FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863. THE NEWS.

GOV. SEYMOUR has addressed the New York Senate a message upon the proposed law authorizing soldiers in the army to vote by proxy, which law, the Attorney General of the State, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, declares constitutional. The Governor is of opinion that the Constitution latends the right to vote shall be exercised only by the elector in person, as it requires him to vote in his residentiary ction district. "It would be an insult and tojury to the soldier to place the exercise of this right upon a doubtful or unconstitutional law, when it can be readily secured to him by a constitutional amendment." Such a doubtful law, the Governor thinks, might make disastrous complications in a Presidential election during a time of war and political excitement. A constitutional amendment would remove all doubt and difficulty. Gov. Seymour further declares that "the people of New York will never consent that their absent brethren in the national service shall be debarred, when they discharge the most sacred duty of the citizen, from the enjoyment of that entire freedom of opinion which they have, by an emphatic expression at the ballot box, secured

themselves, and which they will firmly main A rew days since the new iron-clad gunboat Choc taw arrived at the Naval Dépôt from St. Louis. It is yet in an unfinished condition, but in about two weeks will be ready for service. The boat is intended to be used as a ram, and is provided with a long sharp bow, with the jackstaff set back upon the turret, which is placed in the forward part of the inch and one 9 inch Dahlgren, and one 200 and one 100-pound rifled Parrott. These will be placed on a revolving table, worked by steam. Besides these re will be two smallers pieces aft, and some 24-pound howitzers on each side. The Choctaw has been placed in charge of Lieut. Commander

RECENTLY the New York Board of Underwriters made the following increase in the sates of insurance: From ports east of Cape of Good-Hon Ocean, Coast-easting, Islands in South Atlantic Ocean, ports in Mediterranean, ports on East Coast of South America, and ports in Pacific Ocean to Atlantic ports in the United States or North of Europe, and vice versa, per cent. From ports in West: India Islands, Spinish Main, Central America, Mexico, Gulf of Mexico; and ports in Europe, north of Straits of Gibralt, and not north of Havre, to Atlantic ports in the Juited States, and vice versa, 3 per cent. From pats in Europe, north of Havre, to Atlantic ports of Inited States, and vice versa, 2

THE Evansvill (Indiana) Journal states that boats from Gree and Cumberland rivers, loaded with tobacco, exercince considerable difficulty in with tobacco, exercise consultants underly infinding sufficient room on the wharf to discharge their cargoes. The tobaccon accountaines faster than it can be removed by the vige force of draymen to one to the dipote. All constants to the dipote All constants to the dipote and the railroad is ing the staple Eastward.

THE 2d and 3d Divisions of the Army of the Frontier are now encamped within fifteen min of Rolla, Mo., and are under command of Major. General Herron. They are in splendid condition, They will probably remain there till about the 1st of May, until the grass has grown sufficiently to

of May, until the grass has broad afford food for the animals used in the service of in encounters, if General Price succeed in organizing any considerable army at Little Rock.

Tomorrow, Mr. Webb the great New York shipbuilder and constructor of the Russian frigate General Admiral, will launch the consciol frigate "128," which has been constructed for the King of Italy. This vessel is a regular sea-going man-of war, covered with iron 41/2 inches thick. She has a beak or ram forward, which will enable her to destroy an enemy st close quarters. The United States gunboat Mackinav will also be launched tomorrow from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. and misguided people of the Southern States, which we publish to-day, will be found interesting to every one, and important to our Government. Mr. Davis

ers to raise corn and cattle alone, so as to insure a THE news by the Arabia is to the effect that there promises disastrous results. The London Times sees earnestness in the operations of our Union Leagues, aspect. The Polish is urrection is extending its bounds, and increasing in vitality. Our special correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland sends us an interesting letter describing the town of Franklin, Tennessee, and giving a de-

tailed account of the recent attack and repulse of the gallant young Major General Gordon Granger. ces under Major Gen. J. G. Foster, beleaguered for some time past by the enemy at the town of Washington, North Carolina, are cheering, and it is hoped that Gen. Foster may soon be reinforced and

men," under "Stonewall" Jackson, in the Shenandoah Valley once more, ready to move upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad again; but we have General Milroy is prepared for any emergency, and THE Army of the Potomac will move upon the cnemy in a few days. The rumor that this entire Our money market was quiet vesterday. Gold

was steady, and exhibited only a very slight advance during the day, closing at 163%. The change s steady. The tenth annual session of the National Typo graphical Union will commence in Cleveland, Ohio on the 4th of May.

The State Senatorial Canvass. It is known that we have given the proper attention of a journalist to the proceedings growing out of the election of lature of Pennsylvania, by printing everyinstitute criminal proceedings against certain | a pretext for strife : parties alleged to be concerned in the bribery of the aforesaid Boyer. A more absolute farce than this same resolution never was enacted. Its authors and advocates knew it could amount to nothing. Well did the disthe Constitution of which he had ever believes that a war between the two nations were burned and scarred, "the rest esheard." General CAMERON is a citizen of would help his own interests. If he could caping with small injuries." After we Pennsylvania. He has passed through a only get up a war before the General Elec- are told that "the loss will not exceed long and honorable career. He has endured stion, he might calculate on being allowed a thousand dollars," we are further inmany privations and encountered many to remain in office to carry the contest on. formed that "if the explosion had occurred animosities in his onward march. He has This might be characterized as unchristian. a few hours previous, the result would made many friends and many foes. And in | What of that? at his advanced time of life, | have been more dreadful, as a large quantihis last relation to public questions—in his close on his eightieth year, the hoary politity of finished cartridges had just been sent

ultra loyalty and decided patriotism—he cian, we may be sure, thinks very little of may have lost some of the first for a brief religion or humanity, but a great deal, as in the very heart of the city—among merperiod, and increased the latter. The De- usual, of his own interest. He would be chants and wayfarers, and in a denselyand integrity, have only shown that they taking the initiative, and plunging into a war thank the providence of God that no more persecute one of our own eminent sons, in with England. Failing this, he will him- serious results took place. order that they may honor one of the self discover some casus belli. Of course. plished his advancement over our own aspirations; but we would rather to-day be the friend of a loyal Pennsylvanian, like Simon CAMERON, than the associate of those who knowledge of the corruptions of the Rebellion, under their malignant attacks upon good and fearless public servants.

only one motive, and that about the mean- bility, leaving to their haughtier and more est, because the most selfish, that any public indolent brethren of the South and Southman ever was or ever could be influenced west, with their slaves and cotton, and their by. Through life, a political Vicar of Bray, devotion to Southern interests, the political though he has shifted his opinions and management of the State. We have herechanged sides a dozen times, he has ever | tofore found Texas in a peculiar position. been true and consistent to his own interest. | In times of great danger to the Union, when Faithless to every party that trusted him- the issues were so plainly developed that all even now, a pretended Liberal, he opposes men took part in their discussion, Texas Parliamentary Reform and sneers at the cast her vote with the most loyal States. Ballot as "un English"—PALMERSTON has And yet, through her representatives, she always been faithful to himself!

twenty one, not only an Irish peer, which ron ran for Governor on the Union ranks lowest among British dignities, but | ticket he was triumphantly elected. When also almost a pauper peer, Lord PALMER- Texas was asked to unite with the South-STON played his cards so well that in less | ern Confederacy she refused. If the Govern- | Let us see that these terrible and hazardous than two years he was in office, as Junior | ment had been strong enough to have | undertakings are constantly suppressed here-Lord of the Admiralty. Two years later | spared a brigade of soldiers two years ago, after. (in 1809), he succeeded Castlereagu in Texas would now be an active member of the responsible office of Secretary of War. the loyal States. But the advantage of He clung to this lucrative office during all Texas to the Southern Confederacy—her the changes of the following twenty years. vast resources, her grain, her seaboard, and, He held it throughout the Percival Adminis- above all, her connection with Mexico— lision has taken place.

lowed; during Canning's brief premiern office—as Foreign Secretary, as Home his marriage, in 1839, with a wealthy Southwest. widow, but still dotes upon office, not now to give him his daily bread (as it once did),

but because station and the exercise of and long for the hour of our coming, the power, little less than sovereign, have be- occupation of the Rio Grande would be a come things of necessity to him. PALMERSTON has twice held the office of Premier-from March, 1855, to February, time. In his first reign he was good teminfirmities of age (PALMERSTON is in his seventy-ninth year), and the wear and tear of half a century's public labors are pressing heavily on him, and even his best friends admit to each other, "with no utterance save the shrug or sigh," that he is not the man he was. His fretfulness, caelection during the last two years has gone against him. At this moment a debate upon any great question might end in a defeat of the Government. He is kept in office only by the votes of the Irish members, and their support is a mere reed to lean on. Either

this year or next a general election will probably take place. PALMERSTON desires that the new Parliament shall be elected under the excitement of some popular cry. Therefore, he endeavors to excite England against the United States. We take this to be the secret care, we had almost written upmand not to be en-

courteous, the "noble Lord" is wilfully saucy and uncivil. troops, and exhorts the rebel farmers and plantby keeping to themselves (taking only Baron spatch, intimating that MASON and SLIDELL There was no reason why that intimation, which would have calmed public feeling in claimed on the house-top. PALMERSTON and Russell cushioned it for over a fortnight, and their respective journalists were instructed to asseverate, in the most solemn ARD's had been received in England. During

> for war proceeded with the utmost earnestness, precisely as if a contest between the two nations was inevitable. The feeling of the British people, we firmly believe, is favorable to these United States. If it ever became lukewarm, surely it was quickened by that noble and humane generosity that despatched such timely and large supplies of food to the starving cottonoperatives of Lancashire. Will the recipients of that charity, or any of their fellow-

that fortnight, PALMERSTON'S preparations

laborers elsewhere, turn round to smite the now stands HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount PALMERSTON.

His aim is to continue at the head of this oligarchy until his dying day. To venture on a General Election without a popular have commented, two or three times, upon excite the partisan passions of the multithe testimony of Mr. Boyer, who swore tude, would be a hazardous experiment for that a certain sum had been offered to him | PALMERSTON, seeing that, just now, he can | the cupidity of man rises above any comto vote for General Simon Cameron for scarcely count upon a working majority that office. Beyond this we have been either in the Lords or the Commons. He is will make money, although they lose their silent. And a very few words will dispose a man who, to retain office, would not of the last phase of this controversy—the | scruple to plunge England into a war with | resolution of the House instructing the the United States. With his known inge-Governor to direct the Attorney General to | nuity he will easily make, if he cannot find,

> "Some watchword for the fight Must vindicate the wrong and warp the right; Religion, freedom, vengeance—what you will, A word's enough to raise mankind to kill;

frankly inform our readers, to avoid hostili-

General CAMERON will outlive all his American war would benefit "the so-called have no objection to his manufacture of opponents. He is remembered by thou- Southern Confederation." At the same sands whom he has befriended, and his, time, it certainly would give lively satisfacname is linked with measures that no ca- tion to Napoleon. England's difficulty is lumny can ever destroy. These words are France's delight, as well as Ireland's oppor- neighbors and fellow-citizens the particispoken of one who is now without office or tunity. What cares PALMERSTON, so long pants of his danger. In the case of Mr. as it keeps him in office? The Valley of the Rio Grande. point out to the Government the necessity of | the business, or the occupants of the few taking possession of the valley of the Rio and scattered houses immediately around. Grande. From all the information we can Mr. KRIDER is more foolhardy. He placed obtain, the population of the valley are his manufactory in the most conspicuous

strongly attached to the Union. This at- and dangerous place. Second street is the tachment extends, we are convinced, through all that part of Texas given to the growing and Second and Walnut is the very centrehas invariably been in the confidence Starting in public life at the early age of of the extreme South. When Sam Hous-

tration, through the long Liverpool Castle- made it necessary to adopt violent measures. reagh Administration (1812-27) which fol- Texas was seized; her Governor was deposed, and a creature of Jefferson Davis ship (April to August, 1827); during the placed in the Executive chair. Then came brief Ministry of Lord Goderich (August, a series of aggressions which have no 1827, to January, 1828), and for some time parallel except in down-trodden Eastern during the Administration of the Duke of Tennessee. Union men were persecuted. WELLINGTON. From June, 1828, to Novem- proscribed, exiled, conscripted, and deprived ber, 1830, he was out of office. In the time that of their homes, and, to avoid death or imhas followed, covering nearly thirty-three | prisonment, fled to the woods, and now years, PALMERSTON has been twenty-eight | wander homeless and outlawed. When the fortune of war gave us New Orleans, and our Secretary, as Prime Minister. In fifty six | blockade sealed the ports of the scaboard, years he has been over fifty in office. This Texas was drained to supply the hungry what Lord PALMERSTON has always army of the Southwest. Vicksburg has

worked for, intrigued for, ratted for, bullied | been sustained by Texas, and it is by no for. For a long time the emoluments of means improbable that the occupation of office were of high importance to an almost | the Rio Grande would sever the artery that landless lord. He has been enriched by gives it life and gives strength to the whole Apart from any feeling of sympathy for our wretched brethren, who live in bondage

great military triumph. One of the first principles of war is to destroy the enemy's supplies and cut off his communications. 858, and from June, 1859, to the present | He must then surrender or die. We know that a great part of the contraband trade of pered, amiable, tolerant, conciliatory; in his | the South is maintained through Texas. second he has been sarcastic, ill-natured. The Rio Grande is the only boundary beexacting, overbearing, and insolent. The | tween Texas and Mexico, and it may be crossed in a few minutes. On the American bank of the river is the town of Brownsville, now held by a regiment of the rebel army. On the Mexican bank is the ancient town of Matamoros. The Rio Grande being a free river, and the highway of a friendly nation, the United States cannot blockade it. The price, and overbearing manner, have lost French, being at war with Mexico, might him many followers in Parliament since his | do.it, but Louis Napoleon has no desire to can exclaim, with afathe highest office. He | do any particular injury to the South, and fly from me!" Nearly every Parliamentary as a Jarge part of the trade is done by French houses, he has no motive to place an embargo upon what is so profitable to himself. In New Leon and Coahuila a large contract

for blankets to supply the rebel army is now being filled, and Matamoros is little more than a dépôt of the Southern Confederacy. Guns, caps, ordnance, clothing, and food, are sent to this place by the Moxicans and Europeans, and from there across the river to Brownsville, where they are exchanged for cotton.

Supplies are transported to the green armies; the cotton is placed under a foreign flag and sent to a foreign market. We know that this exists, and that the Lord Palmerston's u. states we trade between Matamoros and Brownsville was regular, although not as dangerous as It is "most an English Premier shall pre- that between Nassau and Charleston. In dured" speak of an United States Ambas the first case the flag of Mexico, a neutral sum as "the agent of a foreign Power." | nd friendly nation, is abused; in the other Yet it is thus that, lately in the House of case it is the flag of England, another neu-Commons, Lord Palmerston spoke of Mr. | tral and friendly nation. Admiral WILKES, army. We may then look for active operations in Southwestern Missouri and Arkaness add sharp ADAMS, the accredited Minister from this whose energy and faith have gained him the country to the Queen of England. Sup- renown of sharing with General BUTLER pose Mr. SEWARD were to describe Lord | the reproach and detestation of every enemy LYONS and M. MERCIER as the mere of the Republic in Europe, has been en-

"agents" of England and France, what a | deavoring to suppress this trade, and in howl would be raised against him in the | doing so has again brought his name into Times and Moniteur ! But Mr. SEWARD is | the international councils of the world. An incapable of using such contemptuous lan-English vessel, called the Peterhoff, was guage—the plain republican is polite and lately cruising about the Gulf, under suspicious circumstances. The Admiral brought her to and examined her papers. She pur-In 1861, on the affair of the Trent, Pal- ported to be an English merchantman, laden MERSTON was within almost a hair's breadth | with merchandise, and bound for Mataof involving England in a war with this moros, a port in Mexico. The experience and himself behaved in an infamous manner men, laden with merchandise, and bound of Admiral WILKES in English merchantfor Matamoros, a port in Mexico, had been ROTHSCHILD, of the Stock Exchange, so suggestive that he took the responsibility into their confidence,) Mr. SEWARD's de- of seizing the Peterhoff, and sending her before the Admiralty Court, at Key West. would be given up if asked for by England. The owners at once complained to the English Government, and the matter has been brought into Parliament. They assert England, at once, should not have been pro- that the cargo was legitimate, containing goods generally sent to Mexico, and with

nothing that might aid the military operations of the South. It is probable that our zealous Admiral was mistaken. If so, the Admiralty Court will do the owners of the Peterhoff justice, and our Government will make them reparation. It seems, however, that if our Government would only take possession of the valley of the Rio Grande all these troubles would be ended. The Union men of that beautiful and fertile region would be protected; Secession would be driven against the Federal bayonets on the Mississippi; the Salt Lake would no longer supply the loss of the mines in the Kanawha Valley;

guns, and caps, and clothing, and stores would serve no other cause than that of the Union; Texas would be encouraged to rise hands that fed them? Surely not But, as against the rebellion as she did in times past, every one knows, the millions of England and Admiral WILKES would find fewer have no voice in public. A small clique, comprising a few thousand peers, politicians, placemen, and millionaires, govern the | Mexico. These results would certainly folthirty million inhabitants of the British Is- low the occupation of the Valley of the Rio lands. Chiefamong these usurping thousands | Grande, and we think they should receive the attention of the Government.

> When the laboratory of Mr. Jackson exploded, about a year ago, causing a terrible loss of life, we thought that the lesson it taught would be final. The occurrence in Second street, however, seems to show that plaint, and disdains every danger. Men lives and bring death to others. As we understand the case, it seems that a person named KRIDER leased a third-story room in a building at the northeast corner of Second and Walnut streets, and engaged ten or twelve boys in the manufacture of cartridges for the army. While absent and indisposed, an explosion took place, most probably from the carelessness of the boys. The result was,

among the lads; some of them jumped from the window and were injured; four others nocratic leaders, in their new zeal for purity | well pleased tif he could provoke us to | settled community. Truly we have to But we do not see how Mr. KRIDER can escape a very just and severe censure. We

cartridges, and if he will risk his life in his business, it is his own concern and not ours. We do object, however, to making his attended with the most deplorable circumstances, the manufactory was in the suburbs, We had occasion, some weeks ago, to and those who died were either engaged in very midst of life and bustle, we have one of the most dangerous of human occupations busily carried on; we have an infernal machine ready, in any moment, to hurl death and sorrow among hundreds of innocent men and women. We have, in this instance, escared from death; but we cannot refrain from breathing hard over the great peril we have passed through. It may have been thoughtlessness or ignorance on the part of Mr. KRIDER, but it was certainly criminal neglect on the part of the officers of the law. They should have suppressed his enterprise, and sent him out to the fields where he might have made cartridges and incurred any pos-

> Skirmishing at Culpeper. There are further reports of skirmishing between STONEMAN'S command and the enemy, near Culpe

> sible peril without risk to any one but himself.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, April 16, 1863. Our relations with England are exciting nuch attention. You must not accept as authoritative any of the rumors that burden: the New York papers, as, in a matter as grave as this, the policy of the Government will be dictated by events, and will be purwith England is not to be invited, and, as in the case of the Trent, we must be prepared to the case of the Trent, we must be prepared to designed to prevent the passage, by the Legislature, of Judge Low's bill, empowering soldiers in the field to vote in the elections of their respective go to the verge of endurance before plunging this time would have the effect of giving to the South, which has now one of the greatest military establishments in the world, the greatest naval power. It is possible that we might commission a hundred privateers, and destroy the commerce of England, but that in itself would be a malignant and fruitless revenge. We should certainly have our own commerce destroyed; our iron-clads defend our cities and harbors, and the famishing South would receive new life from the Old World. England is so placed in the bosom of the contending seas that a successful invasion of her shores would be almost an impossibility, and particularly when the expeditions would be compelled o carry their resources over a wide and trictly-guarded ocean. Instead of inflicting blockade, we should suffer from one, and the distresses of Lancashire would be repeated in New England and Pennsylvania. I am not a lover of England; feel keenly the injuries she has inflicted upon us, and the constant want of faith she has manifested during the present war; and when I read the heartless speeches of England's Prime Minister, and he cheers that the House of Commons be-

stows upon them, while such men as Mr. listened to with aparagrad Mr. Forster areremember, too, the prompt and ready courtesy that has always marked the conduct of the United States towards England, I cannot restrain the indignation which every American must entertain. But governments are not actuated by passion. They have grave interests to consider, and the gravest of all is the happiness of the people. War is a misery, not only to the wounded and slain, but to the thousands that never know the battle, and whose wounds are more poignant than those of the sword or the bullet. It is the last resort of a free and proud people. When England attacks our reedom or our pride we shall welcome the alternative with joy. The present trouble arises out of the case of the Alabima. The English journals seem to be ashaned of this transaction, and, notwithstanding the ef. Ky., and Salina, Tenn. They are said to have a frontery of the Ministry, we find their organs weak and verbose. The Times, so udacious and unscrupulous at all times, speaks like an advocate who does not guerillas were killed and fifteen captured. There have been several skirmishes near Memphis recentbelieve in his cause, and the popular feel-

ing responds so feebly, and withso much reluctance, that they are evidently shamed of the whole transaction. The musterial agents are clamoring about the case of the Peterhoff, with the evident hope of weakening our complaints about the Alabam. The case of the Peterhoff is at the bestout an exhibition of unusual zeal on the part of Admiral Wilkes. It has been refered to justice. If we are wrong in this mathr, we shall admit the error and make all reparaquestions to excite our passions, or give us any reason to anticipate war. No feeling of confidence in the ministers of he ML jesty's Government induces this belief bit a feeling of confidence in the people, in the

rough and hardy men who live by labor. and sympathize with the effort of America to ennoble labor and make the cause of Democracy triumphant. I have confidence in John Bright. His mighty soul-rising above the allurements of a court or a cabine, with the blood of the people in his veins, ald the true interests of the people his great ambition-grasps the issues now being ditermined in America. He is to us the true leader of English sentiment. He i the Saxon, and he represents the strugge of eight centuries against the Norman. hat struggle was never nearer a triumph than

struggle was never nearer a triumph tan now. England is becoming weary of rats, tenantry, privileges, and aristocracy. The Englishman looks out of his mill and his mine with feelings of degraded pride, louging for the day when God's creatures shill be permitted to enjoy God's free gifts. Do not be deceived by the constant aid fulsome professions of loyalty that we constantly hear from England. It had a great rejoicing a few days since, and in the midst of the ceremony and merriment, the aristocrats of England looked upon America and thanked God that they were not as other men were. The roses covered the volcano, but did not smother it; and the music of the wedding march had not been hushed in the chapel of St. George, before the smoke appeared, and the cry of bread yas heard in Manchester. That delightful writer, Mr. Hawthorne, in one of his recent essays, and salter filteen years date of commission, to rank with masters. Paymasters to rank with captain.

Pay Department has issued the following general order, which is to be sent to all naval stations and men of wars in commission. It reads:

Strie Navy Department has issued the following general order, which is to be sent to all naval stations and men of wars in commission. It reads:

Strie Navy Department has issued the following general order, which is to be sent to all naval stations and men of wars in commission. It reads:

Strie Randala A. C.

Strie Randala C. C the smoke appeared, and the cry of bread vas heard in Manchester. That delightful writer, Mr. Hawthorne, in one of his recent essays, said that in England he always fanciel he heard the rumbling of a coming earthquake; and that although everything was calmand placid, the old seemed about to perish be-hard, the old seemed about to perish be-hard the rumble of the first five years, after promotion; after the first five years after promotion; after the first five years after promotion; after the first five years, and that although everything was calmand placid, the old seemed about to perish be-navely and the captain.

Naval Constructors.—Assistant naval constructors to rank with masters. Naval constructors

the English rulers to the English people. Let us not think of wars; but while defending our own honor, leave our cause to the brave and true men who are struggling for the principles that must soon triumph in England, and over all the world. OCCASIONAL

NEW YORK CITY. THE STORM, nced last night, and has been raci ever-since, with equinoctial violence, suddenli-dashes all our hopes of "stirring" news from

Hooker's army, and compels a vigorous in-door policy. For want of something more recent to discuss cy. For want of something more recent to discuss the public tongue has sandwiched itself in a highly seasoned manner between the two prevailing opinions about the Charleston affair, and if some fresh excitement is not started up before the week is out. I fancy that Monday, at farthest, will find New York tolerably unanimous in a verdict of censure against Admiral Dupont. You know we New Yorkers are "nothing, if not critical," and the longer the public have uninterrupted opportunity to reflect upon the known facts of the late iron-clad experiment against the rebel Sebastopol, the less satisfied they are with the result. Sumpter and Charleston have not been taken; human nature frantically demands somebody to saddle with the failure, and as mands somebody to saddle with the failure, and as Providence is not supposed to have anything to do with the varying fortunes of this war, a stern pa-triot mob delight to find a patient scapegoat in the venerable Dupont. Sir Oracle is lecturing upon the saffair in all the bar-rooms and at all the eligible corners about town, and this is what he says: "Talk about the obstructions in Charleston harbor!—why what had they to do with the failure to capture Fort Sumpter? Suppose they hadn't been there at all, what would have been the use of our iron-clads going up to the city before Fort Sumpter was taken! They could only have bombarded the town, and the newsyguns in Fort. Pickering, Memphis, Tenn. He is authorized to select the officers for the companies, and will report their names to Adjutant General Thomas.

II. Reguisitions for arms, clothing, and camp newspapers say they were near enough to do that anyhow. And what would have been the use of all the bombarding, if the fort had still been there to prevent the passage of a single transport full of troops to take possession? Obstructions be hanged! affair in all the bar-rooms and at all the eligible conners about town, and this is what he says: "Talk troops to take possession? Obstructions be hanged!
I tell you, gents, the whole failure of the fight The palmerston's War Policy.

Lord Palmerston's insolent and contemptuous mention of this country, particularly in his recent Parliamentary speech in temptuous mention of this country, particularly in his recent Parliamentary speech in reply to Mr. Forster, on the subject of ships being built in England to sail as pitreacherous paranhise turned inside out by a gust of wind. Back he comes again, puffing and savage, to make temporary repairs, and a single word of encouragement is sufficient to make him plunge into the old story again, with a "Hang it, sir what's the use of fighting at all, if you're going to give it up in two hours?" Depend upon it, Mr. Edifor, if thegallant Dupont depends on New York city for his salvation, this exasperating storm of to day is a bad thing for him. The wisdom that comes with a rainy day has a very little "All hall!" in it for any body, and faith without works is about as relia ble as a watch without works, when critical humanity is goaded to unressoning petulance by the turning inside-out of its most respectable umbrellas.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. KIMBALL causes ominous excitement here, and may produce deplorable results, if not explained more satisfactor the slayer, had an army of strong friends in New the slayer, had an army of strong friends in New York, who will make the reception of his body here, and its burial, a demonstration likely to lead to unhappy animosities, if nothing worse. The story, as generally credited here, is that Kimball was shot by Corcoran for attempting to prevent the latter crossing his line of pickets without giving the pass-word. If such was really the case, it is only charitable to suppose that Corcoran was

he hastily shot a gentleman and a valuable offi-cer for only doing his duty. At any rate, nothing can avert the speedy vengeance of the slain officer's family and iriends, if some more satisfactory explanation than that given thus far by the newspapers is not very soon given to them and the public A man like Kimball can not be shot down in cold blood, even in these days of bloodshed, without arousing a spirit of indignation not to be restrained from its just visitation by any consideration of nationality will be dictated by events, and will be pur-sued with calmness and caution. A war ginia for the body of Kimball, which will be received and interred here with public honors. GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

States, is a document properly characteristic of an official owing his own election entirely to the absence of New York's soldier-vote at the time. No more need be said about it to explain to you its drift. AT THE OPERA. last evening, Verdi's "Due Foscari" was revived, for the first time in ten years, for the benefit of Mr. Impressario Maretzek. The audience was very large and very brilliant, including all the notabililies in town, and between two of the acts a very elegant silver tea-service was presented to "the fair beneficiaire," as the reporters say, by the arwould be compelled to hurry home to tists of the company. Solemnities were conducted tersely and in respectable English by both parties, and the opera proceeded to a vocal conclusion. There is no local news of consequence to report today, save that twelve more Indian chiefs are on the way to Barnum's, where they will be visible for the

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. An Expedition up the St. Francis-Adjucoln's Policy. CINCINNATI, April 16.—The expedition which left Helena last Sunday proceeded up the St. Francis river, Arkansas, a distance of sixty miles, scoured the country, and had skirmishes with rebel cavalry, in which they killed three, captured thirty, and then returned to Helena.

A large number of troops were embarking at Helena for Vicksburg at the last accounts. The greatest activity prevails.
Adjutant General Thomas made a speech to Gene ral McPherson's brigade at Pake Providence the other day. He told the soldiers that the President pad clothed him with the fullest power to inaugurate fied, and armed. He had authority to dismiss an man, be his rank what it may, who maltreats this unfortunate race. This was the policy of the Administration. The President had set his foot down

and was not going to take it up. DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. Foster Able to Hold Out till Reinforced. Boston, April 16.—A letter dated inside of the fort at Washington, North Carolina, on the 10th nst., announces the death of Dr. Ware, surgeon of the 44th Massachusetts Regiment,
The writer expresses confidence in their ability to hold out until reinforcements arrive. The rebels were firing at the fort on the 10th, but only two shots had taken effect on the inside. The rebels remained at a respectful distance. The War in Kentucky and Tennessee. Louisville, April 16.—The rebels appear to be concentrating the spoils, which they recently ob-tained in Kentucky and Tennessee, at Barksville, orce of about 500 at each place. SKIRMISH IN WEST TENNESSEE. CINCINNATI, April 16.-In the skirmish near Hickman, on the Obien river, the other day, four

ly, but with unimportant results. THE REBELLION.

General Burnside's Order to Suppress Sympathy with the Rebels-New Grades in the Navy-General Thomas Organizes a Regiment of Arkansas Colored Troops.
SPIES AND TRAITORS TO SUFFER DEATH. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 13, 1863. GENERAL ORDER, No.

The commanding general publishes, for the information of all concerned, that hereafter all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country will be tried as spies or traitors, and, if convicted, will suffer death. This order includes the following classes of death. This order includes the following classes of persons:
Carriers of secret mails.
Carriers of letters sent by secret mails.
Secret recruiting officers within the lines.
Persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy Persons found concealed within our lines belonging to the service of the enemy, and, in fact, all persons found concealed within our lines who could give private information to the enemy.

All persons within our lines, who could give private information to the enemy.

All persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of our country.

The habit of declaring sympathies with the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this department. Persons committing such offences will be at once arrested with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends.

It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department.

All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major General A. E. Burnside:

All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with
the execution of this order.

By'command of Major General A. E. Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,

(Official.]

Assistant Adjutant General.

D. R. LARNED,

Captain and A. A. G.

IMPORTANT NAVAL REGULATIONS—THE

NEW GRADES OF OFFICERS.

heard the rumbling of a coming earthquate; and that although everything was calm and placid, the old seemed about to perish before the new. If anything at all could hasten the end, it would be the course of less than twelve years standing to rank with lieurant commanders; of more than twelve years with commanders; and of more than twelve years with commanders; and of more than twenty years with commanders; and of more than twenty years with captains.

THE "FIRST ARKANSAS VOLUNTEERS." THE "FIRST ARKANSAS VOLUNTEERS."

I. The following officers, non-commissioned and privates are announced as the officers of the lat Regiment Arkansas Volunteers of African descent. They will be detailed from their respective regiments to raise the troops, and as rapidly as companies, battalions, and the regiments are organized, they will be mustered out of service and discharged, and mustered into the new regiment:

Colonel—Lieut. Col. Wood, 1st Indiana Cavalry. Lieut. Colonel—Capt. Jas. Campbell, 34th Indiana. Major—Capt. Geo. Benson, 48th Indiana. Captains—10.

First Lieutenants—10.
Second Lieutenants—10.
Acjutant, regimental quartermaster, surgeon, assistant surgeon.

II. Major General S. A. Hurlbut. commanding

one blanker one Rhapsaca, one cancen, and haversack.

They will be allowed the compensation as soldiers provided by the War Department.

IV. When the troops are organized they will be reported to Major General U. S. Grant, commanding Army of Tennessee.

L. THOMAS, L. THOMAS, Adjutant General U. S. A. A New Railroad Project. Burralo, April 16.—A meeting of the managers of the Buffalo and State-line Railroad, and other prominent railroad men, held here to-day, determined to build a road direct from Eric to Cleveland, \$665,000 was subscribed towards the object. A committee was appointed to confer with the roads west of Cleveland. The road will be called the Lake Shore Railroad.

Arrival of the Steamer Corsica. New York, April 16.—The steamer Corsica arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated. The Thorndike Will Case. Boston, April 16.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided the Thorndike will case in favor of the two children from Andrew Thorndike, hus sustaining the legality of his marriage Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, April 16 — Flour dull and inactive; extra Ohio \$1.50@7.62 k. Wheat quiet, white, \$1.90. @2; red, \$1.72@1.73. Čorn steady. Whisky dull at 48c. Oats have declined 1c.

Boston, April 16.—The California battalion arrived at Camp Meiga, or Readville, this moraing. A proposition is afoot to give the battalion a public reception in Boston. PICKPOCKETS - Mr. John Davy had his only charitable to suppose that Corcoran was at the time under the influence of something strenger; though less clear-sighted than his reason, and knew not what he was about when

The California Cavalry.

The Defences of Vicksburg. The correspondent of the London Times, in the rebel camp at Vicksburg, gives a very long description of its defences, from which we extract some paragraphs of interest :

paragraphs of interest:

THE DEFENCES.

Such a network of redoubte, redans, lurettes, and irregular works, all linked together by covered ways, and forming a system of defensive works which would be impregable if held by a sufficient force of men, has rarely been seen. The confidence which animates the defenders of the heroic little city is based upon the fact that twice before an insignificant handful of Confederates has cepulsed immense bodies of Federal assailants. It would be a satisfaction to an avowed lover of peace if he could witness the slight amount of damage which a few deuper of nearly three months duration has produced upon Vicksburg. Day after day, night after night, one ffotills of gunboats above the town, and another, which had ascended from New Orleans and took its station below, rained shot and shell into the streets; and yet it is difficult to see any traces of the enormous globes of from with which the air was continually filled. There were many occasions upon which round shot and shell, at the rate of four to's ascendinger three consecutive hours. Vickaburg has suffered less than Fredericksburg, but they both teach the same lesson that we learnt at Sebastopol—that the heaviest artillery fire which it is within the power of man to direct upon an ordinary town is vastly less dangerous and damaging that had previously been imagined. The injury done to Vickaburg could all be repaired at a cost of \$20,000. How many times this amount has been expended upon it by the Federals in 15 inch, 13 inch, and smaller shells, in round shot and grape and spherical, case and shrappel!" by the Federals in 15 inch, 13 inch, and smaller shells, in round shot and grape and spherical, case and shrapnel!" PROPOSED CAVALRY RAID ON NASHVILLE -

PROPOSED CAVALRY RAID ON NASHVILLE—A

DARING SCHEME.

At this moment it is known that the commands of Generals Johnston, Stuart, Morgan, Wheeler, and Forrest have been lumped together, and added to the cavalry force which lately gained distinction under General Van Dorn at Holly Springs. A large body of cavalry, somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty thousand sabres, is about to altempt a descent upon Nashville, under the command of General Van Dorn, and there are whispers that the Ohio river may be crossed, and the well-known disaffection of the State of Indiana stimulated and encouraged. It is not unreasonable to expect that out of this gigantic cavalry raid and the apparently imminent Federal attack upon Charleston, events may arise which will be too strong even for the obstinacy of the Washington Cabinet, and lead to that solution of the mighty imbroglio which convulses this agonized continent, for which millions of weary hearts in both sections are anxiously praying.

Arrival of the Arabia—Collapse in the Cor federate Loan—The London Times on the Union Leagues in the North—The Polish Union Leagues in the North—The Pousn
Leagues in the North—The Pousn
Leagues in the Steining—Sit teamship Arabia
arrived at this port this evening—Sit teamship Arabia
the sta, via Queenstovn on the 5th inst.
The steamer anglo Saxon arrived at Liverpool on the
2d, and the steamer Teutonia on the 3d.
The Arabia has 18t passengers for Halifax, 135 emigrants sent out by Miss Coutts, and 63 passengers for
Boslon. She has no specie its.
The reports havins passed, on the 5th inst., the steam
of Rangaroo, bound West. On the 5th, at 9 o'clock P.
M., she passed the royal mail steamer Europa bound
east. The Arabia experienced a succession of gales and en-ountered much ice on her passage.

countered much ice on her passage.

A heavy collapse in the Confederate loan occurred at London on the 2d, owing to the suspension of J. B. Spence, engaged in the grain trade of liverpool. Mr. Pence was supposed to have been the Confederate financial agent; but he proved not to be the same person nor to have been connected with him except by family ties. Nevertheless, the loan closed on the 2d at 2½@1½ per cent. discount. Nevertheless, the loan closed on the 2d at 22@12 per cent. discount.

The New York correspondents of the London Times and Daily News both expaniate on the increasing irritation felt in America against England, on account of the fitting out of Confederate vessels in the latter country, and speak of the possible adoption of retallatory measures. The London Times, in its editorial on American affairs, says it sees something to hope for from the increasing demand among the Republicans for the restoration of the Union Learnes in the North, and the increasing demand among the Republicans for the restoration of the mand among the Republicans for the Accession of the Union at any price.

The Times also says that the sympathy of Europe has been withheld from the North simply because they perceived that the whole Southern people were in earnest about their independence, while it was not apparent that any considerable part of the Northern people were in any considerable part of the Nothern people were in earnest about emancipation.

The British man-of-war Orpheus was wrecked off New Zealand, and one hundred, and eighty officers and men were drowned. Only seventy of the crew were saved. The French Bourse closed very dull on the 3d. Rentes were quoted at 69, 70c.

Affairs in Poland are again of a threatening character. The insurantion was increasing, and had broken out in nasse
The Russian troops were at Memel and Riga. The reout that the Warsaw committee had ordered the insurgents to lay downtheir arms is pronounced to be un founded. founded.

Langiewicz, the late dictator, was conveyed from Cracow into Moravia.

The Daily News publishes the manifesto of the Polish insurgents, occupying seven of its columna.

Lapiensekliate, a 'chief among the Circussians, had landed in Courland with a well-officered force.

The Russian Government of the Course of the

The Swedish Government had laid an embargo on an English steamer at Malsud, which was carrying a Polish detachment from England for Poland.

BNGLAND. LONDON, April 3.—Good Friday was observed as a holiday. The money market is unchanged.

The following is a portion of the news taken out by the steamer Kangaroo.

The 1 ondou Times has an editorial ou the seizure of the steamer Peterhoff, contending that it was uninstified. garded, but as an expression of the policy pursued by the particular Government. If a Spanish or Austrian officer had made a mistake with a British merchantman, nobody would ever dream of anticipating mischief from the occurrence. But the Federal Government is now advancing extraordinary pretensions by the select agency of an officer whose conduct has already been condemned. The science of a person inexperienced in public law. It is a deliberate attempt to extend and marnity the powers of the blockade. Nor is it, indeed, the first step of the Federalists in this direction. They have already almost blockaded certain ports of our own in their eagerness to intercept the traffic between these ports and others, at least they have gone the length of erpying inchoate adventurers in this country, quitting their own construction on mercantile specular, quitting their own construction of argo, when do not that we have no doubt that we have no marked precise instructions to capture the Petershe We also believe that she may be released after more of emand. The Federals will find their own recompense in the command acquired over the commence of the sax, and the alarm communicated to traders. But it can scarcely be denied that such proceedings call for serious attention on the part of our Government.

The Times has a characteristic review of the volume of diplomatic correspondence for the last year, published by the United States finited for the last year, published by the United States finited for the last year published by the United States for the last year, published by the United States for the last year, published by the United States for the last year, published by the United States for the last year, published by the United States for the last year, published by the United States for the last year, published by the United States finite to the theory of

POLAND.

The insurgents under Lettewell are reported to have been dispersed and obliged to seek refuge in Gallicia by the Russians. POLAND. the Russians.
Another authority asserts that this force had repulsed the Russians.
The Dinzierger Zictung asserts that the Emperor of Russia inter ds granting an amnesty to Poland, but will not grant a Polish national army.

GREECE. GRECE.
The National Assembly, after proclaiming Prince William, of Denmark, King, appointed a committee to go to Copenhagen to offer him the crown, in the name of the Greek nation.

THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—The steamship Australasian arrived at this port last night.

VIENNA, April 4.—Count Appoinge did not tender his resignation till yesterday, and its very questionable whither it will be accepted by the Emperor. Under no circumstances, however, is any change to be expected in the policy of the Government toward Hungery.

CRACOV, April 4.—The insurrection in the Government of Kowno is increasing. Pousioniz has been taken by the insurgents. They also captured Rudom which was evacuated by General Alzouky, and seized the public treasury of that town.

LONDON, Saturday Evening:—The Confederate loan has had a further decline to 23,62% per cent. discount. The rolitical news to day is unimportant.

CAICUTA, March 16.—Shirtings and Twist are firm. Exclange 20s 3dd.

BOMBAN, March 18.—Cotton goods and Twist are advancing. schange as 8%d. Shanghae, Feb. 23.—Silk is firm and quiet. Exchange 68 2½d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday,—The Albion publishes a letter from the foreign office to the owners of the Magicienne, which was seized by a Federal cruiser, but was liberated by a prize court, stating that the English minister at Washington will be instructed to apply to the Government of the United States for full compensation to the Farties interested. Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

[The weekly report of the Cotton market was received by the steemer City of New York.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour is steady. Wheat firm; red Western, 8s 9d@9s 5d. Corn firm at 28s 6d for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef is dull. Pork dull. Bacon heavy. Butter nominal. Lard dull at a decline of 6d@18s. Tallow flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes are steady at 29s 6d for pots, and 22s for pearls. Rosin quiet at 26s 6d@6s 9d for common. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 107s 6d. Sugar dull. Coffee active. Rice has an upward tendency. Linsced Oil is firmor at 48s@43s 6d. Petroleum has a downward tendency; sales at 1e 4d@ 1s 5d for crude. Petroleum has a downward tendency; sales at 18 4d@ 18 5d for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat has a downward tendency, with a decline of 1@92 & quarter. Iron is quiet. Sugar inactive. Tea and Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Spirits of Turpentine 112s. Rosin firm; common 308 6d. Tullow quiet, at 438 3d. Linseed Oil inactive, at 42s 3d delys 6d. Linseed Cakes quiet.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market is dull, but steady. Illinois Central, 4124 343 # cent. discount; Eric Railroad, 43%@442.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week amount to 12 000 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire is quoted at 290f, and bas at 276f. The stock in port amounts to 35,000 bales. The market is firmer.

very fairly as well as very well written, and we think that, with a little revision and probably some additions, they would make a volume of no ordinary SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, RUGS, &c. &c.—The early attention of purchasers is request ed to the desirable assortment of Ingrain, Venetian List, and Hemp Carpets, white and check Canton Mattings, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10½ o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., No. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.—Repairs to THE RECENT EXPLOSION.—Repairs to the building at the N. E. corner of Second and walnut streets, in which the explosion occurred on stated Wednesday, were commenced yesterday. Mr. some Robert R. Corson, who occupied a portion of the building as an office, will take possession as soon as the necessary repairs are made, which will require about ten days.

THE CITY. The Thermometer THE HISTORY OF A REGIMENT-THE 61ST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS IN AND OUT or BATTLE.—No complete record of a volunteer reement from its forzation and organization has as far as we know, yet appeared in any of the pub-lic prints. Such a history cannot be without inte-

rest as showing the development of military science among men, who, a short time ago, were unacquainted with the use of arms, while it furnishes an evilence of the bravery, valor, and patriotism of the Jnion soldier. We have received a long communieation in reference to the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and would gladly publish it entire did space permit.

This regiment, we are informed, was organized in Harrisburg, Pa., on the 1st day of August, 1868, by companies recruited under the suspices of Col. C. H. Rippey, and at the call of the President reached Washington for its defence on the 23d September.

It was officered as follows: Colonel, O. H. Rippey; lieutenant colonel, George C. Spenr; major, George F. Smith; adjutant, W. Gibson Miller; quartermaster, B. W. Baldwin; surgeon, R. M. Tindle; assistant surgeon, A. J. Hew. Company A. Captain Creps, Lieutenants Pollock and Brady; Company B. Captain Redenbach, Lieutenants Scott and Brown; Company C. Qaptain Dawson, Lieutenants Dilworth and Rhodes; Company D. Capt. Dilley, Lieutenants Ellis and Taylor; Company F. Captain Hay, Lieutenants Creps, Lieutenants Creps, Lieutenants Steel and Rippey; Company G. Captain Ores, Lieutenants Steel and Rippey; Company G. Captain Ore, Lieutenants Greene and Wilson; Company I. Capt. Mindel, Lieutenants Moylan and Jones; Company K., Captain Gerard, Lieutenants Hager and Benkz; sergeant major, W. F. Glenn; quartermaster's sergeant, W. H. Rodgers; commissary sergeant, John U. Armor; hospital steward, J.R. MicFadden; drum major, D. C. Connor, and consisted of 927 rank and file.

The regiment, fully armed and equipped, second to but few in stactical movements, and to none; in discipline, spirits, enthusiasm, and earnestness, started on the 10th of March with the "Army of the Potomac, across the Chain Bridge, towards Manassas. The enemy having evacuated that stronghold, the army retraced its steps, and the regiment, after a sojourn of a day at Ohain Bridge, towards Manassas. The enemy having evacuated that stronghold, the army retraced its steps, and the regiment, after a sojourn of a day at Ohain Bridge, tewards Manassas. The enemy having evacuated that stronghold, the army retraced its steps, and the regiment, and the normal survey of the Potomac, across the Chain Bridge, towards Manassas. The enemy having evacuated that str eers, and would gladly publish it entire did space

EUROPE. Peninsular campaign.

Our correspondent then speaks in glowing terms of the events of that march, and shows with what fortitude its privations were sustained. The battle of Fair Oaks is described at length. In that battle the division of General Casey was on the left, and having been to some extent surprised, although having been to some extent surprised, although order. Incenerly section with taken advantage of a sudden freshet, causing a rise in the Chick shominy, to attack the small force which had as yet crossed that stream, with the design of utterly destroying or capturing it. The division of Gen. Casey having been driven from the field, the fortunes of the day seemed gloomy in the extreme. It was at this time about 12.30 P. M., that eight companies of the first Regiment, numbering about 560, rank and file, with another regiment of the same brigade, were through contraction.

bering about 560, rank and file, with another regiment of the same brigade, were thrown forward to check, until reinforcements could come up, the further progress of the enemy. In a short time the other regiment was sent to another threatened point, and the fist was left to stem the tide unaided, and, for two hours, effectually did it. During all this time the rebels were not more than from twenty to fifty yards distant, often hand to hand, and not till the regiment was completely surrounded their gallent. fifty yards distant, often hand to hand, and not till the regiment was completely surrounded, their gallant Col. O. H. Rippey killed, their heroic Lieut. Col. Spear wounded and lying senseless upon the ground, and their Major Smith taken prisoner, numbers of the line officers killed and wounded, and about one-hall of the rank and file disabled, did they fall back, cutting their way out in squads, and retreated in the direction of their camp.

The casualties were thought to be greater than that of any other regiment in a single battle, so far during the war. There were killed, 33; wounded, 142, and 43 taken prisoners, of whom 27 were wounded; and of those wounded, 86 were subsequently discharged as permanently disabled.

The regiment being without field officers, a lieucharged as permanently disabled.

The regiment being without field officers, a lieutenant colonel of another regiment was ordered to temporarily command it, and remained with it until the return of Colonel Spear, who had been taken to Richmond, and, on his recovery from his dangerous wound, rejoined the regiment as soon as exchanged. For several days after the battle the regiment was employed, amid constant shelling from the enemy, comtructing breastworks. employed, amid constant shelling from the enemy, constructing breastworks.

The part which the 61st took in the retreat to Harrison's Landing is then sketched.

The men embarked for Alexandria on the 28th, arriving there on the evening of the 30th, and disembarked during the night, marched towards Centreville, passing through Fairfax and arriving near Chantilly, was held in reserve whilst the battle in which the lamented Kearney and Stevens lost their lives was fought, and acted in conjunction with the brigade, as "rear guard," during the retreat of the

which the lamenfed Kearney and Stevens lost their lives was fought, and acted in conjunction with the brigade, as "rear guard," during the retreat of the portion of the army that marched to Alexandria, and on the 18th reached Antietam. Here they were hotly engaged with the enemy, until four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of that battle, when the rebels sent in a flag of truce, ostensibly for the purpose of burying their dead, but really, as subsequent events proved, for the purpose of gaining time to facilitate their retreat, which they were at that time rapidly consummating.

On the 20th, marched in the tracks of the retreating enemy through Sharpsburg, and on the next day the regiment was ordered with the division to Williamsport, to prevent the enemy, who had recrossed the river there, from further entering Maryland. The firing was principally between the sharpshooters of the enemy and our own, interspersed occasionally with vollies and shell. The enemy were held at bay, and retraced their steps the next morning.

The 23d, the regiment marched to Downsville, Md., and encamped until the evening of the 18th of October, engaged in picket and guarding fords, when it broke camp, and marched through Williamsport, Clear Spring, crossing Core Mountain, to Hancock, about four miles from the Pennsylvania State line. It was expected, it was afterwards ascertained, the rebels would again attempt to cross into Maryland. Some days previous to this, orders were received attaching the division still under command of Couch of Franklin's corps, forming the Third division. The regiment remained at Hancock until the 24th, when it marched back to the old camping ground at Downsville, and remained there until the 31st, when it left, and passing through Bakersville, Smoketown, and Rohrersville, arrived on the 1st of November at Berlin; remained until the 3d, when the 7st them of the 1st of the 1st of 1

forces.

On the morning of the 12th, crossed the Rappa-hannock, and the 13th marched to a rayine below Fredericksburg to establish a picket line and to hold the rayine, which was done under a heavy ar-tillery fire from the enemy. tillery fire from the enemy.

On the day of the severe struggle the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered to the support of the batteries on the left, and remained there until night, constantly under artillery and musketry fire. The night of the 16th the river was safely recrossed, and night of the 16th the river was safely recrossed, and the next morning camp was formed a short distance back of the river, where the regiment remained doing picket and other duties until the 20th of January, 1863, when it again took up the march to assist in the attack upon the enemy contemplated by Gen. Burnside. That movement, as is well known, was abandoned, the elements and other causes combining to prevent it, and on the 23d returned to camp. On the 3d of February the regiment was detached by order from headquarters, and with four others, a battery of light artillery and squadrons of cavalry, formed into a light division, and encamped near Belle Plain landing, on the Potomac creek, where it now remains awaiting the good weather and dried mud to take part in the new duties that time will develop.

GOLD MODEL OF THE ROANOKE.—A gold model of the United States iron-clad frigate Roanoke was on exhibition at Bailey's, on Chestnut street, a few days since, and attracted considerable attention. It was made by Mr. J. D. Benton, of Wilmington, Delaware, and is eighteen inches in length, three and three eighth inches in width, and a triffe over two inches in depth. There are nineteen ounces of fourteen-carat gold used in the construction. All the details of turrets, hatches, guns, smokestacks, manropes, &c., are made to scale, and are perfect in form.

A musical instrument is located below the spar deck, and when set in motion the three turrets revolve and the propeller is worked, and, when placed in the water, she goes ahead in fine style. The musical arrangement plays three times—"Star Spangled Banner," 'My Mountain Home," and 'My Old Kentucky Home." The gold used cost over \$1,500.

Some of Capt. Ericsson's friends have engaged Mr. Benton to build a gold Monitor battery, the gold in it to be worth \$5,000. GOLD MODEL OF THE ROANORE.—A gold

seat.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, of this city, exhibited specimens of glass-tubing capable of sustaining a very great internal or external pressure, yet which would fly to pieces on the introduction of a few particles

THE STORM ON WEDNESDAY EVENING. If I STORM ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.—
In consequence of the storm, and subsequent freshet, of Wednesday evening, at high tide yesterday afternoon the water was again very high; but we have not learned of any serious damage from this cause. Some time during the night a new three-story brick building, in course of construction on Rye street, below Whaston, in the First ward, fell. The united action of storm and freshet was no doubt the cause of the occurrence. A FESTIVAL AND CONCERT for the benefit of the Sixth U. P. Sabbath-school will be given at Handel and Haydn Hall, Eighth street, above Spring Garden, this evening. The entertainment, for the support of a very popular school, is sufficiently commended in its object, but no pains have been spared to make it worthy and brilliant.

A Robbert — Early yesterday morning a thicf managed to secure an insignificant sum, by entering the grating of a restaurant, at the corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHE, April 16, 1883.

Third street and the Stock Exchange were quist to-day. Gold was rather steady at 153@153% until near the close when it advanced & per cent. Government servicities were a shade lower, with a slight falling off in the demand. The money market continues over-supplied, good borrowers obtaining all they require at \$\tilde{\theta}\$ can.

Prices at the Stock Board are without much change. Registered 1831s, old, at 104: 1643 was bid for the coupons; 164% for the April and October seven-thrities; 105% for the February and August. Pennsylvania fives were in demand at \$\tilde{\theta}\$ advance; new City sixes rose \$\tilde{\theta}\$. the old fell \$\tilde{\theta}\$; the fives sold at 97; Beading sixes and Pennsylvania Rallroad mortgages were steady; Sunbury ennsylvania Railroad mortgages were steady; Sunbury ad Erie sevens sold at 108%; Lehigh Valley sixes at ill; Elmira sevens at 100, the chattel tens at 75; Allegheny county Railroad sixes at 59; Allegheny city sixes at 95 : Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1832, at 72 ; Susque har na ganal-sixes at 46%.

The share itst was inactive; Philadelphia and Eric rose to 45%; Heading rose &; Catawissa preferred was steady at 23%; North Pennsylvania at 11%; Camden and Amboy 234; North Feinsylvania at 172; Candell and Amboy at 168; Emira declined 1—the preferred sold sold at 512; Huntingdon and Broad Top sold at 161; Pensylvania, dividend off, at 642;; 33 was bid for Long Island. Green and Contes advanced &; Schuylkill Navigation prefered fell off to 17; Susquehanna Canal sold at 774; 57 was bid for Lehigh Navigation—423; was paid for the servin City Bonk old at 101; 171.

crip. City Bank sold at 49½; 1.7½ was bid for North merica. The market closed firm, \$110,000 in bonds and, 200 shares changing hands. Lay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as United States Sixes, 1831...
United States 73-10 Notes...
Jertificates of Indebtedness, lertificates of Indebtedness, luartermasters' Vouchers.
Lemand Notes... Sales of five-twenties to-day, 1,014, 150.

The following is a statement made to the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, at their meeting held on Tuesday, the 14th inst.: 

.. 150,000 8549,100 33,323 8552, 439 The new First Post of County as ays:

It moning to day an entire absence of animation. At vernment bonds, and for the moment the demand from the country has suddenly fallen off. This is attributed partly to the superior attractions offered by the conversion of five-twenties, and partly to the low price of seven thirties and gold certificates, as compared with other investments for capital. Still, with the present easy money market, a revival of the speculative spirit is certainly not far off.

A slight amount of excitement was made and easy money market, a revival of the speculative spirit is certainly not far off, of the speculative spirit is certainly not far off, of excitement was produced about your by the reception of news from Albany of the probable defent of the gold loan bill. But its effects were very limited, and did not extend further than the production of a slight upward movement in gold.

The market has been dult to-day. Governments are quiet. Seven-thirties are lower, but gold certificates are still rising, and are freely held at 100%.

Among the miscellaneous stocks, we observe transactions in Nicaragua Transit Company at 2%, in Brunswick City 1 and Company at 15°, and in Backs County Leac Conpany at 176°.

The speculative list is irregular. In the following table will be seen the principal movements of this maine, as compared with the latest prices of last evening:

Thurs. Wed adv. Dec.

U.S. 68, 1831, reg. 103% 100%

U.S. 73-10 p. c. T. N. 104% 105

U.S. 1 yr Cert curren'y 98% 98

American gold 103% 153%

Tennessee 68 50 60

Missouri 68. 60

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, April 16. | 1000 Penna 5s. 100 | 100 American Gold | 153 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |

Philadelphia Markets. dull; Pennsylvania is held at \$4.25, and Brandywin

dull; Pennsylvania is held at \$4.25, and Brandywine \$4.56 or bbl.

GB AIN.—The receipts and sales of Wheat continue light, with sales of good to prime Pennsylvania red at 16.66650 per bus, and white at 1756050c, but generally held higher. bye is selling on arrival at 1058010c per bus for Pennsylvania. Corn its scarce and in demand, with sales of 2,000 bus of prime yellow at 90691c, closing at the latter rate. Oats are in good request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 526, weight.

BARK.—Tirst No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand, with sales of 16 lhds at \$56 ft ton.

COTTON.—There is little or nothing doing in the way of sales; middlings are quoted at 70c 75 ft, cash.

GROCERIES.—There is a fair business doing, with sales of 400 hhds Cuba Molasses at 40c 75 gallon.

"PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, and prices remain about the same as last quoted; we quote Mess Pok at \$15.500616 7 bbl. Lard is in demand at 11c for bbls and tes, and generally held higher.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is very duil, and we hear of no sales; we quote at \$5.5003.75 7 bus. Timothy is selling in mall lots at \$1.7622, and Flaxseed at \$3.5034 7 bus, as to quality.

WHISKY is without charge, with small sales of bbls In man lots at 1. 1002, and flaxseed at 5.0004 9 bits, as to quality.

WHISKY is without change, with small sales of bbls at 1.@85c and drudge at 45@160 gral.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

Onthe 1. 2.000 bits.

Wheat 5.100 bits.

Corn 6.550 bits.

Outs 8,200 bits.

great internal or external pressure, yet which would of the goal can be considered and the particles of the years and the particles of the par New York Markets of Yestenday.

New York Markets of Yestenday.

ASSES are quiet and sleady at \$502.25 for pols, and \$502.124 for pearls.

Breadstures—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and drooping. The damand is very limited, both for export and the home stade.

The selec are 7.300 bills at \$6.1506.45 for superfine State; \$6.7507.95 for extra State; \$6.1006.45 for superfine Bichigan, Indiana, Jows, Ohio, &c; \$6.7507.20 for why do, including hipping brands of roand-hoop Ohio, at \$7.207.50, and trade brands do at \$5.3508.50.

Souther floar is dull and declining; sales of 500 bbls. at \$7.007.50 for superfine Englimore, and \$7.400.75 for extra do. xtra. Rye flour is quiet at &1905.21 for the range of flues ad superfine.

Wheat is very dult, and prices are entirely nominal at 50.400, 65 for spring, and \$1.6801.74 for winter red and an her Western.

Ry send Barley are quiet and unchanged.
Osts are quiet at \$1000 for Jersey, and \$3005% for Cande, We tern, and \$1400.

Gent is dull and lower; sales 20.000 bushels at \$3000.50 for sound. Western mixed, and \$1000.50 for unsound do.