The Press.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it THE NEWS.

Our readers have heard of the recent execution in Richmond, of Captain Alphonso C. Webster, of the 3d Virginia Cavalry, (loyal.) The Wheeling Intelligencer says that "on the 5th of November, 1862, Alphonso C. Webster came to this city with a letter purporting to have been written by Captain Means, of Loudon county. The letter spoke in high terms of Captain Webster as a man of ability and courage and recommended that a commission be issued to him as a captain of cavalry. Captain Means being well known to Governor Pierpont, Webster was at once commissioned, and he went back to Loudon county, filled up a company and went into the service. Some time after this, a letter was received from Captain Means, which disclosed the fact that he had never written the letter, which recommended the appointment of Websterthat he (Webster) had forged the name of Captain Means. In the meantime Webster was taken priso ner by the rebels, was paroled, and had returned to his company, but the fact of the discovery of the forgery having leaked out, Captain Alphonso C. Webster passed within the rebel lines to escape trial by a Federal court martial. It is supposed that, under these circumstances, he was again arrested by the rebels, and tried, and convicted for violating his parole. Not much is known here of Webster, beyond what is above stated. He was thrown up to the surface by this rebellion, from somewhere in Texas or the West, and was regarded as a very ignorant, but a daring and resolute fellow. He dealt with the rebels without mercy, and with-out fear, and is reported to have killed a rebel officer, not long before his second arrest, by cutting his throat from ear to ear.'. A www.days-ago-a sentry.on.duly.at.Major.General Stanley's headquarters shot a rebel spy as he was endeavoring to escape through our lines near Frank-

lin, Tenn. The spy was first challenged, and, having took deliberate aim and killed the unhappy victmat the first shot—He was recognized as an individual who had been lurking around the camp for several weeks in the vocation of a songster, reciting pa triotic airs for the soldiers, and receiving smal sums of money for his trouble. He was detected. arrested, and thrown into prison, whence he made his escape, and was going out of the lines when he was shot. After his death his body was searched by the guards. Inside his boots, and between his feet and stockings, were found skilfully-drawn plans of the Federal fortifications, the strength of their armament, and correct details of the organization of this army, number of forces, &c. Had this spy succeeded in eluding our sentries, the rebel commander would have been in possession of invaluable information, on which he could have based his plan of

MAJ. GEN. GEO. L. HARTSUFF, now a colonel in the regular army, arrived in Cincinnati on the 10th, from Washington. He has so far recovered from the wound received at the battle of Antietam as to be able to take the field. It is understood that this gallant officer is to be assigned to a command in the Army of the Ohio, under Maj. Gen. Burnside. From the Department of the Gulf we have important news this morning. Gen. Banks has taken the field in person, and is moving vigorously upon the rebels in the Teche country of Louisiana. By the arrival at New Orleans of Admiral Farragut we learn that this distinguished naval chieftain is successfully blockading the mouth of the Red river.
The foreign news by the City of Baltimore and

Jura is interesting. The British Government has at last been aroused to a sense of duty under the royal proclamation of neutrality. A fine steamer, intended as a gunboat for the rebels, has been seized by the Government officers at Liverpool, and was still held for examination when these steamers sailed. Earl Russell has confirmed his promises of fairness towards our Government by instructing Lord Lyons to ask for the release of the steamship Peterhoff, if no legal cause should be shown by the captors for the seizure.

leans, contain the Mexican account of the battle at This news is not as late as that received taking the British side, says "It is as cervia San Francisco on Monday, and seems to claim he French account, which we published vesterday. asmuch as it is claimed that the French forces have cut off communication between the Mexican vanguard, under Ortega, and their reserve, under Cotion of the French is alarming, and nothing short of

Royal Academicians of England, died at Algiers on the 26th of March. His first pictures were exhibited in 1838, and his "Gil Blas Exchanging Rings with ted what is cenerally considered his best picture. Mr. Egg was selected to arrange the gallery of and in 1859 exhibited at the Royal Academy a Triology which was highly spoken of, and in the same year a subject from Thackeray's "Esmond." He was generally considered a clever painter of scenic and

humorous subjects.
Admiral Porter, with his entire squadron and a number of transports, with troops and supplies, has successfully run by the batteries at Vicksburg. Geieral Hurlbut telegraphs that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg in consequence of this movement. Port Hadron will either be strengthened by this novement, or abandoned, when the rebels will throw their whole force against Rosecrans in Tennessee There is a good prospect of opening the Mississippi NEARLY fifty refugees, composed, mainly of East

nati on Saturday. They came overland, having been starved out where they have been living in the Southern Confederacy. They left in the evening for Illinois, after being supplied with plenty of rations by our sympathizing citizens. THE rebels have abandoned the siege of Washinghas fallen back to the interior, and will join General Longrtreet on the Blackwater. The design is to make a heavy assault upon Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorktown, and to be ready to repel an advance of the Army of the Potomac.

manner, caused by the favorable news from the ower Mississippi. At the close the prices were barely sustained at 146 4. As a counter to this there was a marked firmness in Government securities, with an average rise of one-half per cent. The stock market was very active, with an upward ten-THE Queen of Spain has ordered one of the crown jewellers to make her a magnificent diadem. The diamonds and other jewels, to the value of eight millions of reals (210,000f.), will be furnished by the ace, bracelets, &c., will represent twelve millions

A LATE letter from Southern California says that

within a radius of sixty miles of Fort Yuma, in the southeastern portion of the State, the most astronishing dicoveries of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, and other minerals, have recently West Virginia was made on Thursday last, and sums up, in the thirty-eight counties heard from, 28,321 for the amendment, and 572 against it. recently engaged and defeated the rebels near Comiles with very heavy losses of men and material.
In Providence, R. I., an enrollment has been made of persons liable to do military duty, and the total is found to be in the neighborhood of eight

WE publish to day an interesting account, from to raise twenty-five thousand troops for special service in the eastern part of the State. laveholders in Missouri to be nearer ten thousand than twenty thousand. form national currency act have been made to the Treasury Department,
IT is said that General Grant's expenses before Vicksburg, for the single item of chartering steam-

The News from Mexico. If we except the Southern States, there is no place from which we receive news with more distrust than Mexico. We have printed many accounts recently, which differed as much as it was possible for truth and error to differ. By the way of San Francisco, we yesterday learned that the city of Puebla had been bombarded by the French, | England are made up and a balance-sheet and the fortifications surrounding the city circulated every three months. The return occupied. This news contained dates as for the quarter ended on March 31 shows a the charges against them: late as April 1st. Subsequent advices to April 2d, by way of Vera Cruz, discredited this story, but stated that the French had invested Puebla without making any bombardment or giving any intimation of a months ending on the last state of the corresponding three corresponding to the corresponding three corresponding three corresponding to the c bardment or giving any intimation of a months ending on the last day of 1862. On movement. We have another story this the year's revenue, the falling off, in Excise morning, by way of Matamoros, a Mexican duties, amounts to the enormous sum of city on the Rio Grande. A Mexican Go- £1,777,000. As, for the most part, these vernor named Joaquin de Baranda is Excise duties are paid by the producing sues a proclamation from "the heroic city classes—the working bees of the hive—the of Matamoros," in which he announces rise or fall of revenue receipts on this acthe defeat of the French at Puebla in count has been taken, by British political grandiloquent terms, and menaces the economists, statesmen, and Treasury offi-Emperor of the French in such words cers, as indicating the good or bad condition as these: "Look out, Napoleon III! Look of the people at large. The income from out for your throne! France, awake!" This Excise in the British Islands exceeds announcement merely comes down to March £20,000,000 per annum, and four-fifths of 26, five days earlier than the San Francisco this arises from the consumption of spirits, despatch. It is confirmed by General Co- malt-liquor, and malt, and from the licenses MONFORT and General ORTEGA, and in- paid by the vendors of such articles. The forms us that the Mexicans had triumphed, driving off the invaders—the French losing almost exclusively consumed by the middle 8,000 men and sixty guns. As it is not and wealthy classes in the United Kingpossible that such a disaster could have dom, and also on tobacco, yield a very overtaken the French army without a cor- large amount, but this properly comes unresponding loss on the part of the Mexicans, der the head of Customs duties. The whole

clined to accept a theory based upon the San Francisco despatch, and assume that their accounts are based, and the French a subsequent advantage, which forms the basis of our narrative. The French have invested Puebla, and very probably taken it. Puebla taken, the French will probably invest the city of Mexico and attempt its capture. This may end the war, as NAPO-LEON no doubt looks upon Mexico as one of the mistakes of his reign, and will retire whenever he can do so without imperilling the glory of the French arms. There is nothing to be gained in Mexico, as the French people could hardly look upon a Mexican victory as honoring the eagles of Austerlitz and Marengo. He has the example of his uncle, who sent a vast army to

Hayti with the view of conquering it. The army melted away under a tropical sun. Algiers has been a burden to the empire, and the Indian possessions have cost more than they are worth. Everything is against the European invader-time, space, transportation, sympathy, and the applause of the European world. He finds a brave, united people, who quarrel with themselves very bitterly, but always unite to meet a common enemy. In the case of Napoleon, he wages a war of antagonism towards this country, and only desires Mexico as a menace and a check to the United States. We are sorry we cannot congratulate Mexico upon more avorable news. She has our sympathy in this struggle; and we trust the French in-

vaders may be beaten as terribly as the invaders of France were seventy years ago. The Alexandra and the Peterhoff. Public opinion does exercise a great and wholesome influence, even upon high British officials. Earl Russell acted so meanly in not taking measures to detain "No. 290" until after that vessel had run out to sea, that he has ordered the Alexandra, a gunboat recently launched at Liverpool, to be seized by the custom-house officers there, on suspicion of being intended to be piratically employed against the commerce of the United States, like the Alabama and the Florida. Lord PALMERSTON's evening apologist, the Globe, admits that the circumstances justified such preliminary measures, but, from what it hears, it doubts whether the matter can be carried further. It says the vessel was in a very unfinished state, and it is asserted that there was nothing in her to indicate what her service was to be. All we know at present is the fact of the seizure. It would not surprise us to find. by and bye, after some notable demonstration of great fair play, those notably conve-

nient persons, "the law officers of the Crown," declaring that there is no legal ground for detaining the vessel. Meanwhile, Lord Russell has discovered what is vulgarly called "a mare's nest" in the capture of the Peterhoff by our Admiral return of that vessel, with compensation for detention and damages. That, we presume, is a question to be determined by one of our land over a million sterling, and her taxpayers cannot and will not allow a repetition of that bravado and folly. The Times,

tain that we are bound to await the judgment of the prize-court at Key West on the be taken." This sentence curiously combines fact and assertion. The Times is more indignant because Admiral WILKES seized the Peterhoff than if any other United States officer had done the deed, and plumply condemns the United States Government for "the appointment of such an officer to the West India station." This condemnation is really a very high, though reluctant, compliment to the gallant Admiral.

Ups and Downs. The proverb says, "It does not rain but it pours." The German Prince, Prince CHRISTIAN, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sondenbourg-Glucksburg, who has been a Prince of Denmark, by adoption, since July, 1853, must feel the truth of this adage. There he was, with a wife and six children, living on the bounty of the King of Denmark, which | afforded him exactly the yearly sum of \$7,500, and a house rent free. The poor man must have found it hard to make both in, and waved her magic wand, a sudden change took place. The eldest daughter becomes Princess of Wales, with every prospect of one day being Queen of England, and the second son is elected and proclaimon, N. O. The whole force under General Hill ed King of Greece. There is even a whisper that the second daughter, now in her sixteenth year, and a trifle "o'er young to marry yet," is destined to wed the CESARA-

> Since the advance of the Cobourg family, European history shows nothing like this. In 1816, when Prince LEOPOLD of Saxe-Cobourg married the Princess CHARLOTTE of England, his princely income was exactly \$1,500 per annum—and when Prince ALBERT, his nephew, married Queen Vic-TORIA, his income was the same. ALBERT. who was penurious even to meanness, saved \$5,000,000 in twenty-two years, and LEOPOLD, subsequently marrying a French princess, became King of Belgium, which post he has creditably filled for over thirty years. Moreover, the Cobourg family have become matrimonially allied to the proudest reigning houses in Europe. The Holstein-Danish branch, to which the Princess of Wales and the new King of Greece belong, is likely to be equally fortunate. The expenses of the late Royal Wedding, to be paid by John Bull, as a separate item, may be set down at \$120,000. It is possible that the bride's family, all of whom attended the bridal, (at the special cost of the aforesaid John Bull,) have scarcely yet recovered from their surprise at the exhibition of wealth in England on that occasion. The gold plate used at the marriage feast in Windsor Castle.

THE Secessionists in Lexington, Mo., have been notified that their property will be held responsible for any guerilla outrages on steamers within five is valued at \$10,000,000, and the presents Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, has been authorized the house of Brandenburg is in the decline; for, if the King of Prussia does not mind what he says and does, his tenure on the throne will be brief indeed. If anything can add to the merited unpopularity of this crowned brute, it is his "royal" determination to deliver up to the Russians the Polish chiefs who sought refuge and hospitality on Prussian soil. This is a breach of honor, manly feeling, and humanity almost without parallel in the history of Europe. Austria, a more absolute Power than Prussia, refuses to betray the patriot who trusted in her, and has given Langiewicz an

asylum at Vienna. Excise and the Cotton-Operatives. The accounts of the Public Revenue in

cise, pours into the British treasury about £40,000,000 per annum, which is more there has been an attack, the Mexicans than half the whole annual expenditure of gaining a preliminary advantage, on which the Government, for all purposes. Five or six items of taxation yield this immense sum, leaving the general articles of consumption-food, salt, candles, glass, paper,

soap, leather, &c .- wholly untaxed The falling of £1,777,000 in the Excise duties for the year just ended shows how poverty-stricken some portion of the British working-classes must be. This great amount probably represents the duty payable on the ordinary consumption of spirits and beer by the Lancashire operatives. It was calculated that, on these articles alone, by these people now starving and out of work, the aggregate of £6,000,000 was annually expended. All this is now withdrawn, and in one district. We shall be glad to see how Mr. GLADSTONE deals with such a fact as this, which, as much as any thing else, shows

how much it is the interest of England to have our war closed up as early as possible.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 21, 1863. The speech of Adjutant General Thomas to the armies of the Southwest, under General Grant, stating the policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration on the question of employing the colored freedmen of the slave States. s, undeniably, the most suggestive production of the day. In all respects it is worthy of consideration. It may arouse attacks, but it will be sure to awaken a profitable discussion, to overthrow many prejudices, and to confirm and rivet many convictions. The negro, question has been the trouble, not

simply of this generation, but of that which preceded it. Not merely the subject of slavery, but the social, political, and physical status of the colored man has unsettled and convulsed the purest and best minds, and the most sensible and orderly communities. The negro has excited the fanatic. on the one hand, who wished to elevate him to a level with the whites, and the fool, on the other. who insisted upon degrading him among the brutes.

But between the fanatics and fools there has always been a large body of thinking and practical men, who have examined this stupendous problem with care, and who have for many years labored assiduously and conscientiously to discover some remedy for its solution. The rapid increase of the enslaved races of the South excited alike the cupidity of the aristocracy, which has grown more insolent with the power and wealth resulting from this great increase, and the alarm and solicitude of all those Christian philanthropists, who saw that, unless Providence interposed, the institution of human servitude would, in the course of time, dominate and control every other moral and political interest on this continent. If our patriotic fathers saw the evil and the danger of slavery at the beginning

WILKES, and has commissioned Lord Lyons of the Government, and if the strongest to make a claim on our Government for the | protests against it came from Southern statesmen in those early days, is it not a monstrous paradox that that which was execrated as a great crime when it was prize courts. If condemned by that, we feeble, should now be strong enough to take it that the vessel must remain with us. | feed and fatten a mighty rebellion against Lord Russell would fain make a second the best Government under the sun; Trent affair of this, but the last cost England over a million sterling and her tax, ablest of our public men; and to stimulate and spread the most poisonous prejudices among classes, all of whose instincts and interests should arouse and arm them against it? There are some who regard the war in which we are engaged as a fire capture of this vessel, as it is that Admiral sent from heaven to burn out the institution WILKES was not justified in ordering her to of slavery. In the progress of this great conflict we have been taught the lesson that, however dangerous and potent slavery had become, and however hurtful its influence against the forces of the Republic, the rebellion which it precipitated, and in which it perseveres, will prove to be its own destruction. If the war has thrown upon the Government thousands of liberated colored men, God has not left our public authorities to deal unaided with this novel complication. How rapid has been the progress of public sentiment on this question ! In two short years we have seen a misguided public opinion

almost entirely reversed. It is not that the feelings of race and caste have been extinguished, because these will remain forever; but men now see, and admit, that which. a few months ago, they laughed at and denied, that it is the duty of the Government to employ slaves to put down the rebellion. The wretched demagogues who still linger in the deadly twilight of hatred to their country, and their still more wretched folends meet. But as if a beneficent fairy came a loud pretext for treason, will soon be forced to choose between the confession that they were as mistaken as they are wicked, and the endurance of that public contempt which ultimately and inevitably condemns the traitor and the hypocrite. Who can deny the justice, the humanity, of the policy marked out by Adjutant General Thomas in his great speeches and arguments to our soldiers in the Southwest? There is not a consideration affecting any great civil or religious interest, any class or condition of society, that will not justify and sanctify the course he recommends. If we desired an argument to sustain it, made by an enemy, we have only to point to the fact that slavery has been, is now, and must continue to be, the staff, the stay, and the almoner of the rebellion. The 10th of April address of Jefferson Davis to the Southern people; the messages of the Governors of

South Carolina and Alabama; the reports of officers in the rebel army; all show that the slaves must produce corn and other products of the soil, or the whites can fight no longer. But we rest our case upon stronger and holier grounds. We must employ the liberated slaves, to save them from starvation: and we must liberate those who are still in slavery, to save ourselves. We must arm them, that they may fight, as well for their own salvation as for the rescue of the Republic. If servile insurrection should follow, like the rebellion, it will not be the act of the American Government. Two years of proffered peace on the part of that Government to its betravers and assassins, and two years of rejected peace by these same betrayers and assassins, have left upon the hands of the President of the United States a stern and inexorable duty. There must be no more paltering as to how the country is to be randga-ibavkstantherighterstrisetomsuffer preserved; and if slavery dies, even in the

will rejoice, provided his country shall emerge from the fiery ordeal redeemed and OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

midst of a servile insurrection, every patriot

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1863. Notice to Delinquent Officers. The following General Order has been issued: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 20, 1863.
The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences herein-after specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from this date they appear before the Military Commission in this city, of which Brig. Gen. RICKETTS, U. S. Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to

Volunteers.

Desertion.—Capt. E. W. Belton, 1st Michigan Volunteers:
The following for the causes set opposite their The following for the causes set opposite their respective names:
Assistant Surgeon EDWARD RUSSELL, 26th Massachusetts Volunteers, fraudulent conduct in drawing pay twice for the months of September and October, 1862. Lieut. Col. J. H. OBERTUFFER, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, using personal violence to his servant, and refusing to pay him the wages properly due him.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjt. Gen. Official Report of the Nansemond Captures. The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

lowing:

U. S. FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA,

OFF NEWPORT NEWS, April 20—Noon.

SIR: Yesterday the joint expedition, conducted by
Gen. GETTY and Flag Lieut. LAMSON, easily captured the troublesome battery at West Branch, containing five field pieces, and about 100 men. I am
informed that great creditis due to Lieut. LAMSON,
for the prominent part he took in planning and conducting this handsome affair. Gen. GETTY, acted
very handsomely throughout, and gallantly held the
battery last night, aided by the cross-fire of our battery last night, aided by the cross-fire of our yessels.
Yesterday the enemy unmasked a new and heavy battery, situated on the head of West Branch, near Milnorstown, Red Perry, and commanding the lower who merely report sixty killed, we are in- revenue derived from customs and ex- Nansemond, in the direction of Portsmouth. From

this battery, and from the sharpshooters on the left bank, the army was sharply fired on yesterday, without, however, receiving much damage I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully yours,

Blockading Squadron.
Two hours and a half later Admiral Lee tele graphed here that the number of field-pieces taken in the captured battery was five, and the exact num-ber of prisoners 161. Also, that Lieutenant Cushing reports that the new battery mentioned in his previous despatch had been removed; that the enemy was in retreat, and that our army might out of a rebel brigade. The Passage of the Vicksburg Batteries. The following information has been received here in two days from Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg : On the night of the 16th, Admiral PORTER suc ceeded in running the Vicksburg batteries, with seven fine gunboats of his squadron and three transports. The Benton, his flag-ship, got opposite the upper battery, heading the line of vessels, be-fore the rebels opened fire, which they continued from eleven P. M. until two A. M., upon each succeeding vessel as it passed them. The only damage done was the firing of the Henry Clay, one of the

transports, and the temporary disabling of the Forest City, another of them, and a shot through the Benton's hull. Our loss was but one man killed, and two or three wounded. The rebel's fire was far less effective than was anticipated. They burned two or three houses in the town, as ou squadron was passing, to light the river, so as to steamers as they went down within range of their guns. On reaching Warrenton Admiral Porter bombarded that village, with what effect is not known. The transport Henry Clay was fired by the rebel shells. All hands on board were saved, the pilot

The Latest-The Rebels Evacuating Vicksburg.

General Hurlburt telegraphs from Memphis that he has information from rebel sources that the enemy are evacuating Vicksburg.
[This off-repeated report is now probably correct, The President has issued a pagolamation, de-claring that the act for the admission of West Virginia into the Union shall take effect from and after sixty days from yesterday, proof having been submitted to him that the conditions of admission, namely, certain emancipation in her Constitutio ave been complied with. Promotion.

master of the 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was to-day appointed, by the President, brigade quarternaster of General Owens' brigade. Pre-emption Rights. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that those who have heretofere acquired lands conferring

Consul Recognized. MACHER as consul for the Frees Hans city of Bre

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

has been received at the headquarters of the army: Major General Halleck, General in-Chief: I deem it due to the forces at Suffolk to notice briefly their gallant conduct during the last six days

was repulsed. but they have all been foiled. navy, and the capture of six guns and two hundred

dore attached to the French frigate Guerriere.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Defeated near Corinth, Miss.— Heavy Loss of the Enemy, &c. CINCINNATI, April 21.—The rebel force routed at Celina, Tenn., on Saturday, were 1,200 strong. We have no special information touching the affair.

The general commanding at Corinth attacked the the general commanding at corint attacked the enemy last week, and drove them from Bear creek to Crane creek, with heavy loss. Our loss was one hundred kined and required the last oper piece of artillery disabled, but saved it. The enemy has been largely reinforced at Tuscumbia. Important news is looked for from Grant's army. [Bear creek, mentioned in this despatch is in a

- THE FRANCH IN MEXICO.

From California.

Sir: Eighty-two years since the founders of the Fovernment established a National Bank circula-

which confidence, as a qualification, should preexist.

Oredit is the gap that at times it is the equal desire of nations and of individuals to span, and banking bridges it, just in proportion as ability undoubted,
or earnings, the result of economy and thrift, sensibly diminishes the gap. This should be so, for
otherwise the spendthrift would prosper equally
with the frugal; and it is just when the elements,
the right commodity, sound credit and well-placed
confidence are intermixed, that banking will attain
the highest excellence, and secure the greatest
good. If the proposed measure meets these demands, its success is assured, and we may look for
benefits, supreme and abiding, results which only
credit nationalized can confer.

That which strikes the inquirer first is, that the
Government is to strengthen the banks by becoming
their largest borrower; next, that the solvency of the
banks will depend upon the value of the Government lown.
Further, whilst depreciated loans will restrict accommodations, a rise brings no consequent advantages.
Thus, a hundred dollars of loan, when at par, secures ninety of circulation—it may be, by deprecia-

To the Editor of The Press:

Mexican Account of the Great Conflict at Puebla—The Imperial Troops Defeated, with a Loss of Eight Thousand Men and Acting Rear Admiral Commanding North Atlantic Sixty Guns-General Comonfort's Officia Bulletin of the Victory. Bulletin of the Victory.

New York, April 21.—By the arrival of the New Orleans steamer we have full confirmation of the reported battle at Puebla. The reports-previously received announced the bombardment of Puebla by the French, and the capture by them of some of the Mexican outworks, but the news to-day, which reached New Orleans on the 18th inst, by way of Matamoros, shows that the Mexicans had subsequently repulsed the French with great loss.

The New Orleans Ers translates from an extra of the National Guard, of Matamoros, of April 6th, as follows: the National Guard, of Matamoros, of April 6th, as follows:

"By letters from San Luis de Potosi, dated the 27th, we learn that the invaders commenced their advance upon our works, and made a general attack; that they were repulsed to beyond Choluca; that the victory of this day was complete; that the enemy had been unable that they were repulsed to the control of the compy for tasks hat we have sent four thousand men to occupy for tasks hat we have sent four thousand men to occupy the sand the four thousand men to occupy of the sand that the present which add that the French lost in the battle of the 27th sixty pieces of artillety and fight thousand mon. The person who writes is worthy of thousand mon. The person who writes is worthy of the will they say to this who have considered our country to be each and cowardly? That they will make the best soldiers in the world! They eclipsed the star of liberty! Look out, awale!

Napoleon the Third: howavara a sawake!

"People of Makamoros, congratulate your country with me once more; congratulate the Army of the East; congratulate your victorious brothers!

"Heroic city of Matamoros, April 6, 1963.
"JOAQUIM DE BARANDA." OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE VICTORY. Aniofficial report by telegraph from General Ortega to General Comoniort has just been published in Mexico by order of the Secretary of War. It is as follows: "The enemy has just suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the valuant army which I have the honor to "The enemy, has just suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the valiant army which I have the honor to command.

"Juring the day, by his bombs and hot thot, he succeeded in destroying part of the fortress of Hidalgo, or rather Sau Javier, and between eight and nine o'clock at night he sent-jorth from his parallels several columns of attack and assaulted this fortress, which columns were routed and destroyed in less than one hour by our valiant soldiers; in order to obtain this trumph I did not have to call into action a sing e one of the seven strong brigades of infantry which I had in reserve.

"In the morning I will give you some details of this important feat of arms, limiting myself to-day to say that the assault was resisted by the gallant battaltons commanded by their worthy chiefs, becond, and Sixth of Guanajuato, assisted by the right flank, and outside of the will by a battalion of rilemen, and on the left lank by the battalions Third, Fourth, and Fifth, of Zacatecas, commanded by the gallant citican Miguel Auza.

"The attacking line was commanded by those intrepid Generals Florencio Antillon and his second in command, Francisco Lamadrid, and assisted by the no less valiant General Antorre.

"The chief who commanded the fortress which was attacked was the valiant and honorable youth, E Smith, to whom was entrusted its defencea few hours before the attack, and in the moment that foresaw the attack would be made.

"In the fire of the bombardment sustained during the day, and during the brilliant action of the night, the most especial and honorable mention is due to the artillery.

remaining at his post until the flames forced him to wing to the passage of the batteries by Admiral PORTER'S gunboat fleet.]

Admission of West Virginia into the Union.

Captain JAMES GLEASON, the popular quarter-

in certain cases pre-emption rights, are not thereby excluded from the privileges of the homestead bill The President has recognized JOHANNES SHU-

What has been Done at Suffolk-Report of WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following despatch

On Tuesday, General Peck's right was attacked, and the enemy's advance was gallantly met by Col. Foster's light troops, driving him back to the line of nis pickets. Anderson's division was engaged at the ame time on the water front with our gunboats and batteries, and suffered materially. On Wednesday, a rebel battery of twenty pounder rifled runs was effectually silenced, and an attack on the Smith Briggs, an armed quartermaster's boat, Repeated attempts have been made on our lines, The storming of the enemy's battery, near the

prisoners, closes the operations of the six days against the enemy's large force very satisfactorily. JOHN A. DIX, Major General. FORTRESS MONROE, April 20.—The United States steamer Flambeau arrived this morning from Washngton, N. C., having on board the French commo-Governor Wise has been recalled from the rebel command in front of Williamsburg, and Gen. Hood

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Eighty-two years since the founders of the Government established a National Bank circulation; and now, for the sixth time, Congress, recognizing this as an exercise of foresight and wisdom, has ratified its manifest advantages. Executive clemency permitted the partial enjoyment of its benefits through the several national banks, and it is to the experience thus derived we may look in estimating to what extent the present bill may be relied upon to secure the purposes of its enactment.

The experience of the past, and no one unprejudiced will depy it, is, that in so far as the Government has nationalized banking, or called it in as an aid, mutual benefits have followed. This is the concurrent testimony of each Secretary of the Treasury who has participated in the management, from the time of Hamilton to the present distinguished head of the department. The faults, if any, where they have existed, have arisen from a want of harmony and concord, and it is the history of the period that the dread of evils apprehended, rather than their occurrence, has prevented a more intimate connection, which, when judiciously devised, is not only proper, but necessary for the public good.

The act authorizes three hundred millions of turgence, which is to he issued unout, the loans of the Government, in the proportion of ninety, per cent of the capation of one-third this amount as a basis of circulation, if the loans keep at par, Any depreciation of the loans is to be made good by a further deposit in cash, bonds, or accumulations of interest.

The laws governing banking are few and simple, and it deponds mainly for success on an unquestioned confidence in the material commodity which is its basis, which confidence, as a qualification, should preexist.

Credit is the gap that at times it is the equal deviced resting and of the confidence, as a qualification, should preexist.

southwesterly direction from Corinth, near the line of Alabama and Mississippi, and is crossed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Crane creek is, at the nearest point, six or eight miles from Co ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fleet of Steamers Run the Blockade at Vicksburg-Gen. Grant's Army Operating from Below the City. CHICAGO, April 21 .- A special Memphis despatch of the 19th states that the steamer Silver Moon, from Vicksburg on the 17th, brings the intelligence that he night before the gunboats Benton, Tuscumbia, Lafayette, Pittsburg, Carondelet, Gen. Price, and hree transports, ran the batteries of Vicksburg, all safely except the transport Henry Clay, which caught bre opposite the city, and was burned. The Benton was the only boat struck. She had one man killed and two wounded. The transport Forest Queen had her drum-head injured by contact with one of the

EUROPE. The Steamships "City of Baltimore" and "Jura" at New York with dates to the 9th and 10th instant-Scizure of a Rebel Gunboat in the Mersey-Case of the "Peterhoff"-The Polish Revolution growing Formidable again, &c., &c. NEW YORK, April 21.-The steamer City of Baltimore arrived here this morning, with Laverpool dates of the 8th instant. SEIZURE OF A REBEL GUNBOAT. The new gunboat Alexandra, built by Miller & Do., of Liverpool, and recently launched, was scize in one of the Liverpool docks on Sunday, the 5th instant, by the Customs authorities, on suspicior of being intended for the rebels. The matter will be fully investigated before any proceedings will be taken beyond the detention of the vessel.

most especial and honorable mention is due to the artillery.

A about 6 o'clock in the evening, I foresaw the attack, and ordered that four batteries of the general reserve, three being of Zhōatecus and one of Vera Cruz, should be so situated as to be able to march promotly to the open field, and envelope the two flanks of the enemy. This order was so well executed by Generals Paz and Garda, that at the same tine the fire of small arms opened, the enemy, was involved in the fire of our artillery, which supported also the fortresses commanded by General Ghilardi and Colonel Auza.

The two batteries of Zacatecas, which had taken their position to the right of the fortification, were placted in charge of the gallant General Negrete, whose desires were satisfactorily fulfilled by the chief, his son, Joaquin Santelices. In this, as well as in all the works which were under my charge, the knowledge of the localities, and instruction and valor displayed by the quartermaster general, J. M. G. Mendoza, and commanding general of artillery, T. Paz, have been of great service to me.

"Will you be pleased to make known these facts to

manning general of artillery, T. Paz, have been of great sorvice to me.

Will you be pleased to make known these facts to the President of the Republic, and foliolitate his excellency in the name of the Army of the East upon this signal triumph of our arm;

"The anemy caused much suffering to the innocent families of the city by their bombardment, their destructive shells reaching the centre of the place.

"I have to congratulate you upon the happy circumstance that our total loss in alled and wounded, during the entire action, was but sixty men.

"This much for the letter of General Ortega I return immediately to the camp.

COMOXPORT." immediately to the camp. Composer.

These reports may be of an exaggerated character, but it is evident that the French have been repulsed. SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Arrived, ships White wallow and Lashing Wave, from Boston. Bills have finally passed the Legislature, submit-ting to a vote of the people of the various counties along the route of the Pacific road to decide whether channe and arrived arrandon to dispose of \$2,000,000 six-per-cent. United States bunds.

The proceeds of the bonds are partly to be used to buy up the vessels building for the Confederates. It is also reported that they were authorized to negotiate a loan of from ten to twenty millions steriling.

The rebel loan touched 3 per cent discount, but ral-lied to [69] \$4. along the route of the Pacific road to decide whether each county shall subscribe towards building the road proportionably, to the taxable property, viz: San Francisco county, \$1,00,000; Santa Clara, \$100,000; San Joaquin, \$60,000; Sacramento, \$300,000; and Placer \$250,000. The people of all the counties will probably vote to agree.

At a large Union-League meeting at Sacramento, on Saturday; Senstor Connor pledged himself to sustain the Administration in its most radical measures for suppressing the rebellion, and not to tollow ed to 1901%. The american consul at Hamburg refused to attest the gnature to a national document, because the names o throder & Co., who negotiated the rebelloan, appeared Schreder, S. Co., who negothica the revertions, personned in the document.

The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester has held a meeting to protest against the ouliding of warships for the rebels, and adopted a memorial calling on the Government to vindicate the honor of England by st. pping such proceedings.

The correspondence between the owner of the Peterhoff and the Foreign office is published. Earl Russell says the examination of the papers having satisfied the Government that there was no prima facie grounds for sures for suppressing the rebellion, and not to follow the lead of Senators McDougall and Nesmith. The weather has been rainy for several days, and rather too much for the good of the agricultural districts. The National Currency and Banking Act.

covernment that there was no prima facte grounds for the capture, and that the seizure was wholly unjustified le, have instructed Lord Lyons to make an immediate representation of the circumstances to the Washingsten the company of the circumstances to the Washingsten the company of the result of the capture is allowed mentions for the clean of the vessel and cargo with compensation, without ease of the vessel and cargo with compensation, without set of the vessel and cargo with compensation, without the capture to applie the process of the capture of the vessel of the various directions. Sundry conflicts are reported, with varying successes. It is asserted that France, England, and Austria came to an understanding, and sent separate notes to Russia, identical in sense, but avoiding anything like a pressure. The nobility of St. Petersburg have adopted an address to the Gzar in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire at all cost.

THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LONDON, April 9.—The Confederate loan advanced per cent. yesterday, on advices from Liverpool and Ma dester.
The Times has an article to the effect that Californian and defer rings with the preparations for an offensive and defen-sive war against England, probably under the inspira-tion of Mr. Seward, for capture of British Columbia. It says that the United States Government is building three monitors for California use, and exporting thither larger quantities of shells and gunpowder. Liverproof. April 9.—The City of Manchester, Norwe-gian, and Edinburgh, all arrived to-day. sailed from Greenock, not wind to day.

sailed from Greenock, not wind the Japan, or Virginia, to prevent her.

FRANCE. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere has been recalled from Mexico, the alleged cause being that the French naval orces there are too unimportant to warrant the presence of an officer of such rank.

f an officer of such rank. The Bourse is steady at 60f. 75c. for Rentes.

. GREECE.
It is reported that Denmark will allow Prince William on accept the Greek crown, but on terms not likely to be ceeded to. GREAT BRITAIN The Inman line announces a regular extra steamer for every alternate Friday.
The Great Eastern will not be floated till about the 18th of April. Her departure has been postponed till about a fortnight after that. Cornight after that.

LATER NEWS BY THE JURA.

PORTLAND, April 21.—The steamer Jura, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Londonderry on the 10th, arrived at this port at mon to-day.

The Folish insurrection is still spreading.

The London Globe, referring to the selture of the gunboat Alexandra, at Liverpool, on suspicion of being intended for the rebels, admits that the circumstances institled such preliminary measures. But from what it have a such that there was most in a form what it have a first we sel was in a very unfinished state, and it is ascertaed that there was nothing in her to indicate what house seld that there was nothing in her to indicate what house seld the there was nothing in her to indicate what house seld the seld that there was nothing in her to indicate what house seld the seld that there was nothing in her to indicate the theorem of the United States of the United States Government in Ireland, however are said to be literally besieged by persons unxlous to be sent to join the Federal army.

The Manchester of the United States Government in Ireland, however are said to be literally besieged by persons unxlous to be sent to join the Federal army.

The Manchester of the Who had been gunners in the British navy, left the clap who had been gunners in the British navy, left the clap and joined the vessel known as the Japan, which was fitting out at Greenock for China and other Eastern ports. More recently these quartermasters came to Liverpool, and shipped about 100 man. Some of men so got intoxicated, and, next day, having learned men ago to intoxicated, and, next day, having learned men ago to intoxicated, and, next day, having learned men ago to intoxicated, and, next day, having learned men ago to intoxicated, and, next day, having learned men got intoxicated, and, next day, having learned men ago to intoxicated, and, next day, having learned men ago to intoxicated, and, next day, having learned men ago to intoxicated, and, next day, having learned men ago to intoxicated, and, next day, having LATER NEWS BY THE JURA.

in connection with it should be restricted as much as possible. It may be as well, to ascertain if the predicin connection with it should be restricted as much as possible. It may be as well to ascertain if the predictions brought by the mall, of conclusive victories over the fouth, to be achieved within a fortnight, can be fulfilled. Also, to learn the effect of the conscription on the first of May, and the answer of the Washington Government on the affair of the Peterhoff. The whole of these natters must be solved within a manth.

The Times analyzes the petition emansting from the so-called ind gnation meeting held at Manchester, this week, against the brillding of robet were hips in Eagland, and asserts there is hardly a work in the document which is not most repugnant to the feelings of the great mass of the people in this country feelings of the great mass of the people in this country feelings of the great mass of the people in this country. OPRICES.—
Consols for money, 22%-692%; for account, 22%-692%;

NON.—Consols 22%-692%; shares st-adv; Arzerican 26%-692%; new threes, 91%-691%;

215 P M.—Consols noney, 22%-692%; Consols account, 22%-692%; new threes, 91%-691%.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 9th.—Fair demand: market steady; no change visible. Sales, 6,000 better; Sugar, —There has been quietes tone in the market steady; but prices for remain steady.

Sugar, —There has been a firm market, and with full prices for refined.

Confederate bonds have improved, being quoted M-par to one-half.

Confederate bonds have improved, being quoted M-par confederate bonds have improved.

o one half. Concels, after official hours, 92% to 23. Coffee steady. Flour.—Little inquiry after, but prices remain els Flott,—Little inquiry after, but Prices remain stationary.
Cotton has declined 1001/20 for American and Egyptian grades, with sales of the week of 35,000 bales. The ther descriptions are firm and unchanged.
Breadstuffs are quiet but steady, except corn, which stending downward. Provisions are fist.
Consols, 92% for money. Eric Railroad shares, 4701/20 SM. Illinois Central, 42% per cent. discount. The bution in the Bank of England has decreased £75,000.

New York Legislature. ALBANY, N. Y., April 21,—The Assembly to-day dopted the majority report in the case of speaker Calli-ott, clearing him of the charges against him.

Publications Received. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-From Mr. J. J. Kromer 403 Chestnut street, we have Illustrated London News and Illustrated News of the World, of the 4th inst. They contain many new engravings connected with the Royal Marriage at Windsor. From Mr. A. Winch, Chestnut street, a compact ompendium and digest, by Thompson Westcott, alhabetically arranged under distinctive heads of xcise, Licenses, and Stamp Duties, of the Internal Revenue and Excise Tax Duties, imposed by the Acts of 1862 and 1863. It is entitled, "The Tax Payer's Guide," and is at once low priced, correct and easy for reference.

From Mr. Washington L. Bladen, the efficient Clerk of the Board, we have the Report of the Board of Health of the City and Port of Philadelphia to the

Mayor, for the year 1862, and the Report of Mr. William Read, Health Officer, of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the same period.

From J. E. Lippincott & Co., we have Harper's Magazine for May, and Parts 1 and 2 of Harper's "Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion." Public Entertainments. THE CREATION.—This favorite oratorio is now n active rehearsal by the Handel and Haydn So-

ciety, and will be performed at the Musical Fund Hall to-morrow (Thursday) evening, May 14. We are assured that the managers of this popular society will leave nothing undone to make this performance one of the best ever given in this city. The choius will number nearly two hundred voices. The solos will be given by our best professional talent, and the "Germania" will be the orchestra. With this combination, we have no doubt that the lovers of good music will have a rare musical treat.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

RECEPTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE REASURY AT THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS.-Last vening, Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treaury, visited by special invitation the Union League coms on Chestnut street. The members of the eague were present in large numbers, as were also number of invited guests. After having reeived the congratulations of his many friends, he rasintroduced to the assemblage by Benjamin Gerard, Esq., as an honest financier and a fearless man. Ir. Chase came forward amidst great applause, and nade a few remarks : Hethanked the audience for their kindness, and aid he had not been of late much accustomed to speaking, as he always preferred to work rather than to talk. [Applause.] If, however, he could persuaded to speak upon any occasion, it would

e standing in this presence; atanding within the city here the Declaration of Independence was first promulgated; standing upon the very spot where, during our present struggle, when many hearts seemed withering with apprehension, the loyal men playse. He would not speak at any length, as he was but one member of an Administration, charged with one duty. The Secretary made a pleasant allusion to his visit to Baltimore, and expressed himself gratified with the progress of the Union sentiment in that great city. After expressing great confidence in our future, and urging upon the people the duty of supporting the Administration, he conuded amid loud applause. The Secretary received the congratulations of the entlemen present, and retired from the hall at an During yesterday he visited the navy yard, where he was received with the usual salute, and escorted

ver the grounds by the officers of the yard. He THE RECITATIONS AT THE ACADEMY. he selection of the Academy for the display of last night was an ill choice. None but a powerful, or at there to complete advantage. The ambiguous wording of the programme held out to the audience no

hope of giving it other than an equivocal meaning.

The "champion readers" were announced as being

The "champion readers" were announced as being "three mills each of Phills—Issurence Phills—delphia, and J. B. Brown, New York." The elocutionary trial of skill was given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and it was further announced that a portion of the proceeds was for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. The net proceeds could not have been large, since the audience was but small. Ex-Governor Pollock, Prof. Maguire, principal of the Philadelphia High School, and Rev. Alfred Nevin, D. D., acted in the capacity of judges. A number of the clergy occupied the platform. The programme included the recitations of "The Famine," from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," Marc Antony's oration, and Poe's "Raven," together with a few supplementary exercises. In consequence of the names of the New Yorkers not having arrived in time, they were supplied on the programme by blanks. Their names are, however, Messrs. Oscar Manning, Samuel Lord, and Clarence Henriques. The names of the Philadelphians are C. K. Middleton, W. S. Stites, and N. K. Richardson. "The Famine" was recited by Messrs. Manning and Middleton, Marc Antony's Oration, by Messrs. Lord and Richardson. Oscar Manning, a youth of light hair and florid complexion, threw himself into his duties with vigor, and made only two slight slips of me mory. He had a clear voice, seemed to comprehend and appreciate his part, and carried with him the sympathy of the audience. His gesture kept due company with his voice. He insisted on pronouncing saw "sore."

Mr. C. K. Middleton, dark and slight of aspect, possesses alow, monotonous, and sometimes even lifeless tone. His enunciation, however, was unusually clear, and his gesture animated. His discrimination was by no means proper and just. His rendering of the cry of Minnehala to Hiswatha was strained and feelingless. His transition from one paragraph of the poem to another was not natural, yet not abrupt; but was not smooth and easy and natural. Neither was his attention exact to the requirements of The control of the co

McK. Daniels, Edward W. Koebl; and Franklin C. Brindle, to be second assistant engineers.

The following have been recommended for admission as Third Assistant Engineers: James W. Patterson, Pa.; Charles W. C. Senter, Md.; John L. Hannum, Pa.; William A. A. Allen, Pa.; John M. Smith, Md.; David M. Fulmer, Pa.; John W. Gardner, New York; Thomas Chase, Pa.; Wealey Fennimore, Pa.; E. J. McGurren, New York; Harrison Spear, Md.; Nicholas H. Lamdin, Md.; Frederic W. Bissett, N. J.; Robt. D. Taylor, Md. THE ICE CROP.—It is thought that the THE ICE CROP.—It is thought that the supply of ice will fall for short during the approaching summer, except for the efforts which have been made to obtain it from the Worth. Most of our supply will have to be brought from the North, which will enhance its price to consumers nearly one hundred per cent. over the prices of last year. The loss by shipment is about twenty-five per cent, and in delivery about fifteen per cent, so that besides the oxdinarily enhanced price, consumers will be required to pay forty per cent. loss, while the net cost of the ice at this port will be about seven dollars per ton.

NEW BUILDINGS.—The number of new NEW BULLDINGS.—The Enumber of new dwellings now heing erected in the outskirts of the city is much larger than it has been for several years past. As a general thing the buildings are for the accommodation of small families. This class of dwellings are more is demand and afford a better investment for money than any others. All the conveniences to make them comfortable have received due attention. The buildings erected in this city now-a-days, whether large or small, generally have all the latest improvements. THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly stated meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last evening at the hall, corner of Broad-and Walnut streets. The usual business was transacted, all of a private character.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. Philadelphia, April 21, 1963.

The presence of Secretary Chase in New York caused another downfall in gold, the price ranging to-day at figures between 147%@145%, closing at 146%. The changes were sudden and contrary, and the most per plexing kind of a market was created. A marked firm ness in Government securities was observable, sixes 1881 rising 18; seven-thirties 18; old certificates 18; the new $\frac{1}{2}$. The money market presents no new features, the vast The money market presents no new features, the vast expenditures by Government keeping up the over-supply, notwithstanding the absorptions by the five-twenties and the temporary loans. Large amounts are placed at 4P cent. on short call.

The conversions at the office of Jay Cooke, Esq., Go-

vernment agent, amounted to one million one hundred thousand dollars up to 4 o'clock P. M. This five-twenty loan is now by far the cheapest on the market, and hence the eagerness with which it is sought. Interest com-mences from date of subscription, payable in gold, half-The stock market was extremely active to-day, and prices generally higher. The most noticeable feature was the demand for Schuylkill Navigation sharer, of which the common advanced to 9%; the preferred to 20% which the common advanced to 9%; the preferred to 20%. The company have effected an arrangement with the Reading and Minehill Railroads which is greatly to its advantage. The common closed at 9%; the preferred at 20%; the sixes of 1852 at 78%, an advance of 4%; those of 1872 sold at par. Governments were strong at figures named above. New city sixes rose ½; the old were firm at 106; State fives at 101%. Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages sold at 116; second do at 103. Reading sixes were steady. North Pennsylvania sixes sold at 90%. Elmira sevens rose 1%. Camden and Amboy sixes, 1870, sold at 103; 1867s at 107%. Susquehanna Camál sixes rosa old at 109; 1867s at 107½. Susquehanna Canal sixes rosa sold at 109; 1857s at 107%. Susquehanna Canal sixes ross & Union Canal bonds sold at 20.

Reading Railroad shares closed at 46%—an advance of 1; Catawissa preferred declined %; Philadelphia and Erie %; Elmira was steady at 37%, the preferred at 54; Norristown at 57; Little Schuylkill at 46; Camden and Amboy at 168; North Pennsylvania advanced %; Huntingdon and Broad Top 1; Pennsylvania %; 31 was bild for Long 181ad.

for Long Island. Passenger railways were dull, prices generally being steady.

Wyoming Canal advanced to 21; Union Canal sold at 1: Susquehanna at 9; 58% was bid for Lehigh Naviga-tion: 44 raid for the scrip: 43 was bid for Delaware Di-vision. Big Mountain Coal sold at 3%. Bank shares were inactive. The market closed firm, \$97,000 in bonds and 8,400 shares changing hands at the regular board, Drexel & Co. quote:
United States Bonds, 1881.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States 73-10 Notes.
Quartermasters Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.
Bold. The current quotations for money, a London, England, are subjoined:

Annexed are the rates of interest allowed on deposits: Do. with seven days' notice. Subjoined are the fixed and current rates in the chief ontinental cities of Europe: E. F. Saiterthwaite's American circular, by the

E. F. Satierthwaite's American circular, by the steamer Arabia, says:

There has been a fair activity in the market in London for American securities during the past week, buyers being induced to act more freely from the reduced rates of exchange reported as ruling at New York. There still exists a difference of three to four per cent. between endorsed bonds, United States and Virginia, and those not endorred; this is consequent upon the determination in the Dutch market not to take endorsed bonds. Railroad bonds are quoted rather firmer. Illinois shares have improved \$1, and Erie shares \$2.

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
Wall street, this morning, is in a fever of apprehension

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

Wall street, this morning, is in a fever of apprehension lest the operations of the National Treasury, which it is anticipated will shortly be introduced, should cause a sudden and violent stringency in the money market, and should thus create a panic, the effects of which would break down prices and destroy confidence. The conservative plans and past movements of Mr. Chase item to connect the conservative plans and past movements of Mr. Chase item to connect the conservative plans and past movements of Mr. Chase item to connect the conservative plans and past movements of Mr. Chase item to connect the connect of the conservative plans and past movements of the conservative plans and past movements of the seal of the market this morning opened steady on Governments. There was, however, very little animation in the general list.

The market his morning opened steady on Governments. There was, however, very little animation in the general list. U. S. 6s, 1831, reg. 1044 U. S. 6s, 1831, con 1054 U. S. 6s, 1831, con 1055 U. S. 73-10 p. c. T. N. 1054 U. S. 1 year Certif gold 101% American gold 146 Tennesseg 6s 60

Hudson River
Harlem
Harlem preferred
Mich. Central
Mich. Southern
Mich. So, guar
Illinois Central scrip.
Pittsburg
Galena
Toledo: Galena 92 92 92.7
Toledo 98 93.7
Rock Island 85.7
Rock Island 85.7
Rock Island 98 93.7
Rock Island 98 93.7
Rock Island 98 93.7
Roth Wayne 61.7
Gold before the first session, sold at 145.7, which is the lowest point touched this morning. As we go to press, the quotation is 146, the highest price obtained this morning being 148.
Exchange is dull al 160.0161.
The loan market offers still the same aspect of abundance of capital and scarcity of approved borrowers. Rates are unchanged.
The London Times of 5th April states that consols had improved to 92½.002.26, while in our securities "there was an advance affecting nearly all the several descriptions, United States having recovered 2, and Erte paid-up and preference shares improved 3 each, and the five several mortgages an average of about 4 each; Illinois Central string bonds 1; the dollar bonds and ordinary shares 2 each, and the paid-up shares 1½; Michigan Central 5, and ditto first mortgage 5; Michigan Southern and North, Indiana sinking fund and shares 2½ each, New York Central 6 per cent. 2½; the three descriptions of 7 per cent. bonds 5 each, and the shares 2; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 2½, and second ditto and shares 1 each, and Philadelphia and Reading shares 1½."

The following are the closing quotations at the London Stock Exchange:
United States 5 Ecent red, 74. 67 059