above spectacle does not warrant the belief that the great attack has yet commenced, as the news is not confirmed by the Massachusetts. Two naval officers of very high rank agree with us in the belief that the city had not been attacked at that time. In the first place, they state as each shot from a Monitor costs the Government no inconsiderable sum for the ammunition, it is not likely that they would be sent into a harbor as dangerous as that of Charleston, to waste powder and ball, and, therefore, money, in firing at rand batteries in the dark: secondly, even if they were, the 15-inch and 11-inch guns are not bombs, and at the distance at which they expect to lie from the batteries the transit of the shells, at point blank range, through the air, would be much too short to justify the term "figing," and this latter position is strengthed by reflecting that if the Monitors went in at night they could take advantage of the darkness, for no other parpose than to be more invisible and harder to his, in which case they would run even closer to the works than in daylight, and the shells would not be seen at all till they had burst.

One of the authoristes mentioned above—a man

case they would rule see to the works that in daylight, and the shells would not be seen at all till they had burst.

One of the authorisies mentioned above—a man who, of all others, is most likely to know, if "experientia docet" is a traism—believes, that the shells were engaged in the destruction of the Georgiana. The other, no less reliable source, is pretty sure the affair could not have come off, on the often-repeated and well-known certain-little-matters-not-quitaready-yet-for-certain-purposes principle. So that, unpleasant though it be to outshigh pressure loyalty, the only rational deduction is that the attack is not made quite yet, or rather we have had no information of it. The shells refeared to were mortar shells, in all human probability, and may have been, as we, have said, destroying the Georgiana, or—may not. If one would follow the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand through the horizon until, it gathers and breaks over Charleston, the effect is likely to meet with more success if the eyes are turned on Fortress Monroe and Port Royal than on Charleston at present.

At the risk of the charge of a desultory style we Fortress Monroe and Port Royal than on Charleston at present.

At the risk of the charge of a desultory style we will state a few pieces of information obtained in the manner so well described by the word gleaned. In reference to the report of our special correspondent, at Hilton Head, in yesterday's paper, we begin with the means of defence of the monitors against boarding, a topic which is all the more pardonable in this connection, since to every thinking man and well-wisher to the Government the subject is one of interest. It has been said that, granting that the monitors are impenetrable, there is no way to prevent men boarding in foriorn hopes, and at least remain-

men boarding in forlorn hopes; and at least remaining on the decks unhurt; and by keeping on the opposite side of the turret from the ports, being ready to give any assistance to a vessel which would risk running alongside, of if this was impossible—remaining disagreeable and uninvited guests on one of our vessels. This is not the fact. There are inventions of Captain Ericoson's called "deck scrapers," which (were they enerstly understool any insurance. which (were they generally understood) any in rance office would warrant to clear all outsiders rance office would warrant to clear all outsiders in less time than that aquatic and domestic fowl, a duck, could vibrate her caudal extremity three times on emerging from her native element. It would be wrong to explain the nature of these machines; suffice it to say that some of the most remarkable astonishment and skedaddling may be looked for on the part any body of men who attempt to "try it on." In addition to these are grenades which never fail and are instly considered unlead they when on." In addition to these are greates when hever fail, and are justly considered unhealthy when anywhere in the vicinity. But apart from these, as the monitors will consort with each other, a friendly discharge of 400 one-pound grape over each other will brush away any annoying human files upon the disturbed one. The discharge of these missies upon the iron decks, it is unnecessary to say, inflicts no-injury on the vessel.

MASS MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE. MASS MEETING OF COLORED PROPIE.—
A mass meeting of colored people, to take action to fill the 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment, was held last evening, at Franklin Hall. The building was filled to its ulmost capacity, and the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair the Rev. Stephen Smith.

Professor Green, colored, then addressed the meeting, and said the colored people of Pennsylvania need no longer be in doubt as to whether the United States will accept black regiments. One State at least has power to do so, and that is the noble old Bay. State.—Governor Andrew has power to organize at least one black regiment. The question now is, whether the colored men shall rally, or Bay. State. Governor Andrew has power to organize at least one black regiment. The question now is, whether the colored men shall rally, or whether it shall be thrown in our teeth, what has already gone forth, that the colored people have neither genius nor bravery to display in the present war. The speaker then read extracts from several Boston papers, showing the progress of colored enlistments, and how those in camp were provided for. He concluded by reading a preamble and resolution endorsing the action of Massachusetts, the first State to recognize the services of the colored man.

J. Miller McKim, Esq., took the floor and made a few remarks on the resolutions. He said he had it from high source that colored enlistments for Pennsylvania had not yet been authorized, although plans for the same were now maturing, of which due notice would be given. This fact, he contended, however, should not interfere with the colored people and keep them from enlisting. They should endeavor to fill up the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, and when authority for colored enlistments is granted in Pennsylvania, then Philadelphia can raise her brigade. One half the regiment now at Reedville, in Massachusetts, was recruited in this State, where they also procured their lieutenant colonel and one captain.

A colored man in the audience arose, and made a

aptain. A colored man in the audience arose, and made s A colored man in the audience arose, and made a few very sensible remarks, which were received with loud applause. He stated that the colored people were a forgiving race, and, although they had been deprived of their rights, yet he knew they were willing to forget all, and rally around their country's flag at that moment when their services were most reached. needed.

David Bustell, colored, next addressed the meeting. He thought that the colored people had no rights whatever under the Constitution of Pennsylvania. They have no rights, and the Government dosnat mean to give them rights. He denounced, in Kim.
Professor Green took an opposite view. He thought that an opportunity was now offered for the black man to show himself, and if he stands back it will give his enemies a chance to laugh and criticise his patriotism and bravery. Are we going

critickee his patriotism and bravery. Are we going to allow this sycophant Democratic element to triumph over us?

Robert Purvis next made a stirring address, in which he paid a high compliment to Secretary Seward, who, he said, had proclaimed before the whole world that some of the most valuable information obtained by our generals was through the negro. He also entertained, at a public supper, the representative of the Haytien Government. [Three cheers, were here given for Secretary Seward.]

A number of other speeches were made, after which the meeting adjourned. THE SOLDIERS' READING ROOM.—This

THE SOLDIERS' READING ROOM.—This evening there will be a grand entertainment at the Soldiers' Reading Room, in Twentieth street, between Market and Chestnut streets. The entertainment is gotten up solely for the anusement of the convalescent soldiers in the various hospitals, and will consist of music, recitations, &c. Ex-Governor Pollock will, it is expected, be present upon the occasion. The soldiers' reading room has become quite an institution, although its great merits are not publicly known. It is generally under the management of ladies, and everything is conducted with a view to the comfort and amusement of the soldiers, hundreds of whom while away many a pleasant hour at this useful establishment. A large library has been established, and the place is daily supplied with all the principal loyal newspapers. A smoking and dining room is also attached to the building. In the latter department the soldiers can obtain a good-substantial meal at first cost. This is intended for those who come from hospitals distant from the institution, and who do not wish to return until the latest hour. The Soldiers' Reading Room of Philadelphia will no doubt be as gratefully remembered by our brave volunteers as are our refreshment saloons.

Liberal Bequests.—The will of Eliza-LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The will of Elizabeth D. Read, of this city, which has just been admitted to probate, contains the following bequest:
To the Insane Asylum, near Trenton, IV. J., \$2,000
to Grande Ligne Mission, Canada East, in the event

of the death of a certain legate, \$3,000; to the Union School and Children's Home, Twelfth and Fitzwater streets, \$600; to the Home for Colored Children, \$500; to the Orphans' House, at Bristol, England, \$500; to the Hospital Society, in which England, \$500; to the Hospital Society, in Which Wm. Potts is especially interested, \$300; to the Female Association, of which deceased was a manager, \$300; Female Bible Society, of which deceased was also a member, \$300; Seamen's Friend Society, \$300; Woman's Hospital, \$300. Mrs. Read was a manager in both the latter institutions. She leaves also \$200 for the benefit of Jews, and \$300 for publishing a certain religious tract. WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL - On WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.—On Thursday afternoon next the ladies of West Philadelphia will present a flag to the West Philadelphia Hospital Guard, and to do honor to the occasion, the Guards have subscribed among themselves sufficient to purchase guidons as an accompaniment to their handsome presentation. There will be full battailon drill and parade, and everything possible will be arranged to give full cclat to the ceremony. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. Dr. S. W. Butler, of this city, was elected an honorary member of the New York State Medical Society, at its last meeting. There were also elected Dr. Thomas, Jennings, of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. P. W. Ellsworth, of Hartford, Conn.; Drs. Cuyler and Satterlee, U. S. A.; and Dr. W. Braithewaite, a prominent plysician of London.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad named John D. Monshan, three years of age, was run over yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, by one of the Hestonville cars, and was instantly killed. The accident occurred on Spring Garden street, near Twenty-fourth. The boy resided at No. 550 North Twenty-PRESENTATION TO A SURGEON.—Dr. E.—
Dyer, surgeon in charge of ward "Men' West Philadelphia Hospital, has been presented with a goldheaded cane by the patients of his ward. The presentation was made by one of the patients, Sergeant.
Thomas Farren, in an appropriate speech.

THE GASEMPLOYEES.—The newly-elected
employees under the Board of Gas Trustees will employees under the Board of Gas Trustees will assume the duties of their office to-morrow morning. The old officers vacate the premises this evening.

INTERESTING TO DESERTERS.—After to-

READY TO SAIL.—The U.S. gunboat Cimerone went into commission yesterday, and will sail in a few days. She lies in the stream, opposite

day every soldier who is absent without leave from his regiment subjects himself to a trial by a court martial, and if found guilty of desertion, to be shot.

Public Entertainments. THE OPERATIO CAMPAIGN.-The German Opera roupe gave their farewell performance last evening, singing "Don Giovanni" in a very charming manner. We are sorry to lose our tuneful friends, and feel pleased to know that they have been so well patronized by our music loving people. If r. Ausobutzhas done much to popularize the German Opera, sad his efforts will be remembered by every lover of music. Not many months ago, German Opera was confined to the small theatre on Broadway, lately occupied by the Wallacks. Its manager cultivated the purchy German taste sang every evening, and occasionally gave a Sacred Concert on Suzday.
There was no reason in the world why German Opera should not succeed as well as Italianparticularly as many of our greatest composers have been Germans. So thought Mr. And chutz, and so thought Mr. Bergfeld, Under the management of these two men the German Opera was introduced to Philadelphia, the result being a great success. It came again-the success was repeated. The houses have not been so large during the lentengeason, but they have been larger than the management expected! Our opers-going people do not generally amuse themselves in this solemn time; but as the Germans-do not generally share such scruples, they encouraged Mr. Anschutz and made his season a musical triumph. The Germans have gone; and the echo of their taneful notes is dying away as we hear a voice from Boston announcing the advance of Mr. Impressario Grau. Mr. Grau escupied Boston-for a campaign of two weeks; but he so captivated the peop that serious and steady city that they compelled him.

to remain for six weeks; and so, bound with vic-torious garlands, he is coming to layelege to Phila-dolphia. Mr. Grau has so much respect for our raligious feelings that he will postpone operations until Lent is over; and in the midst off the Easter joy he will commence. Muzio will hold the balon, Brignoli will sirg sweetly. Susini will be the heavy old gentleman, Amodio will be the moonsolable father or the unappeasable villain. Then we are to have Cordier, with her pretty French ways; Kellogg, with her warbling voice, and others whose names escape us. He will remain two weeks, unless we should instate our steady brethren in Boston, and keep him other month—of which there is great-danger, unless Maretzek should threaten his rear from New York, and compeabing to retreat. We have nothing to say of Maretzek for the present we owe allegiance to Grau, and we intend to welcome him as we would an old friend. Dring his stay he will give us "La Juwe," "Robert," "Poliuto," "The Daughter of the Regiment," "Mose in Egitto,"
"Don Giovanni," "Massaniello," "Ernsni," "Puritani," and "Favorita." This is a fine programme, and if Mr. Grau will only produce these works in good style, and with as much case and taste as he did before, or as Mr. Anschatz has been doing

during the late engagement, his success will be abundant and gratifying.

THE "BURNING OF MOSCOW!"—A wonderful parepresentation, is atill on exhibition this week at Broad and Spring Garden streets. Three panoranas, with hundreds of beautiful views, are given nightly. WOODROFFE'S GREAT BOHRMIAN TROUTE OF GLASSBLOWERS are at Assembly Buildings, and are as popular as ever. Everglody should see them.
ELITZ AND PODRY, with their fine magic and ven-

triloquism, and the wonderful canary birds, may be seen every exening at the Assembly Buildings. The Signor will never be forgotten by his hosts of friends, and never wearies his audience. PUBLIC DRILLS .- On Saturday evening the Eckendorf Cadets gave a public drill at the Academy of Music Major Eckendorf, who is a very accomplished disciplinarian, and familiar with all the details of the soldier's duties, has raised his corps to a high state of perfection, and the exhibition o Saturday was very interesting. On Wednesday the cadets of the West Chester Military Academy will give a public drill at the Academy of Music. On this occasion the flooring will be extended over the parquet, making, in connection with the stage, one of the largest and most beautiful drill-rooms in the world. We are glad to see these public exhibitions of military proficiency. When the spirit of the soldier imbues the people, we shall be prepared for any emergency that may re quire the stern arbitration of the sword.

THE PATRIOTISM OF RAILROAD EM-THE LATRICITISM OF NATIRICAL ENTROLD EMPLOYEES.—At a recent meeting of the Passenger-Railroad Relief Association, a resolution was unnimously adopted, pledging the members to support the Government in all its efforts to supports the rebellion, and to maintain the integrity of the Union.

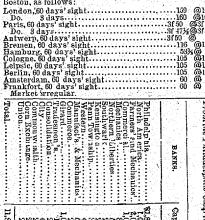
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1883.
From the excitement and activity in the Gold market, and the general desire to invest in the precious article, we may fairly presume that a new season of speculation is commenced. The great point, however, is, that everybody will have to carry their own gold, and pay the cash for it, and hence the speculation will be some-what legitimate. There will be no more hazardous time operations to swell the business of the street to an enormous and unwarrantable bulk, and allowing any one who could command a few hundred dollars to appear at d deal in thousands. A bill, has been introduced into our Legislature similar to that lately passed by the New York House, which, it passed, will bring a large amount of gold, now held by banks and bankers, into the marof gold, now held by banks and bankers, into the mar-ket. The short interest is very large, and their demands are helping the excitement. The conversions of the legal tenders into the five-twenty sixes amounted to a million and a quarter to-day at the office of the agency, No. 114 South Third street. Who can say the Government is lacking supporters? Gold fluctuated from 143 to 148 and back to 145, closing

at 1484@147. Greenbacks cling to the yellow boys with remarkable tenacity. Money looks easy, 6@6 being the ruling figures. Governments advanced to-day, the sevenruling figures. Governments advanced to-day, the seventhirties selling & better.

The stock market was more active, and recovered
somewhat from the depression of last week. All kinds
of Government securities were in demand; 1891 sixes
sold at 101%; seven-thirties at 100% @107; five-twenty
_sixes at 103% @103%; non-year carrificates at _rar; State
fives were in demand at 100%; City sixes, new, rose 2
per cent; the old rose 1. Reading sixes, 1870, rose 2
[1838-14]. Denneylven a relieved 1st mortrogue sold at 1843's 134. Pennsylvania railroad, 1st mortgages, sold a 114%; 113 was bid for 2d mortgage. Alleghany sixes sold at 66. North Pennsylvania railroad sixes at 83%, 114 bid for the tens. Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1832, sold at 71. Improvement loan at 78. Susquehanna Canal sixes at 41½. Reading shares rose to 41½. Cata-wissa to 24½. Pennsylvania shares 65. Beaver Mead-ow to 67. Little Schuylkill to 41½. North Pennsylvania advanced 1/2. Norristown sold at 58. 38 was bid for Elmira, 51% for the preferred; 37 for Long Island.

Big Mountain Coal was in demand at 3%; Morris Canal fell off %; the preferred sold at 135; Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred rose %. The market closed steady, \$45,000m bonds and 2,500 shares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote : es..... ates of Indebtedn Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street, note foreign exchange for the steamer Europa, from ston, as follows:



##70,000 612,775 11,007,000 22,000 22,000 22,000 23,000 24 \$1,100 1,431 2,518 2,518 1,528 1,538 756 900,000 900

\$26,059,195 12 panks of Philadelphia at various times during 1862 and Loans. | Specie. | Circul. | Deposits 31,046,337 5,683,728 2,145,219 21,596,014 33,517,900 5,680,187 5,028,070 24,658,289 33,589,351 5,643,160 5,071,855 24,277,596 34,526,135 5,435,748 5,055,704 25,419,340 35,514,336 5,435,023 4,536,230 26,238,714 337 5,458,023 4,536,236 26,538,714 72,536 4,510,250 4,534,151 384 26,685,225 37,676,675 4,510,250 4,534,115 28,429,139

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again last week. The importations, exclusive of dry goods, amounted to \$2,005,768, to which add the importation of dry goods, \$1,082,054, and the aggregate focts up \$3,083,22 £gainst this we exported \$3,822,509 for duce and marchandise and \$1,050,166 of specie, in all \$4,572,018; thus leaving a substantial balance in favor of that the total. \$4,572.618; thus leaving a substantial balance in favor of that port.

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
Gold this morning has been somewhat excited, partly in consequence of the "short intenest," and partly from the efforts of old cliques of gold gamblers, who have recently formed some haw plans in conjunction; it is said, with foreign capitalists who wish to invest in our Go-vernment securities with exchance at 1809/190. These gentlemen will shortly find that the supply of the precious meths in maybet is at least double of all our legitimate wants, while our yearly products swell the supply of from fifty to sixty neithors of dollars a year. The price started before the first session of the Board at list, rising by a series of sparsodic movements to 1815, after which its oscillations were less active and tended swiftly and heavily downward, having stuck three percent in fifteen mitattes. As we go to press the quotation for the moment stands at 146%.

Government securities this morning are less shoug, as the foreign demand bas been for a time objustly stopped by the fluctuations in exchange. In 1831 registered we note a few transactions at 104,000%, and in seven-thirties it 1937-005%.

Coupons of 1871 were in demand at 96%; five-twenty coupons at 1034. Gold certificates at 100, do, November 105, and currency certificates at 80.

"The bond list is more steady than it has been for some days past. Border State bonds are firm. The large deciding in ratiroad bonds has elicited some considerable orders, chiefly, however, or foreign geogenic.

The speculative list exhibits a decided advance, distributed, however, with considerable for the first post of the first post of the speculative list exhibits a decided advance, distributed, however, with considerable for the speculative list exhibits a fluid movemants of

The foreign trade of the port of New York was large

the market, as compared with the latest prices of Saturday evening; lariem
lariem preferred
lich Central'
lich Southern
lich So, grar
lich So, grar
lich So, grar
lich So, grar llev. and Toledo..... hicago and Rock Isld. ort Wayne..... hicksilver Co.....

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, March 30. Reported by S. E. Slavmanne. Philadelphia L'Emange

another column, of the Phrenological Journal, for

The Breadstuffs market is rather firmer to-day, owing the rise in gold, but there is very little demand for Flour, and the only sale for export is 600 bbls good extra amily at \$7.62½. The sales to the retailers and bakers are limited at \$6@6.23 for superfine, \$6.50@6.57 for exras, \$7@7.75 for extra family, and \$8@9 B bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at \$4.75 bbl. Corn Meal is dull at \$4 for Penna, and \$4.60 B

Bbbl. C.rn Meal is dull at \$4 for Penna, and \$4.60 Bbbl for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in better demand, and prices are tending upward. Sales of 4,000 bushels Pennsylvania Red are reported at 160@165c; the latter for choice lots, closing firm at the latter rate for prime White ranges at 170@185c per bushel. Rye is scarce; Pennsylvania is worth 110c per bushel. Corn is more plenty; 3,000 bushels yellow sold at 85@85c affoat and in the cars. Oats are active, and about 10.000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 850 B ton for 1st No.1 Quercitron. Alercitron. COTTON.—The market is unchanged; sales of 150 bales are reported at 55@60c B to for middlings, closing at the PROVISIONS are very quiet. A few small sales of salted meats and Lard are reported at 11c for the latter. In barrels and tierces. Butter is dull at 25@27c 🗦 ib SEEDS.—There is some little demand for Clover at \$5.00 ft bu. Timothy is selling at \$202.50 ft bu, and Flaxsed \$3.5003.75 ft bu. Whisky is dull, Ohio bils selling at 48c, second-hand do at 47c, and drudge 47c ft gallon.

The fellowing are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:
Flour 2,550 bbls.
Wheat 8,875 bus.
Corn 16,600 bus.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MARCH 30, 1863. The Receipts of Beef Cattle are very light this week, only reaching about 1,200 head. The market in consequence is very active, and we again advance our quotaquence is very active, and we again advance our quotations 25c the 100 lbs, ranging at from 11@12c for 1st quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 10@10%c for
good, and S@2c for common, according to quality. The
narket opened this morning with more activity than
we have noticed for come time past, and all the stock on
ale teld at our above quotations. Several small lots of
tock cattle sold at from \$30 to \$4 per 100 lbs.

Cows are in demand, and prices are better, with sales
of 110 head at from \$20 to \$45 \text{P} head, as to quality.

SMEER are dull: and prices have declined 1@2c \text{P} h,
with tales of \$5,500 head at \$300 \(\frac{1}{2} \) b gross, according
o condition and quality. ordition and quality. GS.—The market continues active, and prices are maintained, with sales of 2,600 head at from \$8.25@ \$\$100 lbs, net.

25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 lbs, net.
The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:
700 head from Pennsylvania.
30 head from Dinio.
100 head from Illinois.
60 head from Detaware.
The following are the particulars of the sale:
P. McFillen, \$5 Lancaster county Steers, selling at \$10
12 for fair to extra quality. air to extra quality. & Brother, 103 Western Steers, selling at from 57@11.56 for fair to extra. ones McClese, 18 Chester county Steers, selling at from @10.50 for fair to good. Illman & Shamberg, 60 Western Steers, selling at from Uliman & Shamberg, 60 Western Steers, selling at from \$10@11.75 for lair to extra.

P. Hatbaway, 50 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from \$10@11 50 for fair to extra.
Cochran & bicCall., 41 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from \$9@12 for fair to extra quality.
Rice & Snith. 62 Ohio Steers, selling at from \$10.50@ \$11.50 for good to extra.
Hamaker & Co., 111 Lancaster county Steers, selling at frem \$11@11 50 for good to extra.
James McFillen, 90 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from \$10.610.75 for fair to extra.
Joseph Martin, 40 Western Steers, selling at from \$10.611.75 for fair to extra.
E. S. McFillen, 16 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from \$10.611.75 for fair to extra.
C. Airsman. 45 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from \$10.611.50 for fair to extra.
C. Airsman. 45 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from \$1.611.50 for fair to extra.
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COWS AND CALVES.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Drove Yard reach 110 head this week. There is a good demand, and prices have advanced \$203 Head, Springers selling at from \$2000 Head, and Cow and Calf \$2545, according to quality. Old lean Cows are selling at from \$1600 Te head.

Calves.—About 50 head arrived and sold at from 401% by the first quality, and 3034c for second do, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 5,500 head. The market is dull, and prices have declined 100 to the sales of Stock are selling at \$300.50 Te head, according to condition and quality. THE HOG MARKET. The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the different yards reach 2.600 head this week, selling at from \$8.25 up to

reach 2.600 head this week, selling at from \$8.25 up to \$9.25 B 100 hs, nor.

2.000 head sold at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard at from \$8.25 up to \$9.25 B 100 hs, net Market brisk.

630 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by John Crouse & Co., at \$8.27@9.25 B 100 hs, and a few extra at \$9.50. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. EDMUND A SOUDER, COMMITTER OF THE MONTH.
EDWARD C. BIDDLE, LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. Ship Robert Cushman. Otis.....Liverpool, soon MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1863

SUN RISES...... 5 46-SUN SETS....

Bark Azelia, Kerlin, 28 days from Pernambuco, with sugar, cotton, &c. to Lewis & Damon.
Bark Warren Hallett, Hallett, 3 days from New York, with mose to F A Godwin.
Bark M B. Metcalf, Ames, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Curtis & Knight.
Bark Le Roy, Coleman, 15 days from New Orleans, with a ugar and molasses to & A Souder & Co.
Brig Admiral, Horton, 2 days from Mew York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig S Thurston, Lampher, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co-vessel to E A Souder & Co. t Co. Brig L M Strout, Williams. 50 days from Messina, with ruit to W Draper. 15th inst, lat 25 05, long 65 4S, spoke hip North Atlantic. Bulg Continental, (Br) Ross, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S & W Welsh—vessel to Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.

Brig Planet, Lamb, from St Marc 2d inst, with logwood or Thomas Wattson & Sons—vessel to Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.

Left schrs Jos Grice, for New York, and Martha, for Boston in a few days,

Schr Eust Wind, Bush, 10 days from Key West, in Bellist to captain. Jittle field, 6 days from Boston, with modes to Crowell & Collins.
Schr O A Heckscher, Smith, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain. Schr Kenly J. Willard, 4 days from Aquia creek, in ballast to Bazley & Co.
Landard Sollone, Fox, 3 days from New York, with modes to D Cooper.
Schr Kenline, Fox, 3 days from New York, with modes. D Cooper. chr Caroline, Fox, 3 days from New York, with mdse OD Could be a compared to the country of the countr oallast to captain.

schr George Edwards, Weeks, 2 days from New York,
n ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr Prince Alfred, Cam, 5 days from Alexandria, in
pallast to Tyler, Stone & Co. Schr Joseph Crandall, Tages, Tuays nom New York, in ballast to explain.
Schr Argus Eye. Townsend, 2 days from New York, in sallast to D S Stetson & Co.
Sehr Cora, Masten, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with Crandall, Yates, 4 days from Port Royal, R M Lea. Bee Martin, Turpix, 2 days from Berlin, Md, with Sabr Bee marring Turpiz, 2 days from Berin, with mdse conn to Jas Lewelys & Co., Schr. Alidu, Lumbert, &days from Boston, with mdse to Twels & Co.
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballastic capitain.
Schr Leesburg, Blake, 3 days from New York, in balpr. Alida, Lumbert, Shays from Boston, with male relate & Co.

pr. Salite B, Bateman, 7 days from Port Royal, in stic captain.

pr. Leesburg, Blake, Adays from New York, in ballot apprain.

pr. Telegraph, Nokerson, 2 days from New York, make to D Coopen, Rossell, 1 day from Salem, Ru, make to D Coopen, Rossell, 1 day from Salem, Ru, seed to Jas L Rewley & Co.

pr. John Whitay, Headerson, 1 day; from Odessa, with grain to Christian & Co.

pr. A Bunting, Corlies, I day from Odessa, Del, with, to Curistian & Co.

pr. Clarton, & Louber, Jackson, 1 day from St.

pr. Clarton, & Louber, Jackson, 1 day from St.

pr. Clarton, & Louber, Jackson, 1 day from St.

pr. Clarton, & Louber, Jackson, 1 day from St.

pr. Clarton, & Louber, Jackson, 1 day from St.

pr. Royal, Fr. Royal, in Mala S. Double WHYEE MOZAM-BIGGER, and white Striped Mohaixs, 28 cents.

Black and white Bluvol Mousselines, 34 cents.

Black and white Lawn, and Chinhes, 134 cents.

Black and white Challie de Baines, 34 cents.

Black and white Challie de Baines, 34 cents.

Black and white Challie de Baines, 34 cents.

Black and white Striped Mohaixs, 28 cents.

Black and white Blavol Mousselines, 44 cents.

Black and white Challie de Baines, 34 cents.

Black and white Blavol Mousselines, 34 cents.

Black and white Challie de Baines.

Black and white Blavol Mousselines Schriesburg, Blaker, Adays from New York, in ballast to captain.

Inst to captain.

Inst to captain.

Inst to captain.

Nakerson, 2 days from New York, with make to D Cooper.

Schr Annie Gibsch Russell. 1 day from Salem, Ed., with seed to Jas L Hernley & Co.

Schr John Whidly, Hexderson, 1 day from Odessa.

Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr A Bunting, Collies, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with, grain to Christian & Co.

Schr A Bunting, Collies, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with, grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Chayton, & Losaber, Jackson, 1 day from St.

Schr Reindear, Cooper, 1 day from, New Castle, Del, with corn to Jas Barrait & Son.

Schr Reindear, Cooper, 1 day from, Smysma, Del, with corn to Jas Barrait & Son.

Schr Edersphi, Camor, 1 day from Smysma, Del, with corn to Jas Barrait & Son.

Schr Eder, Miller, Camor, 1 day from Mew, Castle, Del, with, corn to Jas Barrait & Son.

Schr Eder, Killer, Carver, from, Bortland, in ballast-to.

E A Souran & Co.

Steanger Fannie, Fenton, 24, hours from New York, E & Souver & Co., Fention, 24 hours from New York, with radic to WM Baird & Co., Steamer E N Fairchild, Team, 24 hours from K York, Steamer E of M Baird & Co., Steamer & Tork, Richards, 24 hours from N York, with makes to W M Edinghards, 24 hours from N York, Steamer & Flacing, Steamer & Pholips, Steamer & Tholips, Steamer & Tholips,

BELOW.

Ketch Commerce, from Mayaguez, one bark and one ull-rigged brig. The report of the brig Breeze, from Ro, being below, is incorrect. CLEARED. Brig Titania, Billings, Clenfuegos, Madeira & Cabada,

Brig C M Carver, Pendleton, Kingston, Ja, J E Bazler Co. Brig Emma, Baker, Boston, Twells & Co. Schr Old Zach, Lynch, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Schr Old Zach, Lynch, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wollington.
Schr L Peacock, Horien, N Orleans, Workman & Co. Schr L A May, Baker, Salem, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr S Garland, Owens, New York, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lockman.
Schr W Irving, Atkins, Boston, Schr Stafford, Smith, Chesapeake City, Wannemacher & Maxfield.
Schr S Gesner Theorems chr & Gesner, Thompson, Alexandria, A G Cattell k Co. Schr John Wilson, Mills, Georgetown, R. Jones, Str R Willing, Dade, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Skr New York, Fultz, New York, W P Clyde, Str Beaufort, Ogden, Alexandria, T Webster, Jr. MEMORANDA.
Ship National Eagle, Matthews, hence 23d Nov. at Sam

Francisco 28th inst.

Brig Quango. (Br.) Brown, sailed from Guantename
Ilth inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Trade Wind at this port from Messina, reports:
18th inst. 1at 26 30, long 68 30, saw several large chosts of
ca flusting in the water; 21st, lat 29 60, long 70, spoke
ark Anita Owen.

CITY ITEMS. LECTURE BY THE REV. E. W. HUTTER,-In a notice of the lecture, which is to be given at Musical Fund Hall, in the popular course now in progress in aid of the Lutheran Board of Publication, we inadvertently stated that it would be de-livered on Thursday evening of the present week. We should have stated that it would be delivered on Thursday evening, April 9th. The lecture will have for its subject, "The City of Washington and its Public Men," which, in the hands of its gifted author, will no doubt prave to be a theme of more than usual interest. THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-NAL.—We invite attention to the announcement, in

April, published by Fowler & Wells, New York, and for sale in this city by Professor John L. Capen, practical phrenologist, No. 922 Chestnut street. The number for April, of this valuable publication, is one of unusual excellence, and contains among, other eadable and instructive articles, portraits, and charactero" of Mr. Charles W. Stafford, inventor of the projectile, and of the Rev. Alexander Clark. poet and preacher. MILLINERY OPENING.—The first grand "Millinery Opening" of the season will take place at the popular old Milinery establishment of Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, on Thursday, April 2d. The preparations which these gentlemen have made to render this the greatest "opening" of Bonnels ever witnessed in Philadelphia, are such as the hundreds of the beauty and fashion of our city, who will that day throng their splendid store, will appreciate. In addition to the display of their own original styles—many of which we are sure will be greatly admired—they will also exhibit for inspection, about 150 about 1

tion a beautiful line of French Bonnets of their own importation. THE STAFF OF LIFE.—Those of our readers who know the value of good bread will thank us for advising them to patronize the proprietors of the old grocery house of C. H. Mattson, Arch and Tenth treets. They have, at all times, in store the best brands of Wheat Flour, made fresh every week for

THE BRETTO BROTHERS .-- The most extraordinary first appearance yet made in our city, will take place at the Concert on Tuesday, March 31st—that of the Bretto Children—Bernard aged 13, Emil 11, and Richard 6. Emil and Bernard are proficients and masters on that most difficult instru-ment, the violin, playing with ease the most difficult compositions of Vieuxtemps, de Beriot, Spohr.
The tone and bowing of Emil are perfectly superb, and their performances not only display wonderful vigor of native genus, but also how admirably and carefully that genius has been taught. Richard, the little cornet player, is a perfect marvel of a prodigy. Only six years of age, he fills the room with a volume of tone worthy of Koenig or Schreiber. The little fellow is also a composer, and will play a piece of his own composition. To give an idea of his scope of brain, we would also cite him as an admirable hand at the chess-board. New York audiences have been roused to an unwonfed pitch of enthusi-asm by the performances of these most wonderful children. Those of our citizens who would enjoy an unexampled musical treat should be there on

Coughs. - The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "Brown's Bron-chial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation. Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. THE LAW OF LIBEL:

You may say certain spades are black, And you may call a spade a spade, But if you call a quack a quack, By law of libel you are flayed. The Ace of Spades you term an Ace, No legal terrors then you brave, But 'tis with cards alone the case,

That you may call the knave a knave. The truth, it appears from recent decisions, is not vindication from the charge of libel; but we say the truth in this particular, and have no fear of John Doe or Richard Roe, when we declare that the place o buy ready-made clothing is at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. THE PRINCE OF WALES COMING TO PHI-LADELPHIA.—There is a rumor afloat that the Prince of Wales and his newly-married bride design paying a visit to the United States. It is well known that the Prince often refers, with pleasure, to his visit here in 1860. This fact has probably given rise to the report in question; and the rumor has been strengthened, doubtless, by the circumstance that he Prince has taken an immense interest in the on-clad vests made at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hell of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestvearers invulnerable

CHARITY, sayeth the good book. "covereth a multitude of sins;" charity, sayeth the world, "begins at home." To be able to practice charity at home and abroad, economy is essential, and those are economical who procure their clothing only of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where the finest stock of Spring goods in the country is now on hand, and selling at war prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS THE e.t known remedy for Sprains and Bruises. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST TYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Firures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our One-Price System is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike.
del2-ly JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street. S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They are an antidote to change of water and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They care Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They care Diarhæha, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They care Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best BITTERS in the world. They make he weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great estorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Bum, the celerated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Drugaists, Hotels, and Salons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature; warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies warranted not to injure the nair in the lease; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. S1 BARCLAY Street, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street.)
New York.

MARRIED. McCAWLEY-COLEGATE.—At St. John's Church, on the Sth inst., by the Rev. Dr. Pyne, Captain C. G. McCawley, U. S. Marina Corps, to Elizabeth M., daughter of J. Colegate, of Washington city, Dr. C. FOLELL—BUZBT.—Un the 2d inst., by the Rev. Joseph H. Kemard, Mr. James G. Folwell to Miss Christian na F. Buzby, both of Philadelphia.

CANNON—RICH.—On March 18th, by the Rev. Wm. Cooper, George W. Caunon to Miss Catharine Rich, both of Philadelphia. DIED.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday morning, 30th instant, Samuel H. Crawford, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, No: 658 North Tenth street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Services at the Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Services at the Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green street.

BROWN.—On the 31st alt., Jessie Burns, daughter of Christopher C. and the late Caroline Grover, aged four months and two weeks.

BESAUGUE.—On the morning of the 30th inst., after a lingering lilness, Christiana-R., wife of Charles L. Desauque, and daughter of the late Pierce Grosby, of Delaware county. Pennsylvania:

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2009 Walinut street, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBERTS.—On the 28th inst., on his farm, in Bucks county, Mr. John Roberts, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, the members of Jeffer on Lodge, 180. 12, 1.0.0. P., and Encampment, No.—1 at respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her pesitience of his brother-in-law, Mr. Lewis Bundy, No. 133xChestnut street, on Wednesday, afternoon, 31 cock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cometery.

JONES.—On the 22th inst., William S. Jones, in the 43d year of his seg:

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Solomon Lodge, No. 144, A. Y. M., and members of Robert Morns Lodge, No. 29, of the I. O. of P., and Ind wited to attend the Taneral, from his late residence, No. 1504 Charles, Aculfy.—Aculfy.—Aculfy.—On the 25th Inst., Mrs. Mary Acuff, wife of ACUFF: -On the 25th inst., Mrs. Mary Acuff, wife o ACUFF.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. Mary Acus., whe of James Acus.

James Acus.

ARMSTROYM.—Jampary 31st. 1868, on board the U. S. steamer Keystone-State. John W., son of F. W. and the late Mary Arm Armstrong, aged 21 years and 11 months.

BERGHAUSER.—On the 28th inst., Jacob Berghauser, in the 70th year of bis age.

BOARDMAN.—On the 2 th inst., Elysin, infant son of William and Anna E. Boardman, aged 2 years.

SHADES.
Les ther cololored Pouls de Soic.
Les ther cololored Pouls de Soic.
Ordered Shades of modes.
Ordered Shades of modes.
EYRE & LANDELL.
FOORPH and ARCH. RAGLE POULT DE SOME NEW

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND EYRE & LIANULUM, —
ARCH, are now opening
Spring Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods.
I case solid Figured Silks.
Taffets de Annisco.
Grenadines and Hernanias.
New style French Cambrica

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 1113
CUTHBERT Street.—This institution is now open for the reception of sick and wounded Soldiers, who will be received and provided for in the most comfortable manner, free of charge, B.F.-GLENN, nozy-tf.