## The Press

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863

We can take no notice of anonymous commupications. We do not return rejected manu \*Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. THE NEWS.

OUR NEWS from General Stoneman's force known to be advancing to the line of the Rappahannock, is meagre, but there seems to be but little sance in force, and has been engaged in skirmishing with the enemy for several days past. The accounts from Richmond papers are only up to the opening of the last week, but it seems that General eman made a feint, as if to cross at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, some miles above Fredericksburg. Our own accounts state that after this feint was made, General Stoneman, with his right division, crossed the Kappahannock near the Sulphur Springs, and proceeded south along the line of the railroad leading to Gordonsville. Correspondents with the army seem positive that he has reached Culpeper, and some insist that Gordonsville has been captured.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 16th inst., contains a long editorial, deprecating the apathy shown by the people in vindicating the sovereignty of their States against a powerful enemy. The same paper implores the ladies to put away their silk dresses, and the gentlemen their cloth coats, and even goes so far as to ask its subscribers to put their tables on a war footing, whatever that may mean. It is admitted that the war may last at least two years longer, and all the sums expended for smuggled articles are bribes to the Yankees to continue the struggle. "As for the moneys given in payment of English and French fabrics which come to us direct,

through the blockade, and which are not furnished to us by Yankee merchants—these moneys are not indeed gained by the enemy, but they are lost to us, and are, in this way, a gain to our enemies." The counting of soiled postage stamps, which were a few months since deposited at the New York post office for redemption, has been completed, and nearly nine-tenths of the whole number have been so redeemed. Notice has been issued to the owners of the remaining one-tenth to come up and receive current funds for their deposits. The amount of claims of depositors is \$260,000, one-fifth of the whole number having been thrown out on account

of being marked stamps. The counting of these stamps would have occupied one man for the space of two years and a half. THE prize schooner Antelope, from Charleston, by way of Port Royal, arrived at New York yesterday She was captured off Charleston April 1 by the United States steamer Memphis. Her cargo is supposed to consist of salt or saltpetre. The prizemaster reports that on the 12th inst., Port Royal bearing seventy miles south, he saw a large Auglowithout masts. Ten miles further north he saw another Anglo rebel steamer steering west-north-

west toward Charleston.

EARL RUSSELL has written a letter defending the belligerent right of visitation by the cruisers of the United States, to suspicious vessels, for examination, and their capture, if justifiable. The spirit of the letter would seem to indicate the propriety of reizing all vessels making doubtful voyages, and sending them to ports of admiralty for adjudication, and, if cleared from suspicion, and proved to be engaged in legitimate commercial carriage, they can be released, and allowed such claims as may be leemed just, for indemnity for detention. THE Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, of the 6th, says:

"An Augusta, Georgia, contemporary states on the authority of a gentleman just returned from the upper part of North Carolina, that tenpenny nails are passing current there at five cents each. We have no such metallic basis for our currency here. Our circulating mediums are grains of corn representing five cents, and quids of tobacco representing

THE St. Louis Republican states as one of the facts llustrating the magnitude of the war, that 31,184 horses and 19,727 mules were purchased in that city for the army during the year ending March 31. They from Illinois and the northern parts of Indiana and Ohio, Missouri having been exhausted early in the THE Cincinnati Gazette urges the construction of railroad locomotive batteries, not only as offensive weapons, but more especially for defensive purpo-

ses. Every railroad train, it says, should be armed, and thus it would be protected against all attacks of querillas, such as are so often occurring in Kenucky, Missouri, and Tennessee.
GENERAL CARRINGTON, commanding the military district of Indiana, has ordered the arrest of all persons known to be connected with an order called the Knights of the Golden Circle" in that State, and they will be tried by court martial, and dealt with in the severest manner. A large number of arrests have been made, and these cabals will probably be

THE gold market was unsettled yesterday, and there was a more general disposition to sell. The market opened at 151 and sold down to 148% at the close. This is believed to be the result of in confidence in the Government and the hopeful reports from our armies. Government stocks were firm and money is plenty. The market was active yesterday, nd prices advancing. GENERAL THOMAS, Adjutant General of the United

States, is still busily engaged in organizing the contrabands at different points in the Southwest into regiments. The 1st Arkansas regiment is full, and the 2d and 3d will be filled up in the course of a few LORD PALMERSTON, in a recent speech at Glas-

gow, promised non-intervention in American affairs for himself and the Derbyites, and said that interference on the part of the nations of Europe, instead of extinguishing the hostility between the North and South, would probably increase it. GENERAL GRANT has passed down the Mississippi

ere this, with his entire fleet of gunboats and transorts, and it is said that he will make an assault upon Vicksburg from below, after having captured ADMIRAL FARRAGUT WAS at last accounts successfully blockading the mouth of Red river, which is deemed the most important, if not the only, channel by which the rebels receive food for their large rmies at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. A DESPATCH in the London papers, dated at

Shanghaic, February 23, says: "Advices received here from Japan announce that the British Lega-tion at Yeddo had been destroyed by gunpowder by the Japanese. No fatal accident, however, resulted." mediately removed from Minnesota to a tract of

land on the Upper Missouri river, near Fort Ran-dall, several hundred miles from any white settlement, where they will be permitted the felicity of the United States army, it appears that the largest men are found in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennes-

see, and Kentucky, while the smallest men are found

A PARTY of Indians attacked an outpost of eighteen soldiers on the 16th instant at Medalia. thirty miles from Mankato, Minnesota. One soldier was killed, two wounded. Of the settlers, one boy was killed and two men wounded. Cavalry has been senf in pursuit. ,
WE TRESENT to day highly interesting extracts from late Southern papers. It will be observed that

the rebels are still sorely troubled about the scarcity Wise had occupied Williamsburg. Buffaloes have been lately shot within sixty miles of St. Paul, Minnesota. The Indian massacres red the region so uninhabited that bisons, wolves, &c., roam freely where they have not before

Kansas Cavalry, have driven the rebels in superior force out of Fayetteville, Arkansas, inflicting severe FROM the army in Kentucky we are advised that there is great activity and enthusiasm among the troops. Pegram, the rebel general, has been re-GEN. CORCORAN has written a letter explaining

the painful affair between himself and Lieut, Col. Kimball, and which resulted in the death of the

LARGE and enthusiastic Union meetings were held in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday.

Earl Russell on the Peterhoff Case. Earl Russell's letter which we print to-day, concerning the seizure of British vessels suspected of a design to break the blockade, is both important and interesting alarmed the disinterested cotton-lords. There at the present juncture. The British minister distinctly acknowledges the right of traders in India, sagacious and enterprising, Federal cruisers to capture and detain, for examination in the prize courts, all British vessels bound (ostensibly) for Matamoros These are chiefly Parsees, and generally reor Vera Cruz, whose intentions are open to | side in Bombay, where, indeed, they have a suspicion, and he declares that the English | well-conducted English newspaper, called Government will only interfere in their The Indian Gentleman's Gazette. Of this behalf in a case where they have been crowd of rich merchants, the late Sir Jamwrongfully held, and the courts have re- SETJEE JEJEEBKOY, (created Baronet in fused them redress. This position of Earl | 1857,) long was head, and his successor and SUSSELL is in strict accordance with the past policy of Great Britain, and is clearly | a shrewd man of fifty-two, now holds his just and proper. But if the opinions of the noble Earl do not possess extraordinary novelty, it is well, nevertheless, that they should be expressed so clearly at the present time, when the case of the Peterhoff is being agitated in both nations. The following sentences, which convey the gist of sell and send Indian cotton to England, but the communication, will show how ground- to retain it in India, and themselves to manuless such agitation has been, and, perhaps, convince some of the most skeptical that | it is now converted in Europe at least, England is less disposed to provoke a war with us now than she was at the time of the | China, and the East generally. They can Trent affair: "It is the right of the bellige- easily obtain the necessary machinery, and rent to capture all vessels reasonably sus- may wholly supersede, in a short time, all pected of either of these transgressions of foreign cotton manufactures. The British international law, and whenever any such cotton lords would thus have a large and case of capture is alleged, the case cannot | lucrative branch of their trade cut off. No be withdrawn from the consideration of the wonder, then, that they are more than ever prize court of the captor. After the case anxious to obtain cotton from the South, so has undergone investigation, it is the duty as to prevent the contemplated action of the of the prize court to restore any such prizes Indian merchants. Once that India manuunlawfully made, with costs and damages; factures her own cotton, in equal quality and the proper time for the interference of with that of the Lancashire operatives,

for a capture which the evidence shows to have been unjustifiable." If the Peterhoff was not a lawful prize, the court, having been thus kindly instructed in its duty by the British Secretary, will doubtless make proper restitution to the owners. If she was properly confiscable, English interference is the last evil we have cause to fear, and the last evil we should tolerate.

"Keeping John Bull's Score." This is the title of a caricature in this week's number of Harper's Weekly. Burlesque drawings, hitting at public events and personages, were common in Greece and Rome, were found on the walls of Pompeli, were directed against the early Christians, and have descended to us, from remote times, through the Anglo-Saxon ancestors of the present conglomerate which bears the name of "English." In France, this method of speaking to the public mind, hero of that engagement.

through familiar art, is little known, for it has never been well executed, nor hasit ever been appreciated. In England it has long been successful and familiar - especially during the last eighty years. The great masters of this art were GILRAY, ROWLAND son, and George Cruikshank, in the past generation. The facetie of the latter (who still lives) powerfully influenced the public mind of England during the terrible excitement of the trial of Queen CAROLINE, in 1820. Later still, from the death of Mr. CANNING in 1827 to the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, one man, John Doyle by name, who merely signed "H. B." to his sketches, produced a series, several hundreds in number, which, from their superior drawing and admirable likenesses of public personages, obtained such notice all over the continent of Europe, that now, in complete sets, they are to be found in the libraries of monarchs and statesmen. However, the success of Punch, which was established in the summer of 1841, placed H. B. hors de combat in a few years. The cartoons, or half-page caricatures, which appeared in that amusing weekly journal, hit the public taste by their wit, and found their way into even the poorest houses by their cheapness. Instead of

giving half a dollar for one of the H. B caricatures, only six cents had to be paid for Punch, with its weekly cartoon, and half an hour's pleasant reading to boot. The persons who chiefly executed these cuts at rebel paddle wheel steamer steering south. She was painted lead color, with white smokestack, and was LEECH, JOHN TENNIEL, JOHN HENNING, the time were the younger Doxle, John and "Phiz." Of these, only two now remain on Punch-namely, LEECH and TEN-NIEL. It took five years for Punch to drive H. B. out of the market. In this country Vanity Fair has produced some of the best

caricatures published any where. This satirical journal, after a manful struggle for three years, was compelled to give in, and from a weekly dwindled down to a monthly, which, in turn, became a semi-occasional issue. We are pleased to learn that, on May-day, it will again appear as a weekly publication, with new force of pen and pencil. It is chiefly in Harper's Weekly, at present, that any thing like the legitimate caricature is produced, in this country.

From the time of HOGARTH, the English people have complacently accepted the French idea of an Anglo-Saxon. That idea, whenever a French satirist drew or described John Bull, showed him as a stout, good-humored, bullet-headed, round-faced, partially bald old man, evidently fattened on roast beef and plum pudding, clothed in brass-buttoned blue. coat and buff vest, with drab unmentionables, and top-boots. His costume was considered incomplete without the addition of a cudgel in his hand. So the French drew the Englishman a century ago, and so, ever since, John Bull has good-humoredly drawn himself. In turn, when British satire had to sketch an American, on whom it bestowed the sobriquet of "Brother Jonathan," it showed a tall, slight, lank-jawed, high-collared, hatchet-faced man, with a longtailed coat, descending to his heels, striped pantaloons, some inches too short in the leg, but elongated by stupendous straps con-

necting the individual with a pair of New England Wellingtons. A particularly fuzzy hat completed this attire. But Jonathan was not in full dress without a piece of white pine in one hand, which he whittled with a pen-knife, while driving a hard bargain. American artists have adopted this lean and awkward, lank-jawed and sharp creature, as the personification of the native American. In the caricature entitled, "Keeping John Bull's Score," Jonathan

is represented as tending store. He is attired in the costume above described. On his shelves are various articles labelled "Relief," and also tin-canisters, respectively marked "Prince of Wales Crackers," and "Havelock Candy." A barrel of flour is on the floor. On the counter are various parcels, all marked "Relief," for which a thin-faced, eager-eyed lad, wearing the paper-cap of a Lancashire operative, is very anxiously waiting. Of Jonathan himself, we have a full-length back view, but his profile is also-slightly visible. He is noting down, with a bit of chalk upon the black board, the additions to John Bull's score. The accounts for 1776 and 1812 are severally

placed opposite each. The new score, from 1862-3, is considerably larger than both of the old accounts—five times as much, at | cause. You will have also noticed that not | least. That is all the artist has given—but surely that is a great deal? Surely, there is a tremendous score between this country and England, the settlement of which we shall insist upon, some day, ere long. John Bull really is at war with us, for he claims, and he exercises, the privilege of fitting out a fleet of pirates, to be employed against American commerce, and manages it so that we are precluded from making reprisals. This fleet is as much British, as if it fought under the Union Jack, and it is a fact that it sails under that flag. The result is inevitable-an increased, and increasing, hatred of

scratched across, and the word "settled'

England, and a resolve, by the National mind, "to have it out with England" whenever the opportunity allows. This is plainly uttered—but it is the truth OUR forces under Colonel Phillips, of the 6th War is to be dreaded, to be averted, except when a wrong has been done to us for which war alone can obtain reparation. England has done us this wrong, and we shall settle the score ere we have done.

> Indian Cotton Manufacture. We learn from England, in advance of newspaper information, that the Lancashire cotton-spinners are "putting the screw" upon Lord Palmerston and his ministerial colleagues, to break down the flimsy, if not nominal, neutrality which England affects to have set up, and to acknowledge the independence and nationality of the revolted South, without any further delay. A particular development in India has greatly are numerous very wealthy merchants and who, it is said, have determined to go into the cotton business, with energy and money. namesake, the inheritor of his vast wealth immense fortune, and has inherited his standing and influence. The Parsees of Bombay can expend thousands where the Lancashire cotton-lords would be afraid to

risk hundreds. It is stated to us that their project is not to facture it into the various fabrics into which into such fabrics as are in demand in India, her Majesty's Government is, in general, England will have to lament over the greatwhen the prize courts have refused redress est blow to her mechanical industry.

Rear Admiral S. F. Dupont. All great commanders must expect the unthinking mass to feel aggrieved at any check, however insignificant. Many, too, from various motives—some from personal prejudices, others from secret infidelity to the great cause now tasking all the energies of our nation-will take advantage of any slight failure to cry down a gallant officer, and thus assail the Government. Admiral DUPONT, we regret to observe, has been thus assailed. We speak from personal knowledge, when we pronounce him unsurpassed for gallantry, enterprise, and skill, and aided as he was by so many distinguished naval officers on the occasion of the late attack on Fort Sumpter, we know well that he did all that could possibly have been done under the circumstances. We have to support these remarks the personal testimony of our correspondent, who witnessed the fight; and we are sure that, when the Admiral's report is published, it will confirm and prove all we have been saying. In the meanwhile, let us not forget the brilliancy of the victory at Port Royal and the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1863. We are having some new scenes in the great drama of the war. The last would be ominous if it had not been revealed too early, and been managed by parties almost openly Secession. It is, that if there is not a great victory over the rebels "in the coming campaign," to use the language of the Intelligencer, the Administration must prepare for dreadful consequences—the plain meaning of which is, that, in the event of defeat, the rebellion must be declared victorious, and the usurpation of the traitors acknowledged. But this expedient will deceive nobody. Coming as it does from those who have never felt a single conscientious conviction in the necessity of this great effort for the preservation of the Government, it must be regarded only as a new indication of their desire to embarrass the Administration, and to terminate the war at any sacrifice of honor or of territory. It is the interest of no patriotic man to protract the war. Every energy of the Executive, and of all his representatives, civil and military, is devoted to the achievement of victory over the enemy. Suppose, however, this victory does not come to us in "the coming campaign:" are we then to yield to the new proposals of those who are only desirous of peace with the rebels, and are, therefore, really in earnest for defeat, and not for triumph? I need not ask a question when I can so well anticipate the indignant reply. If it should so fall out, that God will not give us the advantage in "the coming campaign," we must even proceed to make another effort. Every hour proves that either the old flag or the new

one must succeed; either the Government of our fathers, or the rebellion of a portion of their degenerate and ingrate descend ants. The best way to realize the dreadful impossibility of a peace not based upon ane entire country, is to attempt to mark the limits of division, the terms of partition, the conditions of separation. You might as successfully divide the human body, and expect the heart to beat, as to separate the American Republic and expect liberty to live. Every great national interest, whether of trade and commerce, or of society and religion, would perish in a maze of factions and a sea of blood; and order would only be restored by the strong hand of the despot. The human frame is not more closely knitted together than are the freedom of the people and the entirety of the

soil of America. This scheme to give a new impetus to the rebellion, by holding out the hope that the people of the free States will be willing to agree to separation, if the next movements of our army are not crowned with success. is suggested at a moment when through every organ of the Confederacy, from Davis himself and his so-called Cabinet to the selfconstituted Governors of the different sections where the rebels hold sway, we hear the cry that there is a prospect of want of

food for both troops and people. Their cotton trade brings them neither corn nor beef, and without these they must periol. Compare this confession of poverty and prospective famine with the superabundant resources of the loyal States, and you have the best argument to set-off the cry that we are unable to put down the rebellion. If we cannot defeat them "in the coming campaign" by force of arms, we at least hold the whole of the free and loyal States clear of

violence and bloodshed, and can exhaust them by our own steady, resolute, and unshaken constancy. There is another element which enters largely into the future. I mean the rigor and system of the organization of the negroes in the Southwest. Adjutant General Thomas, now in the department of General Grant, has stated the case so fully as to leave no doubt as to the purpose of the Administration on this question. You will have seen how his appeals to the white soldiers have been received. They hail this

experiment as one that is certain to operate advantageously upon themselves and the only has no dissent been expressed by the troops, but that the general officers, including some of the most distinguished Democrats, have voluntarily and cordially endorsed his recommendations. It is impossible for any man of sense to resist the powerful arguments in the speeches of the Adjutant General. The approach of the warm weather, the expiration of the term of many of the regiments in Louisiana, and the immense increase of fugitives who run from their masters on the approach of our forces, render this act of the Government a matter of wisdom, as it is clearly humane and necessary. Un-

der a proper régime, and with good leaders, the whole character of the war in the Southwest will thus assume a new character. As General Thomas well remarks, the rebels have had every chance to avail themselves of the generous offer in the President's Proclamation, and having rejected that, they cannot complain if the Government acts out its policy by declaring their slaves to be free, and by taking care that if they are to be used in war, it shall not be against the American Republic. There are ten thousand remedies yet to be tried before the craven demand for an ignominious peace is responded to by the people.

> OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, April 20, 1863. Loss of the United States Transport Steamer Union. The Navy Department has received a letter from Acting Admiral Lee, dated off Wilmington, April 18th, enclosing a report from Commodore Scott, of United States ateamer Maritanza, near Cane Fear States transport steamer Union hove in sight in listress, and in the afternoon it was found necessary to abandon and destroy her by fire to prevent her drifting ashore to the rebels. The officers and crew were all saved. She was bound from Hilton Head te Beaufort, South Carolina. A Detective Officer Hung by the Rebels. Reliable information was received to-day, that was captured on Friday, at midnight, by Mosenv's

rillas, and was hung early on Saturday morning by his captors, in sight of his family, near Dranes The Naval Academy. Commodore BLAKE, superintendent of the Naval Academy, writes to the Navy Department that the fever at that institution has entirely disappeared. and the sick list is smaller than during any previous

Important Army Orders-The Discharge of

Soldiers when their Terms Expire. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 20.
The following orders were published to day: GENERAL ORDERS No. 44. In order that no misunderstanding may exist as to the course to be pursued with regard to regiments whose term of service are about expiring, the following rules will govern the action of corps com manders and others in the matter:

1st. When companies and regiments re-enlist after the expiration of their present term of service, in accordance with the provisions of general order No. 85, of April 2, 1883, from the War Department, the regimental and company officers will be retained; the regiment will have a furlough for the time specified in the orders, and will be allowed to proceed at the public expense, with their arms and equipments, to the place of their enrollment, the date of their furlough being two years or nine months (as the case may be) from the date of the original muster into the service of the United States.

2d. When the regiments in a body decline to re-enlist, the officers and men will be mustered out at monders and others in the matter :

the expiration of two years (or nine months) from the date of their actual muster into the service of the United States. Their arms and equipments will be turned over to the ordnance officer of the division to which the troops belong, and transportation and subsistence to the place of their enrollment be given by the quartermaster and subsistence debe given by the quartermaster and subsistence de 3d. In cases where less than one-half of the mer re-enlist, the proportion of officers to be retained and the selection of those to be retained in service will be determined by the corps commanders in a will be determined by the corps commanders in accoldance with the provision of paragraph third of
general order No. 86, of April 2, 1863, from the War
Department. The rank, proportion, and number
of officers to be retained with the regiments where
the re-enlistments are partial is left to the discretion of the corps commanders.

4th. The portion of the bounty provided in general
order No. 85, April 2d, 1863, from the War Department, for re-enlistment, will be entered upon the
muster-folls, to be paid at the first payment after the
return of the men from their furlough.

6th. In regiments where two-years men and men
enlisted for three years or the war are associated
together, special recommendations may be made to
the headquarters for furloughs to the latter, when
the number of two-years men re-enlisting may, in
the opinion of the corps commanders, justify the indulgence. the opinion of the corps commanders, justify the indulgence.

6th. Where the two-years regiments do not recolist, as above provided for, the corps commanders will direct the transfer of men culisted for three years or the war in such regiments to three-years regiments from the same State; or if their numbers are sufficient these men may, at the disorction of the corps commander, be formed into battalions.

7th. This order, as well as the following order from the War Department, will be read at the head of each company of the two years and nine months regiments serving in this army.

By command of Major General Hooker.

\*\*Neinstatement of Officers.\*\*

Reinstatement of Officers. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 20, 1863. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
GENERAL ORDER, NO. 43.—It appearing, from the
reports of commissions duly appointed, and from
official information otherwise furnished, that the
absence of the following-named officers, announced
for dismissal in general order No. 20, issued March
5, 1863, from these headquarters, can be satisfactorily accounted for, they are hereby relieved from all
further, liability under the provisions of that order:
Lieut. J. M. Andrews, Ir., 30th New York; Capt.
Jacob L. Yates, 22d New York; Lieut. Colonel D.
Shaul, 76th New York.
Capt. A. Sagor, 76th N. Y., honorably discharged.
Lieut. Benj. F. Habcock, 19th Indiana.
Col. L. Cutler, 6th Wisconsin.
Second Lieut. Martin Rodman, 2d Wisconsin.
First Lieut. Charles G. Esslinger, 2d Wisconsin,
honorably discharged. onorably discharged. Col. Alexander E. Donaldson, 20th New Jersey, morably discharged. Major Charles Ryan, 136th Penna. Capt. W. H. Jackson, 130th Mass., honorably discharged. Capt. Sherman N. Aspinwall, 39th New York, onorably discharged. Lieut. H. B. Stewart, 149th Penna. Lieut. Francis C. Duke, 2d Delaware, honorably scharged, Major Benjamin Ricketts, 2d Delaware. Major Peter Nelson, 66th New York. Lieut. Jacob Fisher, 66th New York, honorably

ischarged. Lieut. John Caslow, 28th Massachusetts, musered out. Lieut E. H. Rich, 19th Maine. Captain W. H. Moore, 12th New Jersey, honora-Captain W. H. Moore, 12th Mew Jersey, nonotably discharged.

Assistant Surgeon F. L. Haupt, 13th Pennsylvania, honorably discharged.

Lieut, James Woodward, 6th New Jersey.
Captain Clarence D'Hess, 13th New York, hono Captain Wm. Doweny, 13th New York. Liect. Louis E. Crone, 22d Massachusett Lieut. Wm. M. Cloney, 22d Massachuse Chaplain C. E. Weires, 14th New York, honors Lieut. Wm. M. Edmons, 14th New York, Lieut. E. W. Reed, 83d Pennsylvania, honorabl ischarged. Lieut. Robert B. McKibbeny, 48th United States nfantry. Assistant Surgeon J. E. Smith, 12th United States

nfantry. Captain T. W. Newman, 11th United States In antry. Assistant Surgeon L. W. Coff, 134th Pennsylania. Lieut. J. A. Mellinger, 134th Pennsylvanin, honoably discharged. Captain W. H. Eldridge, 14th New Jersey, hono ably discharged. Captain H. W. White, 27th New York. Captain Burbank Spiller, 5th Maine, her Becharged: Captain Anson S. Daggott, 5th Maine, Egbert Olcott, 121st New York, Lieutenant Albert Webber, 20th New York, h

Lieutenant Albert Webber, 20th New York, honorably discharged.
Osptain R. W. Oliver, 82d Pennsylvania.
Captain John Ashland, 82d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Arthur B. Keen, 23d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Richard Carter, 5th Wisconsin.
Lieutenant Samuel Aschur, 54th New York.
Captain A. B. Botsford, 79th New York
Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hassenplug, 11th Penna.
Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson, 4th U. S. Artillery.
2d. The commanding general takes this occasion 2d. The commanding general takes this occasion to censure in the strongest terms the inexcusable conduct of all those through whose negligence or indifference in not forwarding the proper information to these headquarters, officers, who had been honorably discharged for wounds received in battle, or sickness induced by camp exposure, or who had lain down their lives in the service of their country, or whose absence from their duties in the field was justified by the orders they had received, had been held up to public remark, and reproved, as "absent without leave." The records of some of the regiments seem to have been kept in a manner highly discreditable to the commanding and staff officers charged with the important and responsible duty of collecting and arranging the data which make up the military history of the individuals composing their respective commands. When this trust is neglected, the reputation and rights of officers and men must necessarily be endangered.

By command of Major General Hooker,

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Immense Union Meeting at New York. NEW YORK, April 20.-Another immense Union nass meeting was held in this city this afternoon, under the auspices of the Union League. Gen. Scott presided, occupying the chair, on balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Four stands were erected around Madison Square, fronting the hotel, and the attendance at all the stands numbered not less than 20,000. Among the speakers were John Van Buren, Daniel S. Dickinson, George Bancrott, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Henry J. Raymond, George Wm. Curtis, Lyman Tremain, E. Delafield Smith, H. B. Stanton, and A noticeable feature of the meeting was the pro-

cession of express-men, comprising all the expresses in the city, which passed around the square in wagons, drawn by horses gaily decorated with flags they rode along. The reception of Gen. Scott when he appeared on the balcony was exceedingly cordial and enthusiastic. He was too feeble, however, to address the neeting, and only able to occupy the chair for an Union Meeting at Baltimore, BALTIMORE, April 20.—The Union demonstration held to-night in the hall of the Maryland Institute, under the auspices of the Union Leagues of Mary land, in commemoration of the grand uprising of the loyal States which followed the bloody tragedy enacted in the streets of Baltimore, on the 19th of

April, 1861, was in every way worthy of the occa-

on. The spacious hall was packed with people in every portion, and large numbers were unable to ated, and the greatest possible enthusiasm pre vailed.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland shall never be taken from under the stars and stripes under any circumstances nor on any conditions, it it can be prevented by the sacrifice of our lives and fortunes; and to this declaration, in the presence of Almighty God, we hereby pledge each other.

Resolved, That we declare our unconditional support of the Government in any measure it may determine to be necessary in the prosecution of the war for the supremacy of the Union; and that the war ought to be prosecuted until its authority is acknowledged and its flag waves unassalled over every part of the national territory.

Among the distinguished persons present were Governor Cannon, of Delaware, Postmaster General Blair, David Paul Brown, Eaq., of Philadelphia, and Governor Bradford, of Maryland. The latter acted as chairman.

Letters were received from Secretary Seward, the Hon. Messrs. Holt and Dickinson, and Governor Curtin, expressing regret at their inability to attend.

The meeting is still in progress. The meeting is still in progress.

The following resolutions were adopted with great usiasm: hereas, The Union Leagues of Baltimore, or tenthusiasm:

Whereas, The Union Leagues of Baltimore, organized in the days of darkness which hung over the States and the country in the spring of 1861, are now for the first time assembled in public mass meeting, it is proper to declare the principles, purposes, and views of their members: therefore,

Resolved, That the existence of the American nation is to be maintained above all local interests, opinions, and institutions, and that we declare our solemn purpose that; though all things else shall perish, this country, this Union shall live.

Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leave no room to doubt the institution of traitors to build an oligarchy and an aristocracy on the ruins of republican liberty; that its continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of the republican forms of government in the States in subordination to the Constitution of the United States, and that the emancipation proclamations of the President; toght to be enforced by all the power placed by Congress in the hands of the President; that traitors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaves, and that against traitors in arms the President should use all men, white or black, in the way they can most be useful, and to the extent they can be used—whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a musket.

Resolved, That the safety and interests of the

musket.
Resolved, That the safety and interests of the State of Maryland, and especially of her white aboring people, require that slavery should cease o be recognized by the laws of Maryland, and that he aid of the United States, as recommended by the aid of the United States, as recommended by the President, ought to be asked and accepted to alleviste the public and private inconvenience incident to the change.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Major General Schenck, commanding this department, for the policy he has inaugurated and pursued, and that we will support him morally and physically, and that we exhort him to go on in his good course to the bitter confusion of treason and treators.

Grand Union Meeting in Ohio. Cinginnari, April 20.—The Union meeting at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on Saturday, was the largest ever held there. Over 20,000 people attended, and speeches were made by Govennors Tod and Morton, Henry Winter Davis, and others. Gen. Burnside was Traitorous Cabals in Indiana to be Broken Up.

CINCINATI, April 20 — The latest outbreak of the K.
G. C.s in Indiana will result in annihilation of that G. C.s in Indiana will result in annihilation of that Order. General Carrington's order, treating them apublic enemies, will be enforced. The outbreak in Brown and H-ndrick's counties on Saturday, and the wilful assassization of Union etitizens and soldiers, have aroused the deepest indignation. It was reported lastinght in Indianapolis that the K. G. C.s were marching in force on Carlinsburg, Hendrick's country with the intention of attacking and disarning the Home Guards. The excitement was intense.

ANDIANAPOLIS, April 20. The forces sent to Danville last night report that all is quiet there to-day. Several arrests of armed men have been made. It is reported that another Union man was killed in Brown county, yesterday, by the Jayhawkers.

The man Prosser, who shot Sergeant Daniels, and was himself in turn soriously wounded, has been removed to his residence at Georgstown, wherely it is said, a force has been organized to resist his arrest by the military authorities. authorities.

A number of leading Democrats from Brown and the adjoining counties have gone thither on purpose of councelling submission to the lawfully-constituted anthorities, and assist in the restoration of peace. Destruction of a Rebel Steamer.

New York, April 20.—The bark B. Colcord, from Remedios, arrived at this port to night. She reports that on April 10th, when in lat. 30, long. 30, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, she picked up two boats containing sixteen, men from the rebel steamer Barroso, Captain Adams, from St. Mary's, bound'to Nassau, with cotton and turpentine, who reported leaving their steamer at 12 o'clocs, noon, in a sinking condition. On the next day, when abreast of Charleston, and being short of provisions, she let seven of them have a boat to go on shore, the remainder were brought to this port. The steamer Barroso was 125 tons burden, and her cargo consisted of 79 bakes of cotton and 12 bbls of turpentine.

Heavy firing was heard at Charleston on the 12th lust. The Riot at Halifax. HALIPAX, N. S. April 18.—Whisky was the prime mover in the late riot; the alleged origin of which was the rough handling of a soldier at a recent celebration. The soldiers tore down several dwellings. All is quiet to night; but it is feared that the riot is not over, as a man was killed by the soldiers this afternoon.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reported Victorious Advance of General Stoneman—Rebel Reports of Recent En-gagements on the Happahannock. GEN. STONEMAN'S MOVEMENTS. New York, April 20.—The Post has a report from an officer who left the Army of the Potomsc on Saturday, to the effect that Gen. Stoneman was heard rom on Saturday afternoon; that he reached Culpe per C. H., where 3,000 rebels were surprised and capalso, that a number of Harris' Light Cayalry were killed in a previous skirmish. The story subtful. THE REBEL ACCOUNTS. The following are extracts from the Richmon

Enquirer of Thursday :

FROM PREDERICKSBURG. FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

[Special Despatch to the Richmond Enquirer.]

Fredericksburg, April 16.—Heavy firing was heard up the river yesterday, which was supposed to be skirmishing about Kelly's Ford, between Stuart's cavalry and those of the Yankees. The cavalry pickets have all been withdrawn from Port Royal to a point up the river within six miles of town. Last night large fires, as of a conflagration, were visible in the direction of Acquia Creek. Two balloons were up yesterday, and the cars have been running incessantly since Saturday night. Last evening there was a good deal of commotion in front, and the signsis were unusually active. and the signals were unusually active. THE FIGHT ON THE UPPER RAPPA-HANNOCK.

HANNOCK.
Railway intelligence makes out the fight on the Rappahanaock on Tuesday, at Kelley's Ford, in which the memy were repulsed after five successive attempts focross, with some loss, extent not known, but slight on the Confederate side. On the same but slight on the Confederate side. On the same day, a demonstration was made near Germanna and U. S. Ford, bit no engagement is reported. It was believed that Hooker intended a general advance, but all remaining quiet on yesterday, this impression abated. A report was in circulation, based upon the statement of a civilian from Fredericksburg, that a generadvance was projected by the enemy, but that a lirge body of the troops, whose term of service expires between the 1st and 15th of May, refused to oby orders, believing that it was the object of th Commander in-Chief to force them into a figh of dependation before the efficiency of the army should be impaired by emergencies which would arize during that period.

DEARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. Brillian Affair on the Nansemond River

Captur of a Rebel Light Battery, and a Battalin of Alabamians - Official Despatchrom General Peck. FORTRIS MONROE, April 19.-Last evening the teamer Feborn arrived from Charleston, bringing no news importance. The monitors were all ying nearhe bar, none of them having left, as has ocen reposed. Cannonling was distinctly heard last night, and most of th time to-day, on the Nansemond river, where outgunboats are engaged in shelling out squads of ebels who are attempting to plant batteries upon he banks of the river. Thus far they have beenlefeated. Genera Dix and staff left this morning, on the Henry Brden, for the Nansemond. The general

returned te last evening from Suffolk. He keeps a vigilanteye upon the enemy's movements about FORTES MONROE, April 20.—Heavy firing has been goin on for the last twenty-four hours on the Nansemod river, occasioned by our gunboats shelling at the rebels, who are attempting to plant batteriest different points on the river. Last nht our gunboats, with the 89th New York and 8th onnecticut Regiments, captured a rebel battery daix pieces of artillery, together with two hundred risoners, taken from the 44th Alabama

Regiment OFFICI L DESPATCH FROM GEN. PECK. Wash Pron, April 20.—An official despatch has been receded from Major General Peck, dated eight o'clock lat evening, which says: o'clock is evening, which says:

"Genell Getty, in conjunction with the gunboats uner Lieutenant Lasmon, has just stormed the heavbattery at the west branch, and captured six guns ind two hundred of the 44th Alabama Regiment. They crossed in boats. The 89th New York at 8th Connecticut Regiments were the

DEARTMENT OF THE OHIO. Skirmhing with the Rebels on the Cumberlad River—Our Troops Successful in a Secs of Combats. LOUVILLE, April 20.-Col. Graham, on Saturday, stacked the rebels near Celina, Tennessee, killingseven of them and destroying their camp On Suday he crossed the Cumberland, and attacked the reels there, killing thirty and routing the re maind. He is now in hot pursuit. The Federal loss we one killed. Collel Riley attacked the rebels yesterday, at Creeloro, on the Cumberland, killing one and capurin sixteen. He is now chasing the remainder

Therevere no casualties on our side. ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

The lebels at Fayetteville, Arkansas, Repuied with Heavy Loss by an Inferior Foce of Union Troops. ST/Louis, April 20.—Despatches received a headuarters state that Favetteville. Arkansa washtacked before daylight on Saturday morning, by nout three thousand rebels, with four pieces of articly. Our forces consisted of only two thousand par o whom were unarmed, but they succeeded in repalsog the rebels with considerable loss. Our loss we five killed and twelve wounded. ST. OUIS. April 20.-Additional advices from Fayettville say that the fight at that place on Saturda lasted about four hours. The rebels, who were comanded by Gen. Cobell, retreated in disorder to ards Orack. Our trops are all recruits from Arkansas, under

commandof Col. Harrison, and are poorly armed and equiped, and without artillery. Interesting from the Southwest.

GINSTT. April 20.—Skirmishing is reported near
th, iss., last Thursday, but we have no particuRidmond, La., is reported occapied by the Union

From California. SAN FANCISCO, April 20.—Arrived ship Dashing Wave, frn Boston; steamer Moses Taylor, from San Juan, vickealejo, in 12 days. Her passengers all ar-Juan, vincentary, in its acts.

Trived wel.

Sailed, hip White Falcon for Acapulco, with coal for
the opposion line of steamers. The opposion line of steamers.

The makels are generally dull, and there is very little trade froffirst hands. Domestic Spirits are slow of sale, at an aveige of 45c. Alcohol, 82%@Sc. Crushed Sugar, 15c. Butt is dull. Olive Oil better. Hard Coal, \$13 J. W. (horne, the pioneer farmer of Naplo county, was mured by a laborer, lately in his employ, on Saturday Sandwin Island dates to the 26th of March have been received. The news is unimportant. lew York Bank Statement. New Ydk, April 20.—The bank statement for the week anding on aturday, shows A cecreasof loans. \$1,355,557

A Ridiculous Rumor. New Yar, April 20.—The Commercial has a rumon of the restpation of Secretary Stanton, which is contradicted, hopever, by a report that the matter has been The New York Gold Law. Albayr April 20.—The Senate and Assembly Bank Committee have agreed to recommend the Senate gold still proliting the banks from loaning on gold or bills of exchang under the penalty of a forfeiture of their

Comparation at Youngstown, N. Y. Younkfown, N. Y., April 20.—A considerable portion this yllege was destroyed by fire this morning, inclu-ng Bawn's Hotel, Connor's Hotel, and the adjacent ELOCTION TOURNAMENT.—There is every prosect of he Academy of Music being filled this evening by a audience anxious to witness the competi-tive trils of skill, in elocution, by three pupils of Mr. Phip F. Lawrence, of Philadelphia, and three pupils o'Mr. J. B Brown, of New York. The judges will give their verdict in fifteen minutes after the

&c., &c. The early attention of purchasers is requested of the large assortment of boots and shoes, ale, hats, caps, trunks, leather. satchels, &c., &c., mbracing about 900 packages of first-class city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily old by stalogue, on four months credit, comnencing his morning, at ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & o., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market THE Uson party nominated a municipal ticket at Chicago of Thursday. Thos. B. Ryan was selected almost unanmously, for Mayor. The election takes place o-dy. The Democrats carried the last city election, bit this time Chicago will fall into line

SICK AID WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—On Sa-

turday aftenoon a number of men arrived at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital from Washington. Testerday aternoon at 2 o'clock, and also at 5% o'clock, other came from Baltimore. Among them are the following Pennsylvanians : are the following Pennsyl Franklin Bell E, 11. H Sutch, D, 61. R O Davis, 1, 12Res. J E Dalrymple, K, 96. W Caldwell F, 13. E Osborne, C, 107 P Fort, K, 96. David Kloss, K, 8. G Yosh, E, 28. John Sherwood, 1, 104. J Clark, C, 8. John O'Conner, C 28, F Bassing, A, 9. J H McConnell, H, 134.

D Loughery, I, 11.

P Urban, K, 145

Thos. Kinsley, K, 111.

G C Tornan, H, 9.

E Sookr, C, 5.

John Hick, H, 155.

E Torney, A, 12. E Torney, A, 12. Wm Yates, K, 51. J Miller, G, 72. J H Peal, F, 136. F Cutter, K, 72. D Mellen, H, 96. John O'Conner, C28.
F Bassing, A, 9.
G Deermet, A, 4.
G Sbenellyn, D, 94
John Henry, K, 11
W G Risher, E, 13.
Eugene Conrad, I, 75.
John W Smiley, H, 12 Res
Matthew Johnson H, 11.
Sgt Peter F (quinn, K, 48.
Jes Burns, B, 1. Res.
John Cannon, K, 12.
Copp J Davies (J, 6.

K Gutter, K, 72.

D Mellen, H, 96.

Peter Lynn, B, 9.
John Lemon, E, 45.
John Adam Hornberger, A, 132
Jere Flamey, F, 81.
Sgt Peter F (quinn, K, 48.
J McLoughlin, C, 90.
J D Geisenhoffer, A, 91.
Chas Huber, H, 74.
P Kinsler, B, 121.
Aaron Hartman, A 5 Res Corp J Davies, C., (6.
P. G. Beck, C., 111.
N. D. Barnes, I., 132.
Chas Harriton, C., 3. Res.
Ed. McGaron, C., 26.
John Millr, H., 81.
John Millr, H., 81.
Jos Reich, M., 6 Cav.
Jos O Krager, A., 82.
John Kep, M., 6 th Cav
W. J Krsmer, M., 6 Cav.
John Lavton, D., 6th Cav Issac Gengrich, 1, 49.

HOSUTAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST WEEK. The hospital statistics for the past week show the following: Hospitals. Sixty-fifth and Vine streets.

Harrisburg |

Broad and Gerry |
Islington Lue.

Wilmington! Master street
Broad and Prine
Camach Wods.
Chester
Summit House
McClellan Hosital, Nicetown
Turner's Lane
Reading
Chestnut Hill
West Philadelnia
Germantown

.. 153 94 .. 6 4,075

THE CITY. The Thermometer.
20. 1862. APRIL 20, 1863. SE.....NE. WIND. WIND. ENE. ....ENE MEETING OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS .-

MEETING OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—
Last evening a meeting of discharged soldiers was held at the Marion Assembly Room, corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue. The room was filled to overflowing, although the meeting was simply preliminary to a more general one soon to be held. At half-past seven o'clock, James Morrison was called to the chair.

John M. Leech was appointed secretary, and Edward O. Skelton assistant.

The members were nearly all strangers together, though formerly patriot brothers in srms to do battle for the country.

Mr. O. V. Abott (we believe) arose and said that he had called upon Mr. Sailor at the navy yard, who informed him that, so far as he could, he would appoint soldiers that had been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, but that no hands would be wanted there for two weeks at least. He (the speaker) was inclined to think that the claims the soldier has have not been regarded as cheerfully as they should have been. If we go to the foundries in search of work they all say "yes, yes, we'll employ you," but then they desire us to work at very poor rates per day, as though we were not worthy of our hire. For a soldier, who has a wife and little ones around him, bow cheerless, indeed, is such a reception! It world seem to him that, if something be not done, some of us will be driven to Mr. Leech, secretary, said that when he read the

worthy of our nife. For a soldier, who has a wife and little ones around him, how obserless, indeed, is such a reception! It would seem to him that, if something be not done, some of us will be driven to begary.

Mr. Leech, secretary, said that when he read the call for the meeting he did so with pleasure, and he believed that much good would be derived by a concert of action on our part. It may not simply be to the navy yard or the arsenal that we should look for work, but to the public generally; those men of business who want labor, and when they do employ are willing to pay for the labor. There is no country in the world where they do not provide for the honorably discharged soldier. In Great Britain, particularly, great care is taken to provide for the discharged of their army. A soldier's discharge there is all that is necessary to procure him employment such as he is capable of performing. So it should be in this country, and so it probably will be when we make the subject known in proper manner. When we first rushed to arms, with the bloom of health in our cheeks; with musele that could wield a sword or handle a musket; with hearts beating high with hope for our country and universal liberty—then, indeed, we were cheered on by the smiles of the women, the loud huzzas of the men. We never knew what it was to meet a frown until we saw the scowling faces of the rebels. Now we have returned, some with the loss of a leg, an arm, a hand, a toot, an eye, maimed in various ways for life; broken down in constitution, or crippled from rheumatism; and yet we do not see those smiles nor those huzzas that ushered us on in the early part of the struggle. But we should not yet censure the people. They have hearts to feel, and it requires a soft touch only to make the chords of sympathy vibrate in them. We think we have a claim upon "Uncle sam," and those of us who have recruited our wasted energes, and can and are willing to work, certainly ought not to go disregarded in our appeals. If we find the mere politician who

A member desired to know whether sailors are to The president responded, certainly; all are in who have rendered service in the cause of the country.

A motion was agreed to that a committee be a ted to make the necessary arrangements to further the cause.

Messrs. John Murphy (sailor), John W. Smith,
C. V. Abbott, Ebenezer Beach, and John M. Leach were appointed.

A committee of three was appointed to prepare an address and resolutions, to be presented at the next Messrs. W. S. Holmes, Edward Moir, and C. V. Abbott were appointed.

A motion was agreed to that when the meeting adjourns it adjourns to meet at the County Court House, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

The following named were appointed as the Committee on Finance.

The following nameu were appointed as all mittee on Finance:
Messrs. Wm. L. Holmes, John W. Smith, Ebenezer Beach, C. V. Abbott, and Jno. M. Leech.
A vote of thanks was tendered to the Marion Assembly, for the use of their room.
A vote of thanks was also tendered to The Press, Age, and Public Ledger, these papers being represented at the meeting,
On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee of Arrangements. GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The census of the Almshouse were reported as

confirmed.

The Committee on Supplies reported having given out the whole contract for supplying the house with mutton to Messrs. Lentz & Geisler. The action

mutton to Messrs. Lentz & Geisier. The action was confirmed. (A part of the contract was awarded originally to John Kelly, but he failed to conform to the terms. He alleges, however, that he had given directions to have it attended to in his absence, which was not done. The committee, acting on a supposed dereliction, gave away Mr. Kelly's part of the contract to the parties named above.)

Dr. Wm. M. Allen was elected second assistant anothecary at the Almshouse. Dr. Wm. M. Allen was elected second assistant apothecary at the Almshouse.
Dr. Wm. B. Corbit was elected assistant physician in the Insane Department.
Mr. Lee offered the following:
Whereas, It is by law the duty of the clerks of the markets to send to the Almshouse, for the use of the poor, a portion of the butter, lard, and other articles forfeited by reason of light weight or short measure; and whereas, The quantity usually received from that source has greatly diminished during the past year and no satisfactory explanation can be had by this Board as to the cause of this falling off: therefore

fore

Resolved, That Councils be requested to order inquiry to be made as to the disposition of articles seized by the clerks of the various markets and by law forfeited to the use of the Guardians of the Poor during the past two years. Adopted.

Mr. Erety offered a resolution recommending Dr. Penryses are suitable person to fill a program to the Mr. Erety offered a resolution recommending Dr. Penrose as a suitable person to fill a vacancy in the Medical Faculty of the Pennsylvania University, which was agreed to.

The President (Mr. Maris) called the attention of the Board to an act of Assembly, which requires that before out-door relief be granted, a majority vote of the Board is necessary and the years and nays taken. That rule had been abandoned for a number of years. No action was taken upon the subject, and the Board adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEY.—
The Board met yesterday at 10% o'clock A. M. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The deed of dedication by the Friendship Land and Building Association for Grantstreet was presented, and, it not appearing to be a through street, was, on motion, referred to the surveyor and regulator of the Second district. Mr. Daly reported that the name of Kimball be inserted in the deed referred to him at last meeting; agreed to. A deed of dedication for the following streets; through the Naglee estate was presented: Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, York, and Dauphin streets (each fifty feet in width), and Tatiasa, Arizona, Dacotah, Nevada, and Calora streets (each forty feet in width), and Lejee street (forty-six feet in width). The names were approved. The committee to whom was referred the application of the Central Passenger Railway asking for a change in the grade of Wayne street in the Trantizecond MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEY .-

committee to whom was referred the application of the Central Passenger Railway asking for a change in the grade of Wayne street, in the Twenty-second ward, reported that they met on the ground and examined the grade from Roberts' avenue to Manheim street. They presented the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be requested to inform the Committee of Surveys that, in the opinion of this Board, there is no authority for the changing of the grade of Wayne street, and that the committee be discharged. ommittee be discharged. The Board then adjourned. UNION LEAGUE.—At the regular meeting

UNION LEAGUE.—At the regular meeting of the Union League, last evening, Rev. Dr. Marks, of Washington, was present, and entertained the members with an interesting and patriotic address. He announced that he would give a short history of the war as it came under his personal notice. The narrative elicited close attention. He graphically described the seven-day fight before Richmond, commencing at the advance from Yorktown, and following up with a description of the victories and subsequent defeat of McClellan's army.

The speaker had been taken a prisoner before the battle of Malvern Hill, and while a captive, he and his companions heard a report that McClellan was planning a surrender of the army. Nothing could exceed the anguish of his heart when he was told of that rumor, for he felt that there might be truth in it. His opinion was that, if our army had been reinforced by ten thousand men, we would have taken Richmond, providing we had a good general. [Applause.] The losses of the rebels, at Malvern Hill, was stated by several competent officers, whom the speaker had met in Richmond, to be greater than our losses altogether during the campaign. There was no joy in Richmond during that siege. Everywhere one might see misery, degradation, fear, and terror. Dr. Marks expressed a lively hope for the future of our country, and concluded with a eulogy of our army, and its noble efforts everywhere to crush the forces opposed to it. THE CITY TREASURY.—The receipts at he office of the City Treasury last week, independent of trust funds, were as follows:

pendent of trust linds, were as ionows:

Wharves and Landings. \$3,437 50.

Taxes of 1862. 12,317 49

Taxes of 1863. 29,439 64

City Property: 428 43 Taxes of 1863. 29,499 64
City Property 428 43
Highway Department 1,874 52
Fines and penalties 19 00
City railroad tolls 5,076 00
Law Department 404 61
The total payments for the week amounted to \$63,843.96; the disbursements, including warrants of 1863, the sum of \$2,210.71, and warrants for this year, \$51,633.25. The payments on account of trust funds were \$13,953.68. UNION LEAGUE IN THE SECOND WARD. UNION LEAGUE IN THE SECOND WARD.—
The loyal citizens of the Second ward have organized a "National Union League," and have elected as officers the following gentlemen: President—
John W. Lynn; Vice President—A. T. Eavenson,
Wm. Tourison, Thomas Cockren, Wm. Wood;
Recording Secretary, John W. Frazier; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Ruddiman; Treasurer;
John Hendricks.

The chiest of the League is to sid in the mainter-

Onn Hendricks.

The object of the League is to aid in the mainte-nance and preservation of the Union and the Conion, and to give encouragement and support to overnment of the United States in its efforts stitution, and to give the United States in its efforts to crush out the rebellion. They hold a regular stated monthly meeting, to night, at the Robert Raikes' School, Sixth street, above Carpenter, at half past seven o'clock, to which all are invited. Box Drowned.—An unknown boy, aged about 12 years, was drowned in the Schuylkill near Coates-street wharf, on Suaday morning, white swimming. The body was resovered, and the coro-ner, held an insuest. The deceased was dressed in a ner held an inquest. The deceased was dressed in a dark sult, a "figured calico shirt, and gather boots. The appearance of his hack indicated that the lad had recently received a severe whipping. THE MINERVA MILLS.—The Minerya Mills at Norristown, recently destroyed by fire, were only insured to the amount of \$2,500, which does not cover one quarter of tho loss. Thirdlow & Co. the proprietors, who had a large cloth contract with the Government, have secured a factory in Kensington, where they will finish their business.

EARLY CLOSING.—A number of the dry goods commission and importing merchants of this city have agreed to close their stores from Monday, the 20th day of April, to the 21st of July, at 4 o'clock in each day of the week, except Saturday, o'clock in each day or the and on that day at 3 o'clock. WATER RENTS.—The payment of water rents amounted last week to the sum of \$28,229.34. Those unpaid on the last of May will be charged with an additional penalty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1863.

There was a general disposition to sell gold to-day, which caused a downward movement of the price. Opening at 167, it fell off gradually to 1484, with a heavy market. To what causes this is due, in the face of our ack of military success, is perhaps hard to say. The continued success of Government loans, the varying prospects of the New York bill against loans, and the

propects of the New York bill against loans, and the promise of immediate movements by our armies, all have an effect on the side of the Bears, who are hard at work—the most active and extensive of whom is, perhaps, the Government.
Old certificates of indebtedness rose ½ per cent., being now worth 101½ a 162. Sixes of 1881 are strong at 105. April and October seven-thirties at 10½ a 105. Money centinues to exhibit the same overfulness as characterized it during last week.
Subscriptions to the new national five-twenty sixes exceeded one million dollars today up to 40 clock. P. M. reeded one million dollars to-day up to 40 clock P. h ceeded one million dollars to day up to 4 o'clock P. M. We hear frequent complaints of the notice that has been given that the right to convert the legal-tenders into five-twenties will cease on the 1st of July, 1933. Section 3 of the loan act of 1833 says:

"And the helders of United States notes issued under and by virtue of said acts shall present the same for the purpose of exchanging the same for bonds. 2s herein provided, on or before the first day of July, 1833, and thereafter the right so to exchange the same shall cease and determine." determine."

The stock market was active, with prices looking upward. Governments were firm. State fives rose %.

New city sixes were seady at 111; the old at 1064, Pannsylvania Railroad second mortgages rose 1/2. Read-ing sixes 1866 sold at 164; Huntingdon and Broad Top 

74%—an advance of g.

Reading Bank shares were in demand, at an advance of x; Philadelphia and Eric new certificates at 23% about the same as Saturday; Catawissa preferred sold at 23%; Elmira preferred rose 1; Minehill advanced 1; Pennsylvania 4; Little Schuylkift was steady at 45%; Camden and Atlantic preferred. Pennsylvania ½; Little Schuylkift was steady at 45½; Camden and Atlantic preferred was active, and rose to 18; Camden and Amboy sold at 168, the common sold at 9½; 11½ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 32 for Long Island. Passenger Railways were more active; Ridge Avenue sold at 17½; Green and Coates at 43; Race and Vine at 10; Girard College at 25½; 23 was bid for Arch; 15½ for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 7½; the preferred rose to 18; Wyoming advanced ½; Delaware Division sold at 43; Morris Canal at 65; Hazleton Coal at 56; 56 was bid for the 56; 58 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 43 paid for the Mechanics' Bank sold at 27; Manufacturers' and Me hanics' at 25%; Commercial at 52%; Northern Bank of Kentucky at 102. The market closed firm, \$45,000 in bonds and 7,500 shares changing hands.

\$4,601,000 \$4,902,177 \$2,083,000 \$2,903,000 \$2,903,000 \$2,903,000 \$1,903,000 \$91,000 1,433,353 281,000 281,000 281,000 271, 1,014,136 1,014,136 1,014,136 1,000

\$1,000,044 \$1,000,044 \$1,000,000 \$1,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,047,567 65 The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1862 and 1863: Loans. | Specie. | Circul. | Deposits

31,046,337 5,688,728 2,145,219 21,596,011 33,617,900 15,660,187 6,026,070 24,638,385 33,589,361 6,443,616 6,448,161 Drexel & Co. quote:

New Certificates of Indebtedness. 933(26-37). New Certificates of Indebtedness. 933(26-37). The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The may ket opened with a lively demand for Government stocks, the prices of which are very firm. Seventhirties are slightly advancing, as are also gold-bearing certificates, which are held at 102. Those of our readers who, relying on our prediction, bought these choice securities at 99, have no reason to regret their purchase. Among the miscellaneous stocks, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was in demand at 127, Penusylvania Coal at 118, Cumberland Preferred at 20, while Canton Company is freely held at 24%, after selling at 246-2414, the firmness in Canton Company is attentioned preferred at 20, while Canton Company is treely held at 24%, after selling at 246-2414, to the rapidity with which the business is increasing, and partly to the report that the land of the Company is being taken up for manufacturing purposes, while, in consequence, a large number of lots have been already sold for dwelling houses. As the stock is only represented by real estate, and owes no debt, this movement, if consummated, cannot fail to add materially to the value of the stock. stock.
The following table exhibits the chief movements of the market, as compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

Southern .... So. guar .... is Central scrip Toledo 92% 93 ½

Bock Island 89½ 93½ ½

Fort Wayne 63 61½ 1½

Guicksilver Co 14½ 41½ ½

Gold has been languid to-day. Transactions have been limited and quotations tend downward. As we go to press the price, after vibrating sluggishly from 150@ 157, stands at 150½. Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, April 20.

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1500 City 6s, new | 1112 | 139 Schuy Nav Prf | 1200 City 6s, new | 1112 | 139 Schuy Nav Prf | 1200 do | 1005 | 500 Hun & B T 2d m | 1200 do | 1005 | 2000 Schuy Nav 6s, '32 | 1100 New Croek | 2000 Susq Canal 6s | b | 1500 Kessiur R | 1054 452 | 1000 Canal 6s | b | 1500 Kessiur R | 1054 452 | 1000 Canal 6s | b | 1500 Kessiur R | 1054 452 | 1000 Canal 6s | b | 1500 Kessiur R | 1054 452 | 1000 Canal 6s | b | 1500 Kessiur R | 1054 452 | 1000 Canal 6s | b | 1500 Kessiur R | 1054 452 | 1000 Canal 6s | b | 1500 Canal 6s | b | | 1000 | 105 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

Discourage	Closing Prices	Firm	Bid. Asked.
U S 8s cpn	St.	104/2	104/2
U S 7.30	Notes.	104/2	105
American Gold	168/2	194/2	
Phila 68 old	106		
Do new	111		
Alle co 5s R	67/4	69	
Penns 6s	100	101/4	
Do bds	50	110	
Do bds	70	104	
Do bds	70	105	
Penns R.	div off 65		
Do bds	65		
Do bds	60		
Penns R.	64/4	66	
Do prid	108/2		
Do bds	109/2		
Penns R.	109/2		
P			

APRIL 20-E The Flour market is unchanged and very dull; about 300 bbts low grade Western sold at \$6 for superface and \$6,00 for extra: 1000 bbts choice Lancaster county do at \$7.25, and 350 bbts Ohio extra family at \$7.62%. The sales to the retailers and bakers are moderate at the above figures for superfine and extras, and \$7.75@8.75 for high grade family and faney brands as to quality. Rye Flour is in steady demand at \$4.75 \( \bar{F}\) bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at \$4.50 for Brandywine, and \$4.25 \$ bbl for Pennsylvania. GRAIN.—There is a limited inquiry for Wheat, and the market is dull; sales comprise about 5,600 bush is a GRAIN.—There is the induced and the market is dult; sales comparise about 5,000 bush is ab 16 @ 170c for fair to prime Fenna red, mostly at 180s, and 16 @ 170c for fair to prime Fenna red, mostly at 180s, and white at 172@ 190c B bu. Rye is unsatided; Penna is quoted at 100 @ 190c B bu. Corn is more plenty and prices are risedy, with sales of 8,000 bushels yellow at 93b about and in store, and 10,000 bushels yellow at 93b about and in store, and 10,000 bushels yellow at a price to be fixed. Outs are less active and prices are unsatitudistics are making at E@ 55c weight, and 55@ 55c per bu, measure. sales are making at 5:@56 weight, and 5:@56 per bu, measure.

BARK.—Sules of 22 links let No. 1 Querctiven are reported at \$38 \overline{\text{B}}\$ to no.

COTTON.—The market continues dall, and paices are railer lower; we quote middlings at \$56 \overline{\text{B}}\$ \overline{\text{B}}\$ in the continues dall, and paices are railer lower; we quote middlings at \$56 \overline{\text{B}}\$ \overline{\text{B}}\$

Philadelph.'a Cattle Market, April 20, 1863. The arrivals and sales of cattle at Phillips' avenue Drove Yard reach about 1,450 head this week. The market is dull, and prices have declined, ranging at from 11½@12½ for eatra steera: 10½@11 for good do, and 9@10 for common, as to quality.

Choice cattle sold early in the day at our highest figures, but common to fair quality at the close were very dull, and sales were made at lower prices than the above. ery dult, and sales were made at lower prices was above.
175 good Weslern steers were shipped to New York.
Cove—are without change; hisles reach about 120 head,
t from \$18 up to \$40 per head, as to quality.
Here:—The market is dult, a tith sales of 3,800 head,
t from \$00 per by gross for won' sheep.
Hous,—The arrivals and sales reach about 4,800 head,
bis week, selling at from \$760 per 100 lbs net; market
full. III.
The catale on sale to day are from: the following States:
700 head from: Pennsyl vania.
600 head from: Ullnoin.
150 head from: Ohio.

39 head from Dolaware. Fuller & Martin, 105 Western Steers, selling at \$936 59 for common to good quality. 150 name & Shamberg, 100 Western Steers, selling at 1m \$8.5609 for common, and \$10.553(1) for good qua-P. Bathaway, 70 Lancaster county Steers, selling at com \$11.601.50 for fair to extra.

Jones McCless, 27 Western Steers, selling at from 106

10 for fair to good.

Alexander Kennedy, 28 Lancaster county Steers, sell
grat from 1162 for fair quality.

Mooney & Smith, 58 Illinois steers, selling at from 106.502 for fair to extra.

2.00 for fair to extra.

2.00 for fair to extra. 12. (6) the latter of western steers, selling at from \$10@routh & Mooney, 30 Illinois steers, selling at from
\$11@12 to call to extra.
Kirwin & Steers, selling at from \$2 Illinois steers, selling at from
\$2 Illinois steers, selling at from \$2 Illinois steers, selling at from \$2 Illinois steers, selling at from
\$11@12 50 for lair to extra quality. SIGHE 50 for fair to extra quality.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 150 head, selling at from \$15@30 for inners, and \$25@40.79 head for cow and call, according to quality. Old lean cows are selling at from \$15@36 for the equality. Old lean cows are selling at from \$15@36 arrive the example of the condition.

CALVES.—About 40 head sold a True of the condition.

Yard, at from 4@45c. \$10 for farst condition, and 35@4c for second do, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MAKKET.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard reach 3,800 head. The market is dull, buyers holding off for lower prices. Sales are making at 80 libe 71 by ross for wool Sheep, and 506c for clipped, according to condition and quality. Stock Sheep are selling at from \$404.50 thead, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET. THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Avenue, Union, and Rising Sun Drove Yards reach 4,500 head. The market is dull, and prices lower, ranging at from \$7.69 B 100 lbs net.

3.000 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, (successor to H. G. Imholf,) at from \$7 up to \$8:50 \$100 lbs net. Use net. 1,000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by John Crause & Co., at from \$7.50@9 \$100 fbs net. Chicago Cattle Market, April 18.

BEFF CATTLE.—There was a fair supply of Beef Cattle on the market to day; and the offerings were generally of good quality, there being several very choice droves of state and lowasteers among the arrivals. Under the influence of an active shipping demand, and a liberal inquiry by Government contractors; the market was buoyant, and closed in the contractors of fully acon the contractors of the market was buoyant, and closed in the contractors. Hors are in good demand and steady, although a few selected lots, for the Philadelphia market, brought an extreme outside price. Sales were:

Hogs. Average. Price. Hogs. Average. Price: (35 267 \$4.90 43 200 \$4.42 59 221 4.53 294 201 4.55 248 4.50 211 224 4.55

New York Markets of Yesterday.

Ashes are dull, with sales of 25 bbls at \$5@9.25 for pots, and \$5@9.25 for pearls.

Beradstyres.—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy, and 5 cents lower, with very little business doing. ness doing.

The sales are 6,500 bbls, at \$6.10@6.40 for superfine state; \$6.75@6.95 for extra State; \$6.05@6.43 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Lowa, Ohio, &c.; \$6.75@7.15 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hop Ohio at \$7.16@7.25, and trade brands do at \$7.50@3.49.

Southern Flour is dull and lower. The sales, \$45 bbls, at \$7.07.35 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.35@9.75 for extra do. extra do.

Canadian Flour is heavy, and 5 cents lower. The sales are 200 bbls, at \$6 50@7 for common, and \$7 05@3 20 for the range of fine and superfine.

Rye Flouris quiet and steady at \$4@5. 25 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is dull. We quote Jersey at \$1.15; Brandywine, \$4, 65; puncheons, \$22,60. wine, \$4, 65; puncheons, \$22,60.
Wheat is dull, and entirely nominal at \$1,350,164 for Spring, and \$1,576,172 for Winter red and amber Michigan.
Corn is dull and lower, with sales of 20,003 bushels at \$2,900 for sound Western mixed, and \$1,097 for unsound do.
Rye is dull at \$1,050,109 for Jersey and State.
Barley is quiet at \$1,460,160.
Outs are in small supply, and the market is quiet and steady at \$1,065 for Jersey, and \$5,087 for Canada, Western, and State.

CITY ITEMS.

Interesting Sunday-School Anniversary. One of the most interesting Sunday-school occasions that we have witnessed for a long time, was the fourth anniversary of schools connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Walnut street and Rittenhouse Square, on Sunday afternoon, at half past four o'clock. The magnificent church edifice in which it was held was crowded to overflowing, and the scene presented, as the hundreds of well-dressed juveniles entered the church and took their seats, accompanied by their respective teachers, was beautiful—the happy faces of the children forming a fitting counterpart to the glories of the day without.

The scholars of these admirably-conducted schools now number in the aggregate 755. Of this large number, the Main School (which is under the super-intendence of Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,) numbers 308 scholars and 39 teachers; the Infant Schools for boys and girls, 187 scholars and I teacher. Besides these, there are Bible classes; those held in the morning being for young men and young women, and number 45 scholars, presided over by 3 teachers; and those in the afternoon numbering 170 scholars, men and women, conducted by 2 teachers. The exercises were commenced with an anthem. ung by the excellent, we may say powerful, choir of this church, at the close of which prayer was con-

children kneeling. The hymn, commencing "Watchnan, tell us of the night," was then sung by the schools. The Psalter was next read responsively the rector beginning, "Great is our Lord, and great is His power," the congregation responding "Yea, and His wisdom is infinite," &c. Another hymn was then sung; which was followed by a Lesson from the Scriptures, the deeply-interesting and instructive passage from 2d King, 5th chapter, containing the history of the healing of Naaman, the leper, having been selected. After another hymn, sung in excellent style by the schools, the sermon for the occasion was delivered. by the Rev. Mr. Brooks. The sermon was founded on a passage from Scripture, which he read, to wit: "Thy servant went nowhither." The incidents preacher, in order to make a profitable impression npon the minds of his youthful hearers. The lie of Gehazi had been fearfully punished. There were, he said, a great many people in the world who spent their life in "going nowhither." The evils of such a purposeless course were then defined and dwel upon. He used, among other illustrations; two ships at sea meeting, when, in reply to the usua question, "Whither bound?" the answer should be 'No where?" Either such an answer would be a lie, or the captain of the ship making such a reply must be a fool. The same application was made to the meeting of the soldiers and officers of an army. And if these things were true on the sea and in the army, how much more true and important was it in its application to the sea and battle ground of human life? Lite should be spent in the proper and full use of all the faculties and senses

with which God has endowed us, and in this way could life alone be ennobled. The parable of the "talents" was employed in this connection to illustrate the importance of using what we possess with a view to increasing it, otherwise the shame would be visited upon the negligent which was pronounced upon the faithless steward in the Scriptures. Yes, it is the duty of every one to be going somewhere, and doing something. All nature taught us a lesson in this respect. If he put his ear down to the trunk of a tree, it seemed as if he could hear the sap going forward in its delicate channels for a grand and good purpose. The water brook was hurrying on, fulfilling its mission; even every sunbeam and rain-drop was "going somewhither," and doing some good. And so, from the greatest to the smallest and weakest child before him, each could and ought to do something to make himself and others better and The next point sought to be impressed was, the duty of children exerting themselves specially in overcoming their natural tendencies to do wrong, It was the duty of every one before him, young and old, to find out as soon as possible what God had placed him here for, and then to go to work earnestly with the view to filling it. And of this they might

be certain, like a man standing on the side of a very steep mountain, they would be either going upwards or downwards, as to stand still was impossible rapidity towards God's malignant enemy. PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN. -Mesars. Broadbent & Co., Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, have probably taken pictures, from life, of more distinguished public men than any other Photographic firm in the Union. Many of these are in the carte de visite style; and are much sought after for the Album, of which they have also a superior assortment. Their colored earles are exquisite specimens of art, and are now being largely ordered, and the same is true of their large pictures, finished in crayon, India ink, water and oil colors.

FINE RAISINS AND ALMONDS.—The proprietors of the popular, old Grocery establishment of Mr. C. H. Mattson, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a fresh importation of raisins of the celebrated "Crown" brand; also, almonds of first quality, to which we invite the attention of our

SORE THROAT, COUSE, COLD,

And similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES the disease and give almost instant relief On account of the great popularity of the embroidery executed by the Grover & Baker sewing

Machines, houses selling rival inventions not capea. ble of embroidering, exhibit braiding as a substitute. All modern family machines will sew on braid, at there is only one which embroiders. "A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER."-The, British nation show their appreciation of oursending to them the Griswold, with the flour of cur wellstocked granaries, by sending us several raips, tha "flower" of their well-stocked shipyards. To be sure, our flour was well holted, but so are their ships, and our benevolence is no more pointed than were their steel shots that were fired from the Blakely guns at Fort Sumpter, the other day. Let the whole nation be put in drilling by purshasing their summer Clothing of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, of this material, or any other that may best suit the taste. THE IRON-CUADS AT CHARLESTON.—The

iron-clad ships of the Union pretty clearly demonstrated their ir upregnability in the late attack on Charleston. The iron-clad vests, made by Rockhill & Wilson, Nr. s. 603 and 605 Chestaut street, above Sixth, have also proved their efficiency in numerous land fighty, and soldiers who wear them feel the

establishment like that of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where only male attire is sold, and