FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commumications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

No 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.

Are We Afraid of Our Creed ? It is objected that the proposition to abolish slavery in the United States by amending the Constitution tends to change the issue upon which the National Union party will meet its opponents in the Presidential campaign, and that the change would be unfortunate. We should be compelled, it is said, to fight the battle on the sole, clear issue of Abolition, instead of Union, vielding to the enemy the ground from which they have vainly attempted to drive us, thus soliciting danger, and risking the loss of all we have gained. The objection is cautious, and caution is always valuable. Yet, to us it seems that the day for the reservation of principle has gone by, that the highest courage is the deepest prudence, and that the Union party will gain far more than it can lose by announcing the abolition of slavery to be its second purpose, and not only the second, but an essential element of its grand purpose—the restoration of the Union. To make clear, by the most emphatic measure possible, that there can be no Union party that does not aim at the abolition of slavery, is not only a matter of principle but of policy. There is no doubt that the party is anti-slavery, that its leaders are anti-slavery, and that we are determined to have a Union without; slavery therefore why should we hesitate to say so? The objection now made to the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, has met radical progress since the beginning of the war. It was urged against the Emancipation Proclamation, against the enlistment of colored troops, and its weakness has been shown by the success of those measures. The war has convinced us that it is radical, absolute action against slavery which the people want. Congress cannot legislate in advance of the people. We are ready for everything and anything that tends to the destruction of slavery. Destroy slavery, and the Union is restored by the very act. It is not only impossible to restore the Union without sweeping slavery away, but it is impossible to prevent the restoration of the Union when slavery is gone. Take it away, and no human power can divide the States. This truth has passed into the blood of the people, and is a part of national life. To amend the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery forever in every foot of land belonging to the United States, is to gratify a national longing, and to give a new enthusiasm to the

great national party. But would we change the Presidential issue from that of Union to that of Abolition by adopting such an amendment as Mr. SUMNER has proposed? No. We have already endeavored to show that Union and ABOLITION are identical. More than this, is not the Union party known throughout the world to be thoroughly Abolitionized? What more can our opponents say of us that they have not said? Abuse and misrepresentation are exhausted. The Emanof soldiers, the enrolment of slaves, are all measures that have been tried as crimes at the bar of disloyal opinion, and their authors have been branded as criminals. The Union party is now invariably spoken of by its opponents as the Abolition party, and it is its glory that it is an Abolition party. It is sustained as such by the people. Last October we carried the election upon an anti-slavery issue, and next November we shall triumph throughout the whole North with Freedom and Union inscribed upon our banners. Experience has proved boldness to be better than extreme caution, and it is unwise to slight principles, where it is plain that nothing can be gained by expediency. We do not believe we will lose a solitary vote by making the amendment to the Constitution a part of our creed; all the pro-slaveryvoters are against us as we are, and there is not a man who voted for ANDREW G. CUBTIN OF JOHN BROUGH last fall who did not vote as an Abolitionist as well as a Union and Keller appeared for the appellants, and man. It is too late to attempt to stand upon Groece Harding and C. Parker for the apa vague sentiment of abstract Unionism, which is a common profession of all Northern parties; it is necessary, when confronted with a pro-slavery rebellion, and a pro slavery party, that we should absoutely declare our purpose to be the establishment of the Union upon the eternal downfall of the entire slave system. It is impossible to be too firm, too earnest on this great question. We should waste precious time by shrinking from the work in fear of the misrepresentations of our enemies. We may learn a lesson from the very States we have rescued from the rebellion. Suppose it be said to the people of Arkansas, "You must not change the issue from Union to Abolition. You may come back to the Union, as an anti-slavery people, if you will, but direct Abolitionism is a matter which had better be postponed until the war is over." How insecure had then been our trust in the loyalty of that State. Arkansas at once, by her State Convention, declared that "slavery shall not exist," and that declaration people will beyond all doubt ratify or people will beyond all doubt ratify or second Monday of next March. is the experiment tried in a slave and we may profit by the result. We do not urge upon Congress undue haste in amending the Constitution, but bein amending the Constitution, but believe, on the contrary, that alteration of that instrument should be made with grave deliberation. But we decidedly disapprove of a timorous policy in the coming Presidential election, or of any attempt to deny that Unionism and Abolitionism are one, inseparable issue. The Abolitionist must be a

litionist. This the people know.

Union man; the union man must be an abo-

Havana, be true, it would appear that the days of the Mexican Republic are numbered. URAGA captured, JUAREZ resigning his Presidency, and the continued advance and success of the French arms, are circumstances which, if correctly reported, show that in a short time MAXIMILIAN, the Austrian, may assume sovereign power in Mexico. It cannot be denied that he has been nominated to the Imperial diadem by the French invaders, obeying instructions from the astute and inexplicable man who, by extreme audacity, remarkable good fortune, sublimest craft, unconcealed disregard for the sanctity of public oaths, and reckless sacrifice of human life, has re-established the Bonaparte dynasty in France. Cunning, boldness, oribery, and utter want of conscientious feeling, have made him what he is. It is a matter of serious doubt, the conduct of his mother considered, whether any of the Bonaparte blood courses through his veins. When the late Prince JEROME told him of this doubt, the charlatan answered, it is said, "Perhaps so, for no one can say who his father is; but if none of the blood of the great NAPOLEON is in my veins, you cannot deny that I have the support of all his relatives upon my

Mexico thus yielding to the invaders, it no longer becomes improbable that an Austrian prince will soon place himself on the throne of Montezuma. No one can truly say that this will be done by desire of the Mexicans. It is the carrying out of the foregone conclusion at which Louis Napoleon arrived, as far back as October, 1861, when, before the French expedition quitted France for Mexico, he communicated to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN his wish to know whether his Imperial Highness would accept the Imperial sceptre of Mexico. At that time, it will be remembered, the Mexican Government was republican. What of that? The French intriguer had already resolved to overthrow it, and Maximilian's acceptance of the to-be-formed Empire preceded the departure of a single French ship for Mexico. How it all will end is for that riddle. reader, Time, to resolve. In a month or pool, with dates to the 23th ult.

two, French newspapers tell us, MAKIMILIAN will arrive in Mexico. His condition there will be the reverse of enviable. The public treasury empty, and the majority of his futute nominal "subjects" lukewarm towards him, where they are not hostile, and an immense debt owing to France, for two years' occupation of the country so unjustifiably invaded, the new Emperor will not rest upon a bed of roses. Ever to his mind, if he be the thinking man he is represented, must be the horrescent spectacle of a former Emseror, native born, who was not allowed to wear the diadem very long. Ever by the side of MAXIMILIAN will stand the pallid image of ITURDIDE, who was "every inch a King," in his time, but was murdered, forty years ago, by those very persons, his

countrymen, who had invested him with the purple, the sceptre, and the crown. Postal Improvement. The public will note with satisfaction that liberal spirit of reform has entered into the administration of our postal affairs. No part of the Government concerns us more familiarly than that which regulates the mails, and the changes which the Postmas. ter General has lately projected will receive general attention and approval. These re-forms are based upon European systems long in successful operation. One of these the plan of free delivery, by which letters are brought to the door free of charge, and which is now in partial operation under the law which took effect in July last. Another change affects the pay of postmasters, who, under a former rule, had no fixed rates of salary, but depended upon certain calculations of the number of letters received. In his revised code, Mr. BLAIR proposes to divide post offices and the compensation of postmasters into five classes, according to the annual average of compensation during the four years last past, salaries to be fixed in regular sums. Congress, with a view to the wants of our soldiers, has provided that hereafter articles of clothing in a package of not over two pounds, addressed to a soldier in the army, may be transmitted through the

full trial. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11. Congressional. An appropriation will be voted at once, in Con gress, to rebuild the President's stables, which were burned last night. The fire was undoubtedly caused

mails. Another reform, advised by Mr.

BLAIR in his last report, deserves the at-

tention of Congress and the country—we

mean the "money-order" system, prac-

ticed by the English post office, to give ad-

ditional security to the transmission of

money. The post office, under this rule.

becomes a bank, and gives its promise to

pay at any point whither money is sent.

These reforms will make an interesting

chapter in our postal progress, and we trust

that nothing will stand in the way of their

Herald and the World have created a great commu-tion among the Democrats here, and a quarrel is going on between the progressive and peace Democrats.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will oon go to New York to investigate the Government contracts for ice.

The Committee of Ways and Means agreed this morning to the Senate amendments to the whisky bill. Among the others agreed to was the amend-

Mr. DICKBESON was before the House Naval Committee this morning in reference to the machinery o the ateamer Pensacola, which he built. cipation Proclamation, the enlistment of which Mr. Sumner is chairman, met for the first colored troops, the equality of the payment | time to day, and agreed to introduce bills repealing the fugitive-slave law.

have adopted a bill empowering judges of District Courts to appoint registers in bankruptcy, with full power, where there is no opposition. If there be opposition, the District Judges are to hear and determine cases. Circuit Courts are to have supervising and concurrent jurisdiction. Provision is made for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. Corporations are included, except banks and railroad

Claim Swindlers. Colonel Robbers, in his report as State agent o Colonel ROBERTS, in his report as State agent of Pennaylvania, at Washington, regrets that Pennaylvania has established no agency at Washington to protect the soldiers by seeing to the collection of their claims, but "leaving them a prey to the sharpers who harg about the metropolis, ready, at any instant, to fleece the generous, unguarded, and unsurpecting detender of the country of his last dollar by means of false representations, securing from him a power of attorney to draw his money and robbing him of it."

United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States took up

The Supreme Court of the United States took up cases 141 and 231, and two named Henry A. Burr et al. vs. Peter S. Duree et al., in the well-known hatbody patent case. Mesers. GIFFORD, STOUGHTON,

Capture of Fishermen by Guerillas. A party of five fishermen were picked up on Tues lay evening by guerillas, while engaged in fishing in Pobick bay, near Mount Vernon, Virginia. They were said to have been released, but noth een heard of them.

The Committee on Manufactures.

Senators Sprague, of Rhode Island, Morgan, o New Hampshire, RIDDLE, of Delaware, WILKINSON, of Minnesota, and Hendricks, of Indiana, constitute the Committee on Manufactures, as The Enrolment Bill.

The House will resume the consideration of the enrolment bill, and endeavor to pass it before the Mails for Porto Rico.

In future the mails for Porto Rico will be made up at New York, for the office of the British packet agent at San Juan, to be despatched by American steamers to Havana, and thence by the West India line of British mail packets to their destination. The single rate of postage, United States and British, for letters addressed to Porto Rico, by this route, is 34 cents, prepayment of which is compul-

The Casting of the Great Gun. ecial Despatch to The Press. ecial Despatch to The Fress.] PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—The great gun, the largest

CAIRO, Feb. 11.—Advices from Vicksburg to the 6th represent everything progressing favorably, nothing of importance having transpired. Gen. Brayman and staff left Memphis for Vicksburg on the 9th.

A detachment of the 1st Alabama (white) Regiment, while acouting, a few days since, in the direction of Hernardo, surrounded a house where a party was being given to rebel officers and soldiers home

on furlough. They took twelve prisoners and fifteen The Empire of Mexico.

If the recent intelligence, received via lavana, be true, it would appear that the lays of the Mexican Republic are numalong the river, and occasionally a large lot arrives from below Vicksburg, but the movement is chiefly in shipments north. Good middling, 70@72c.; middling to strictly middling, 65 to 67c.

The Illinois Central Railroad and Transportation Company have placed another large wharf-boat near the freight depot in Cairo. nen have contributed \$10,000 to the

Political Excitement in Kansas. LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 10 .- At a meeting of the Union League, last night, resolutions were adopted denouncing an election of United States Senator by the present Legislature as an infamous fraud upon the people, and a disgrace to the State of Kansas, and expelling all members of the Legislature, be lution to go into an election.

A meeting of citizens is called for to-night to take action in this matter, and similar meetings will be

No candidate was voted for against Carney. Thir-Decision of the Chesapeake Piracy Case. Court, yesterday, Judge Steward decided that the Chesapeake and her cargo should be returned to her owners upon the payment of the legal expenses of

the Court.
The Court then adjourned till Monday, when a final decree to this effect will be delivered. The Judge remarked that his opinions and the proceedings of the Court had been misrepresented by a portion of the Halifax press, but that subsequent reflection had confirmed his previous views. Burning of a Prison.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 11 .- The Onondage county penitentiary took fire in the work-shop at noon to-day. The main building was entirely destroyed. The prisoners' wing may be saved, but it is not pro-bable. The loss amounts to \$30,000, upon which there is a small insurance. The prisoners were all removed to the Court House. Relief for Tennessee.

Boston, Feb. 11.—In the House, to-day, a resolu-tion was introduced and referred to a select com-mittee, appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the suffering people of East Tennessee. R. Montgomery Field, a well-known reporter of the daily press, has accepted a position as acting and stage manager of the Boston Museum. Non-Arrival of the Steamer North Ame-PORTLAND, Feb. 11 .- There are no signs of the North American, now due at this port from Liver-

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. COMMUNICATION WITH CUMBERLAND GAP

OUT OFF.

JOHNSTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT ATLANTA. Formidable Fleet Fitting Out on Mississippi,

THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET. CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago Journal says that the largest and most formidable fleet ever seen on the Mississippi river is now being fitted out by Admiral Porter. The greatest activity prevails in all the naval depois and yards on the Ohio and Mississippi. Workmen are being employed day and night to have worked are being employed day and night to have vessels ready at the appointed time. The fleet will probably rendezvous at Cairo and Memphis.

The same correspondent thinks that Sherman's expedition on the Mississippi is to flank Johnson and Hardee's forces in Alabama and Jeorgia, rather than to extend the control of th than to attack Mobile.

KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Persons arrived at Nashville yesterday, from Knoxville, report that our communications with Cumberland Gap are cut off, and that nearly all of East Tennessee is in possession of the vebule. aton of the rebels.

The small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Knoxville,

The Army of the Cumberland is in splendid condi

tion. The troops draw full rations.

The most of the rebel army is at Dalton.
General Johnston's headquarters are at Atlanta Yearly all the Tennessee brigades, and two-third of the Kentucky regiments, have been sent South ostensibly to assist in holding Mobile, but in reality to prevent desertions. The Tennesseans leave to rebel army in large numbers. General John Beatty has resigned. The veteran regiments have commenced returnistic the Army of the Cumberland. ARKANSAS.

ARRANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—A despatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says that a large meeting of loyal citizens and soldiers was held there last night to welcome Beneral Curtis. Fears are entertained for the safet of the Indian Brigade, which had been moved son from Fort Gibson to North Fork, a town on the Casiddian river. They were fighting a largel superior force, under Stauwait, at the last account

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA. THREATENING DEMONSTRATION OF THE ENDMY. A SIEGE OF NEWBERN APPREHENDED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 -The following interesti intelligence has been received from the Associated Press correspondent in North Carolina: NEWBERN, Feb. 7.—The enemy are again threatening our communications at various points. They made another demonstration this morning on Newport Barracks, which point they will evidently attempt to hold.

An erroneous report that we were being strongly reinforced here for the purpose of assisting a rebellious movement at Raleigh has brought a large force of the enemy into this State for the double ttempt to hold.

purpose of the themy into this State for the double purpose of checking the Convention movement and repossessing themselves of what territory they have lost, if possible.

The rebal iron-clad Atkinson, on the Neuse river, is considered a very formidable affair by those who have seen it. They report that she is about ready to act in concert with the moving force which threaten Newbern. This large rebel force will not e idle.

Everything indicates an intention on the part of

the enemy to commence a long siege against New-bern and Washington.

The presence of a strong fleet of gunboats in these waters is an imperative necessity.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says: "A powerful effort will doubtless be made to drive the enemy from Eastern North Carolina. Should our army fail in this effort, the State will be lost to the The opposition papers are still outspoken in their

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Reported Evacuation of Richmond. BALTIMORE, Feb. 10. - The Montgomery (Ala.) Daily Mail has the following significant announce-"Rumors of an evacuation of Richmond are gain

ing credit. There is a movement on foot which will oreate more consternation at Richmond than anything that has occurred during the war." CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

Cairo, Feb. 11.—The steamers Commercial and Glendale, from Memphis to Cincinnati, with 1,200 bales of cotton, passed here to night.

A meeting of loyal citizens of Memphis was held on the 10th inst., to consider the propriety of calling a convention of the people of West Tennessee, for the purpose of promoting joint action in the re-establishment of civil government. Another fire occurred at Memphis on the 8th inst. and the loss is estimated at \$7,000 to \$8,000, with no insurance. It was supposed to be the work of an

Two hundred rebel prisoners, from Little Rock, Ark., including thirty-two officers, arrived by the steamer Delaware, en route for St. Louis. The prisoners were guarded by two companies of the Sth Wisconsin, who have re-enlisted and are on the way home on a furlough.

Two hundred and fifty refugees from Alabama and rennessee have arrived from below, and are in a

MEXICO.

RUMORED ABDICATION OF JUAREZ

HIS SUCCESSOR GENERAL ORTEGA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- Mexican papers, which have been received here, state that the rumored abdica-tion of Juarez rests upon the statement of a San Luis correspondent of the Estagette, who writes that at a Cabinet meeting Vidauri, Ortega, and Dolla-do advised the step, and even threatened, if Juarez did not accede to the proposition, that they would oppose him. It is also rumored that these three chiefs will go over to the French party. The Estafette subsequently announced that Juarez had re-signed, and had been succeeded by General Ortega. It was the defection of Guadalajara from the na-tional cause which so discouraged Doblado and Ortega that they opened negotiations for submitting to the French. This information, however, all comes through interested channels. It appears that, previous to the battle of Morelia, and its capture by the interventionists, the capital of the State had been removed by a decree to Uruapan, so that the capture was not so complete a surprise as has been

had arrived at the City of Mexico.

Baron Neigre, the French commanding general in the City of Mexico, addressed a letter to the Archbishop, complaining that incendiary proclamations had been circulated to inflame the populace against the army of occupation. The Baron urges the Arch-bishop to use his influence to counteract these incendiary proclamations.

The capture of Campeachy raises the blockade The capture of Campeachy raises the Diockage there. By the articles of capitulation all Government property passes over to the French commander, and the city is picketed and occupied by Ffench marines. Personal liberty and recruiting without

distinction are guaranteed by the French to all citizens. Persons who wish to leave the city will be safely conducted out of the State by French troops.

The Gaceta Oficial publishes a manifesto of General The Gaceta Oficial publishes a manifesto of General Almonte, dated January 2, 1884, in favor of the regency, and announcing the state of the exercise of the supremeral una flue of the supremeral unappearance of utter national rules from which it could only be

aved by the strong hand of the Emperor Napoleon.

Markets by Telegraph. HALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Flour is steady at \$7 for Howard street superfine. Wheat firm. Corn dull at \$1.13@1.15 for white. Whisky dull at \$5.75@5.60 for Obio. Coffee quiet.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Flour dull at \$6.75@5.80. Corn firmer, and there is a better feeling in the market. Whisky firmer at \$2,08234. Pork, \$21. Bacon—Shoulders, 7%@56; Hams, 10%c. Lard quiet at 12%@12%c.

THE BURNING OF THE PRESIDENT'S STABLES.—
At 9% o'clock to night a fire burst out in the Presidential stables, between the Treasury and the White House. The gates to the Treasury yard being looked, great delay ensued in getting at the building from the east. When our reporter reached it by escalade of two fences, he found two soldiers running out a coach, and Mr. Lincoln regarding the fire, already in possession of the whole building, with great centern. It could not be saved. Nothing could be saved. Mr. Lincoln was heard to express a wish that Tad's pony might be rescued, but it was burned, and with it Mrs. Lincoln's black carriage horses and Mr. Nicolay's horse. Colonel Baker, of the detectives, busied himself in preventing the spread of the fire to Treasury lumber piles.—
Times despatch, 10th.

THE MURDER OF JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.—A confession has been made which may lead to the identification of the murderer of John Strawbridge, who was found in an insensible condition, at the river bank, in November, 1882. An old lady named Paul has called upon District Attorney Herr, statiog that a young lady, who recently died in our city, confessed, upon her death bed, that she, in company with a lover, were promenading on the river bank on the evening preceding the day on which Strawbridge was found; that her lover knocked Strawbridge down and robbed him, supposing that he was dead; that she was forced to swear that she would never reveal the murder, but her conscience compelled her to state the facts before departing this life. The alleged murderer is in the army, and if a uilty it is hoped that some means may be found by which he may be made to suffer the penalty of his crime. The case is a singular one throughout. Quite a sensation has been created here by the revelations reported to the District Attorney.—Harrisburg [Telegraph.

burg [Telegraph.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE LIEUTHMANT GENERAL GRANT AND THE LIEUTHMANT GENERAL GRANT AND THE LIEUTHMANT GENERAL GRANT, in a private letter to E. B. Washburne, written after the resolution reviving the grade of lieuthman general was introduced into the House, says: You should resollect that I have been highly honored already by the Government, and do not sak, or feel that I deserve, anything more in the shape of foologs or promotion; a success over the enemy is what I crave above everything else, and desire to hold such an influence over those under my command as to enable me to use them to the best advantage to secure this end.—N. Y. Post. STRAM-TOWING COMPANY.—It will be seen, by an official notice in another column, that the Hudson, Delaware, and Chesapeake Steam-Towing Company is fully organized, the whole amount of stock having been subscribed. Mr. Thomas Clyde, or Philadelphia, was chosen president, and Mr. Wm. B. Hatch, of New York, secretary.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Arrived—Steamer Moses Taylor, from Panama; ships Brewster and Electric Spark, from Boston; Twilight, New York. Blasting powder has declined to \$7 per keg.

The Senate continues to discuss the proposed repeal of the specific contract act. Despatches from coretary Chase, urging the repeal, have weakened the enorts of the supporters of the law. Petitions continue to pour in from all parts of the State earneatly opposing the repeal, while no petitions are re-ceived in its favor.

Governor Low opposes the repeal, as also nearly

every Senator who was formerly Republican in po-lities. The vote will be close, and great hopes are extertaired of the repeal. If carried, the Govenor will veto it. vin vero 15. Four men, charged with murder, were taken from rour men, energed with murder, were taken from he jail, in Esmeralda county, Nevada Territory, by vigilance committee, and were hung. The Gold Question in California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.-The Senate of the State

is general rejoicing over the result. The masses of the people are unalterably determined to transact their business on this coast on the basis of the meallic currency, Arrest of a Defaulter.

CLEYELAND, Feb. 11.—Treadwell, the defaulter to the People's Bank, of Hudson, Mich., was arrested to-day in Mansfield, Ohio. His father-in-law is said to have escaped with the money. LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. ENGLAND AND FRANCE THREATENING THE GERMAN POWERS.

Operations of the Privateers and Anglo-Rebel Traders. ANOTHER UNION SPEECH FROM MR. BRIGHT.

MAXIMILIAN ABOUT TO SAIL FOR MEXICO. Arrival of the City of Washington and

China. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The China and the City of Washington, from Liverpool, have both arrived here. The following is the news by the City of Washington: Washington:
The City of Baltimore arrived out on the 28th ult.
The United States corvette St. Louis left Lisbon on the 26th, to intercept an English bark with guos and stores for the rebel cruiser Rappahannock. Mr. Rumble, inspector of machinery at Sheerness, was brought before the magistrates for complicity in fitting out the Rappahannock, and committed for trial. He subsequently entered bail in the sum of £20,000. trial. He subsequently entered ban in the sam of £20,000.

The United States steamer Mohioan had left Sable Bay in search of the Alabama, which vessel was seen, on the 6th of November, its miles from Java Heads, near a burning ship, the name of which was unknown.

Messis, Schofield and Bright addressed their constituents at Birmingham. The former spoke in favor of the South, and sought to justify his connection with the Southern Independence Association. tion.

Mr. Bright created much enthusiasm by his remarks, declaring that the slaveholders had committed suicide in seceding. He predicted the day when both Mr. Schofield and himself would stand on the same platform, rejoicing that there did not breathe a slave in North America, and that the Union was restored.

on the same platform, rejoicing that there did not breathe a slave in North America, and that the Union was restored.

There is no enange in the Dano-German question. The Danish ambassador withdrew from Vienna.

The London Morning Herald believes that the English Cabinet has sent despatches to Vienna and Berlin notifying them of the hostile attitude it would be compelled to assume if Schleswig was invaded. The French Government is believed to be in unison with the English Cabinet.

The Morning Post says that pending the Austro-Prussian preparations for war every effort will be made for peace, and probably such a coalition formed that must be respected.

In the French Chambers M. Thiers strongly condemned the Mexican expedition, and demanded that France should treat with Juarez. M. Chaix D'est Ange defended the expedition as just, and asserted that it was impossible to treat with Juarez.

M. Berryer contended that France had been missied, and the Government ought to retire.

The amendment of the Opposition was withdrawn, and the debate adjourned.

The Paris Bourse was steady at 66. 50c.

THE LATEST PER THE CITY OF WASH-INGTON. The Danish preparations for resistance are actively progressing. The Dannerwirke is being for tified, and entrenchments made and armed with bat-LATEST COMMERCIAL. A telegram from Vienna says that the Danish note, proposing six weeks' delay, was only presented to Austria on the 25th. A letter from Vienna, dated January 23, says the

A letter from Vienna, dated January 22, says the acceptance of the crown of Mexico by the Archduke Maximilian is now an irrevocable fact. His Imperial Highness will return to-morrow to Trieste and make final preparations for his journey.

A second Mexican deputation is expected to arrive in March with the result of the phebiculum, after which the Emperor will leave for Mexico.

The Emperor of Austria is said to have given his final consent to the daring enterprise of the Archduke, who looks on it as a purely personal matter, placing the Empire under no obligation whatever. PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Bourse is firm and rentes closed at 601.400. PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Bourse is firm and rentes closed at 60f. 40c.

London, Feb. 3.—Marshal Wranzel of Prussia has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig.

The Observer says that the British Cabinet is still hopeful of preserving peace.

London, Jan. 31.—A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon and evening. The Heroid learns from a reliable source that Herr Von Bismark, the Prussian premier, has declared in favor of the acceptance of the Danish proposal for suspending, the movement of the Austrian and Danish troops. It is, however, added that the King of Prussia is opposed to this concession, and that a ministerial crisis is anticipated. Consols after office hours yesterday closed firm at 90%@\$\mathbb{E}_4\$.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The Danish question continues threatening. England backs her remonstrance with warlike preparations, and it is reported that thirty thousand men are to be placed on a war footing.

thirty thousand men are to be placed on a war footing.

The Austro-Prussian vanguard is ordered to march from Kiel toward the Eider Canal.

The pirate Alabama was at Singapore on Dec. 22d, coaling.

General Berg has issued an order that Poland, in future, shall be governed by martial law.

The following is a summary of the news, per the Olympus, which sailed on the 26th, and received by the City of Washington:

It is stated that the Danish Government has purchased a powerful iron-clad vessel in the Clyde, which was reported to have been constructed for the Confederates.

Confederates.

It is announced that the Great Eastern will be peremptorily sold at auction, on the 17th Inst., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

It is officially confirmed that Austria and Prussia have refused the application of Denmark for a delay of a month or six weeks in marching their troops, and that the Prussian troops entered Kiel on the 20th of the will of the weeks in marching their troops, and that the Prussian authors. They also control to withdrawin we considered the will of the provided the pro

ration.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool. Jan. 27 Cotton dull, and tending downwards, bat the rates are unchanged; rates on Monday and Tuesday 8,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and for export.

The Manchaster, market is very dull and still do nd Tuesday 3,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and for export.

The Manchester market is very dull, and still decitings. Breadsuffs quiet a d steady. Provisions steady. Consols 80½08 %.

IVERFOOD. Jan 27.—Flour dull, and tending down ward. Wheat quiet, and tending downward. Corn quiet, and steady; mixed 308 36 Beef very dull. Pork quiet. Bacon firm, and quiet. Lard firm, at 428 64@43s. Tallow dull, and easier. Butter firm. Sugar quiet, and steady. Coffee—no sales. Rice inactive. I shes firm. Petroleum quiet. Linesed Oil—no sales. Rosin quiet, and steady.

Lownow, Jan. 26.—Breadstuffs quiet, and essier. Sugar duil, and unchanged. Coffee quiet, and steady. Tesquiet, and steady. Tesquiet, and steady. Tesquiet, and steady. Tesquiet, and steady. Rice easier. Tallow dull, and tending downward. Petroleum steady: refined 2-@28 Id. PMERICAN SCUETTIES.—Bile shares 55@67, Illinois Gentral shares 24@22 discour.

LATEST BY THE OHINA.

Advices by the China are to the 30th uit from LATEST BY THE OHINA.
Advices by the China are to the 30th ult from
Liverpool, via Quesustown on the 31st.
The Bohemian arrived out on the 27th, the New
York on the 28th, and the Artics on the 30th.
The Danish question remains unchanged. There

The discount market yesterday was without alte-

is less apprehension of war, although the Prussian troops continue to advance, and their commander has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig by the lanes. The steamer Adriatic was at Eiverpool for repairs. the broke her cylinder at Liverpool, killing one en-There was no later news of importance at Galway when the China touched there on the 2d inst.

The ship Dreadnought, from Liverpool for New
York, put into Fayal on Desember 28th, with loss
of her rudder and masts, and her rigging badly damaged. Capt. Lyttle was killed by the sea striking
the ship. the ship.

The rumors of Earl Russell's retirement from the Ministry are false. He was at the Cabinet council on the 29th, and another meeting had been summoned for the 30th.

The Army and Navy Gazette denies the announcements of warlike preparations being made by England. land.

The Manchester Southern Independence Association had held a soirée, at which James Spence was the principal speaker. He combatted the recent arguments in favor of the North made by Milner Gibson, and boldly avowed his hostility to slavery.

The Dano-German question remained unchanged.

son, and boldly avowed his hostility to slavery.

The Dano-German question remained unchanged.

It is reported that Austria and Prussia have assured England and France that they do not intend to attack the integrity of Denmark, but only to force Denmrak to carry out her engagements.

It is asserted that an alliance has been concluded between Denmark and Sweden.

A despatch from Flensburg says Gen. Wrangel, on the 28th, summoned the Danes to evacuate Schleswig—a reply to be given at noon on the following day. It will be in the negative, when the Prussians will cross the Eider. It is reported that the Danes are retiring along the whole line of the Eider. Eider.

The English journals are more hopeful of peace.
The Morning Post believes that Russia, France and
Sweden have signified their willingness to join Eagland in recognizing the integrity of Denmark. The
London Times says that France and Russia, though
entirely agreeing with England, decline to interfere,
and will leave the task of active interference to and will leave the task of active interference to England.

Paillament will have an opportunity next week of deciding England's course in this affair.

The French Chamber of Deputies continue to debate the address. The opposition members strongly advocate a rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia and the assertion of the rights of Poland; also, the evacuation of Rome. All of their amendments have been rejected. The entire address was finally adopted by a vote of 23 to 12.

The Polish insurrection was increasing in Lublin. Spain will send four battalions to San Domingo in March. THE VERY LATEST BY THE CHINA.

THE VERY LATEST BY THE CHINA.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—The Vienns correspondent of the Times says: "Nowthetanding the assurances of the French papers, Maximilian has not yet definitely accepted the Mexican crown. If he can get a loan of ten millions sterling he will go to Mexica, but not without. In no case will be go to Paris before March.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 4.—The Alabama left this port on the 24th ult, and afterwards, when in the straits of Malacca, burnt the British ship Montaban, from Moulmeinfand the American ships Sonora and Highlander.

FARIS, Jan. 3, 33 O.P. M.—The Bourse is firm in consequence of M. Fould's report fon the subscription to the new loan. Rentes closed at 66f.40c, an advance of 5c. since yesterday.

MILAN, Jan. 30.—The Allegga of to day says: "The Selavonte Croatian, and Dalmarian Committee, in a sitting held at Agran on January 19th, retee, in a sitting held at Agran on January 19th, resolved to act in entire accord with the Hungarian Committee of Independence."

The Alleaza also states that a check has been given

to the proposals of the Hungarian conservative party tending to a reconciliation with Austria. The new committee has enlarged its sphere of ac-tion, and the agitation is increasing. The Latest Foreign Commercial per the The Latest Foreign Commercial purement Steamer Chana,
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 29.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 31.500 hales, including 3,000 hales to speculators and 5,000 hales for export. The market has been irregular but quiet at unchanged prices, with the exception of the inferior Surats, which have decilined 1,00 did. The sales of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 hales, of which 1,000 hales were taken by speculators and exporters. The market continues quiet at unchanged quotations, viz:

Fair. Midding.

apeculators and exporters. The market continues quiet at unchanged quotations, viz:

New Orleans.

New Orleans.

274d.

Mobiles.

274d.

Mobiles.

274d.

The stock of Cotton in part amounts to 254,000 bales, of which 28,000 bales are Americane.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester reports he market duil but steady.

LIVERPOOL BEKADETIFFS MARKET.—Breadstiffs are duil. Messrs. Bigland. Athya & Co., Wakefield. Nath & Co., and other authorities, report Flour with a downward tendency. Wheat quiet but steady; red western \$60s.

Governand tendency. Wheat quiet but steady; red western \$60s.

Governand tendency. Wheat quiet but steady; red with a downward tendency. Wheat mixed at 30s, with a duil market; white orn 3263ss.

duil market; white orn 3263ss.

duil market; senerally 4 mer. The circular reports Beef with a downward tendency. Fork immer, st an advance of 12624d for new Eastern. Bacon firm. Butter firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVIL ON MARKET.—Ashes steady. Tallow saster, a seedency, with sales at 436483s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PEODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady. Rosin astive. Spirits Turentine quiet and essier prices.

Mesers. Boult English, & Branden report Peiroleum quiet at is 100d to is a flor refined at 417 6d for crude.

LONDON MARKET.—Mesers. Baring & Co., report Breadstuffs have a downward tendency, and the market full. Sugar very duil at a decline of 6d. Elcelp_active. Tallow steady. Dut quiet. Tea steady. Ppiri: Turpentine steady. Peiric Turpentine steady. Peiroleum quiet at \$42 for crude and 2s 14 for refined. tine steady. Petroleum quiet at #11 % for crude and 2e id for rafined.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols quoted at 90%.
The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £48,000

arring the week

AMERICAN SECURITIES. -The following quotations

Control shares 22 F cent. discount; LIVERPOOL, Soth—Evening.—Cotton frimer and un-changed. Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and for export. Breadstuffe dull, but steady. Provisions steady. Petroleum quiet at is 10%. fonce. Schr Challenge, White, New York to Fortress Monroe. Schr Mason Rogers, Abrams, New Haven to Fortress

Schr Wason Rogers, Abrams, New Haven to Fortress Monroe.

Monce Committee Rice, Philada to Fortress Monroe.

Schr C P Stickney, Garwood. do Go.

Schr Trenton, Martin Go.

Schr M Wheston, Stover. do Go.

Schr Jan Stockham. Smith. do Go.

Schr Snowliake, Dickerson. do Go.

Schr Snowliake, Dickerson. do Go.

Schr Snowliake, Dickerson. do Go.

Schr Jan es Alderdice, Morris, do Go.

Schr Jan es Alderdice, Morris, do Go.

Schr Jake, Doughty, do Go.

Schr Richard Vank, Powell, do Go.

Schr Richard Vank, Powell, do Go.

Schr J Clark, Scull.

Schr J Clark, Scull.

Schr J Clark, Scull.

Schr J Clark, Smil, Baltimore to Fortress Monroe.

Schr Hovoco, Mitchell, Baltimore to New York.

Schr Start, Rimble, Baltimore to Selem.

Schr Heckulk. Small, Baltimore to Portsmouth.

Schr Haxthall, Bogett. Pew York to Fortress Monroe.

Schr Haxthall, Bogett. Pew York to Fortress Monroe.

Schr Haxthall, Bogett. Pew York to Fortress Monroe.

Schr Ledona, Small, Baltimore to Boston.

Fort Eastern Belle, Bally, Portsmouth to Washing
Top.

on.
Schr Sun. Pettigrew. New London to Tangiers.
Schr Chrysolite, Baker. Boston to Port Royal.
Schr Elizabeth. Rowe, Smith Point to New York.
Steamer City of Jerrey. Hancock, New York to Port OUTWARD BOUND.

Steamer Mary Boardman, Grafhum, New York to Washington.

Public Entertainments. THE ORATORIO OF THE CREATION.—A few good seats for this grand entertainment remain unsold. and those who wish to secure them should lose no time in doing so. In addition to the excellent assistance of the Germania, the chorus will be sustained by two hundred voices.

LECTURE BY MR. CURTIS.—At the Musical Fund Hall, this evening, that eloquent writer and speaker, Mr. George Wm. Curtis, will lecture for the benefit of the Penn Relief Association. Mr. Curtis is one of the most popular, eloquent, and instructive lecturers of the day, and intelligent audi-

THE GREMANIA ORCHESTRA.—To-morrow afterwill be as follows: WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—It is hard to keep the article ortic could content himself with saying "Jones is a fine actor." Now must be speak of Jones as a tragedian of enviable distinction, whose unequalled ability in portraying the emotions of the human breast has rarely been excelled, and who will appear this evening in his strikingly original creation of so and so, universally acknowledged to be without parallel on the stage, and played by him for 5.000 consecutive nights in the London theatres. ble in morality, dramatic vim, splendor of conception, and purity of execution.

In short, the theatrical critic has to make a regular dictionary of himself for Jones' benefit, or arouse Jones' ire. He is also obliged, not only to keep up with the times generally, but with the theatrical advertisements particularly. Has the reader seen Miss Lucille Western's great advertisement in one of our contemporaries? It is worthy of attention, nay, of imitation, and while we aspire to no rivalry with the brilliant pen which wrote it, we have serious thoughts of henceforth giving all our theatrical notices in the same style. At any rate.

theatrical notices in the same style. At any rate, we will try it this once: OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, who will repeat her great and incomparable persona-tion of the ruined wife and the respected governess,

of the severance of the connubial bond and the force SHOWING HOW
SHOWING HOW
SHOWING HOW
Vice is rewarded and virtue punished, and univervice is rewarded and virtue punished, and univer-sally acknowledged to be without any peer in the portrayaal of sympathetic emotionalities, moral tendencies, the tortures of a jealous mind, the ago-nies of a deeply-wronged husband, the anguish of EVEN THE ORCHESTRA IN TEARS, EVEN THE ORCHESTRA IN TEARS. The new scenery, which the management has pre-pared at yast expense, the remorse of a distracted bosom, the imploring cry for pardon, the terrible THE SOBS OF THE PROMPTER, THE SOBS OF THE PROMPTER, THE SOBS OF THE PROMPTER,

Death, distraction, misery, vengeance, betrayal, genius, public demand for its repetition, mbans of despair, pure morality and moral purity, my child, my child, oh! give me back my angel boy, horror, It is strictly moral, it is highly virtuous, it is purely beneficial, it is eminently respectable, it

elights thousands nightly who are unable to gain admittance to witness the thross of conjugal distress beautiful Lady Isabel, which personation, by Miss Lucille Western, is universally acknowledge eserve the bitter tears of men and women of the most refined culture, and "not only by the private boxes, parquet, and fashionable portions, but in the galleries, where are usually assembled the less intelligent and more boisterous portion of the community." Bitter tears, ghastlicess of grief, groans, sobs, shricks

TAKE TWO HANDKERCHIEFS
TAKE TWO HANDKERCHIEFS
TAKE TWO HANDKERCHIEFS to soothe the anguish of your soul, and cool your burning brow, and wipe your streaming eyes, and BLOW YOUR NOSM, BLOW YOUR NOSE, BLOW YOUR NOSM, BLOW YOUR NOSM, BLOW YOUR NOSM, BLOW YOUR NOSM,

creams, oceans of tears, the monster audience

bysterics oh ! go and see her, and,

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. On motion of Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, the Com-mittee on Bayal Agairs was authorized to sit during the section of Congress.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Bhode Island, presented a me-morial from the boatswains, carpenters, and satirakers of the navy, asking assimilated rank with the line offi-cers, which was referred to the Commissee on Naval Affairs core, which was referred to the Committee on Naval
Affairs
Aff New Jersey Railroads.

Mr. COLLAMER also reported back the bill in relation to railroads in New Jersey, and asked that the committee see discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to such a disposition of the Mr. TRUMBULL objected to such a disposition of the bill.

Mr. COLLAMER said that this bill created a highway for the Government, and the great question arose whether the power exists to create it against the action of a State which had charitred those railroads.

Mr. FOWELL, of Keatecky, thought the bill was already before the proper committee. Other Senators concurred in this opinion.

The Senate refused to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, ster considerable debate.

The senate refused to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, ster considerable debate.

Mr. Davis, of Kentacky, introduced a bill to ascertain the amount of the losses sustained by the loyal States during the war, and especially those sustained by citizens of Kentacky. Referred to the Committee on Claims. Claims.

The House bill, making an appropriation of \$12,00 for the rebuilding of the President's stable, was passed.

Mr. SUMMER introduced an act to indamnify the owner of the British schooner Glen, which was passed. sir. SUMNER introduced an act to indemnify the owner of the British schooner Gien, which was passed.

The Lieutemant Generalship.

Mr. Wilson called up the House bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general in the army, with the amendments active out the clause of the House bill authorizing the licutenant general product of the House bill authorizing the licutenant general product and the House bill authorizing the licutenant general product and the House bill authorizing the licutenant general appointment by the Fresident of Major General drag the appointment by the Fresident of Major General drag the appointment by the President Along debate ensued upon the amendments proposed by the committee. Messre, Trumbull, Eichardson, Doolittle, Sherman, and Howe supported the original House bill as an act of instice to General Grant. They characterized the bestownloft the title without the command incident to it as an empty honor conferred upon one who to-day had the homage of the people.

The amendments of the Senate committee were supported by Messre, Johnson, Anthony, Nesmith, Wilson, Grimes, Lane of Indiana, and others.

Mr. GONNESS proposed to amend the Senate bill relative to the rank of lieutenant general by adding. Who ghall be general in-chief of the armies of the United States, under the direction of the President," and who shall be general in-chief of the armies of the United States, under the direction of the President, and who shall be supposed to the Control of the President of the Presi

out coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned until HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKEE laid before the House a letter from Representative Littleiche, asking to be excuted from acryting as a member of the Committee on the Rules, owing to his prolonged absence from the House. The request was granted.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, introduced a bill appropriating \$12,000 for ebuilding the President's stable, which was destroyed by fire last night, which was passed.

Mr. STEXYENS, of Pennsylvanis, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, appropriating \$20,000 to pay taxes on certain Government lands. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Union.

Railroad Communication.

Mr. CHANLER, of New York, offered a resolution declaring the means of railroad travel between New York and Washington, and especially between New York and Philadelphia, as notoriously inconvenient and inadequate, and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the facilities for the transportation of troops between New York and Washington. for the transportation of the Washington.

Mr BRUOKS, of New York, would not object to the resolution if it was referred to the select committee on resolution if it was referred to the select committee on the subject.

All WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was glad that New York was moving in the matter.

Mr. CHANLER modified his resolution for the select committee; on make the inquiry, and it was passed Mr. SMITH. of Kentucky, offered a resolution directing the payment of fitteen hundred dollars to A. P. Fleid as payment in full up to the time the floure rejected his salid as a representative from Louisians.

After some debate this was adopted by a vote of 79 to 63. The Enrolment Act.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the Enrolment Act.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the Barrolment act.

The Envolment of Colored Persons.

The pending amendment was that of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, that all able bodied male persons of African dessent, between the years of twenty and forty-five, whether citizens or inot, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the act to which this bill is a supplement, and form a part of the national forces, and when a slave is drafted and mustred into the service, his master shall receive 2-Carificate thereof for three hundred dollars, and the drafted man shall be free; provided the slaves of loyal men only shall be paid for.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, made a suggestion that the three hundred-dollar feature in the above be omitted, to which Mr. Stavens assented.

Mr. DAVIS also offered an amendment to the above amendment, as follows: The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award a just compensation, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, to each loyal owner of any slave who may volunteer into the service of the United States, payable out of the commutation money, upon the master freeing the siave.

Mr. DAVIS said he moved this amendment not because he believed that compensation was due to the owner of the slave, but because in Maryland the President and Secretary of War, in the execution of the law of 1862, are organizing persons of African descent to supposes the rebellion, and have seen fit to amount commis-

take slaves for military purposes, because they owe such service to the Government.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, thought the amendment did not go far enough. In his district the people were differently situated from those in any other. A large majority of the young men, following the pernicuous counsels of traitors, had joined the rebel army, and this was the reason why his district had not fitted its quota. When the next draft shall take place, that district will owe seven thousand men. Now, unless the slaves of the rebels in that district aball be taken, resort will have to be had to the poor young men, the loyal population, while those who have induced earlistments in the rebel service will be allowed to enjoy their property in peace. He was in favor of putting the slaves of all rebels, and of their sympathizers, in the army, but was opposed to thus appropriating the slaves of Linon men. slaves of all rebets, and of their sympathizers, in the army, but was opposed to thus appropriating the slaves of Union men.

The question having been taken, the amendment of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, was agreed to, Messrs, Davis, Thomas, and Webster, of Maryland, within it he affirmative, and Mr. Harris, of that State, in the negative mative, and Mr. Harris, of that State, in the negative should shout taking slaves for military service. Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, said he had no trouble shout taking slaves for military services were considered in the Constitution, and had been exacted in that light from the time of adoption of the constitution to the present day. If slaves are taken as property compensation must be made. The black man having once been a soldier should be free. He would give compensation to the master and freedom to the slave. Once he thought white men were sufficient to put down rebellion, but now duty to our country required that we should make use of all the means in our power to suppress the attempts to destroy our Government.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, remarked, we did not

ernment.
Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, remarked, we did not

Mr. Broomall's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, offered the following amendment:

And the bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person owes service or isbor, actually of the matter into the service of the United States. In Feeing the person.

Bellax of the singlying to Mr. Mallory, said the Prasical Control of the Mr. Mallory, said the Prasical Control of the Work most go on.

Edilax of the singlying to Mr. Mallory, said the Prasical Control of the Work most go on.

In the Work most go on.

In the Work most go on.

If we work against Providence we shall be overwhelmed; and the work most go on.

If we work against Providence we shall be overwhelmed; and the sour intention, by mile to go of order to you, to bring the war to a termination of human slavery within the broad limits of our country.

Mr. Webster's amendment was agreed to—ayes 69, nays 37—Mesers webster, Davis, Creewell, and Thomas, of Maryland, voting in the saffirmative, and Mr. Harris, of that State, in the negative.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said that in 1860 the property of that State was valued at \$66,000,000. and the elaver at \$107,000.000 He deprecated the legislation which would alse from the State one-fifth of her property. Why was this? Was it because she had not furnished her quots of troops? Certainly not. He did not deny the proposition that private property could be taken for public uses, but this must be followed by due compensation. He was opposed to establishing recruiting station. He was opposed to establishing recruiting station. He was opposed to establishing recruiting station. He was opposed to stablishing recruiting station. He was opposed to stablishing recruiting station. He was opposed to stablishing recruiting station. He was a station of increasing the Union Sometimes it was wise to pursue a path on whose this continent; the status of the existence of slavery on this continent; the status of the state of the was a state on

Rebel Peace Measures.

Rebel Peace Mensures.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, desired to call attention to the fact that, whilst they were here discussion measures clearly and paipaby in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and oppressive and constitution of the United States, and oppressive and states with the Constitution of the United States, and oppressive and second search, to discuss measures of peace, reunion, and reconstant, to the States are extraordinary testing the States are extraordinary resolutions had been introduced in the House of Representatives by Er. Wright, of Georgia, and that the House sent in ceasure session before taking any action upon their Georgia series are also stoned in the House states, through their Goods and in vite the United States, through their Goods states, through their Goods and it Washington, to meet them by Representatives seen at Washington, to meet them by Representatives seen it was himself the consistency of the Confederate States of America

"It. Whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate States of America
"It is annot be done, to consider—
"St. Whether they cannot agree upon freates, offensive, defensive, and commercial.
"In the event of the passage of these resolutions, the Provident shall be requested to communicate the assume to the Goodernment at washington, in such a manner as he shall deem to be most in accordance with the thasges of nations; and in the event of their acceptance he shall

sens his proplamation of election of delegates, under uch regulations as he may deem expedient." It is to be sensitive to the sense of white men, made by white men for the surpose of preserving law and order. Gentlemen here were proposing, by all the amendments pending, to do hat which, under the Constitution, they have no right of do. that which, under the Constitution, they have no right to do.

Mr. OBESCHWELL, of Waryland, would not attempt to reply to the geniteman why had just taxen his coat. He admitted that he had not the means the gent evant (Mr. Wood) possessed of knowing what was going on a Bitch mond. In reply to his colleagus, Mr. Harris, he (Mr. Creawell) said he was willing to make an assignment of clavery to the genileman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens). (Lianghier.) As his colleague had sooken of injustics to the syveholder, he said this very proposition before the committee awarded 10 every slaveholder whose slave volunteers \$100. This would make up the aum of \$400. He start the start of the laws of Maryland to show that in that State start of the laws of Maryland to show that it sation is providuation of claves for the purpose of to sge and sex, is from and the waite, according Mr. COX. of Ohio, was one to \$400 and not over.

Would wholly fail of executions of the bill because it army. While he was disroced to the bill because it army. While he was disroced to the him the means to put cown the rebelilon, he had always been pertunity for the voice of conciliation and only a sure protunity for the voice of conciliation and heave no pentunity for the voice of conciliation and heave one heard. The proposition before the Concideration of pence on the beats of the old Union, for the resulutions in effect say so. He proposed that a commission should be raised. Let commissioner be 8-nt to Richmond. Sand, if you please, the distinguished gentleman from New York, hr. Fernando Wood, (Lianghi-T) Send him, and if he did not come back within skryt days with a negotiation of peace based on the old union, with the equality and a vereignty of the States, he (Mr. Cox.) speaking for Mr. Wood and company, would pledge them as earnest supporters of the procession of the war. Will not the gentlemen on the other side receive commissioners to treat for reace and union on the old basis of state equality and a vereignty of the States, he (Mr. Cox.) . CEESSWELL, of Faryland, would not attempt to F to the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He

founditionally.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, desired an amendment to be made that the pending proposition shall not apply to the State of Kentucky. He maintained that it was a violation of the Constitution to interfere with slavery, and to take slaves without consulting their owners was and to take slaves without consulting their owners was roblery.

Mr. HIGBER, of California, said that the Constitution recognized no such institution as slavery, and therefore they should not by legislation make any concession to it.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, said no State had made so many seariders for the Pnion as Missouri. She had not been treated as well as Kentucky, for recruiting efficiers had gone into negrees, houses, telling than they were obliged to go into the service, and that if they did not go vot in the service, and that if they did not go voluntarily, they would be drafted and not receive the three hundred dollars bounty. Was it not injustice to take able-bodied slaves and leave the halt, blind, and young to be cared for by others?

Mr. Davis, or Maryland, said his colleague (Mr. Harris) had maintaiped that slave swere recognized as property by the Constitution. He (Mr. Davis) categorithes are not so by a removed the States, but by the saws of the respective States. The Constitution wreather as persone all the saws to the respective States.

they are not so by any law of the United States, but by
the laws of the respective States. The Gonstitution weak
them as persons Stavery was roblery, and time had
sanctioned this fact. He said we owe no justice to the
slaveholders of Maryland. They are my enemies, and
I am not their friend. They opened this war, and who
will triumph it is not hard to see. I have contributed to
the best of my ability to get some compensation for the
owners of slaves, not because I think they are entitled
to it, but because something is due to the roughness of
the transition. I will do no more.

The amendment of Mr. Stevens as given in the first
part of this report, as amended by the proposition of
Messrs Webster and Davis, of Maryland, was agreed
to. Various other propositions were debated and disposed of, and at half past five o'clock the cummittee
rose and reported the amendments to the House,
Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the
bill, which includes the amendments agreed to by the
committee. It was ordered to be printed, together with
the bill as amended by the committee.

The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG. February 11, 1964. SEMATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Mr. TURRELL, who had been deputed by the der by Mr. Tukkelli, who has been deputed by the peaker to act in his absence.

Mr. CONNELL presented a petition of various citizens f Philadelphia, praying for an extention of the chartor f the Allentown Bank,
Mr. CONNELL moved that, when the Serate adjourn, adjourn to meet on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. it adjourn to meet on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. CONNELL made a personal explanation, and vindeated bimself against the charges made by Senator Kinesy a few days ago relative to the payment of the interest oathe State debt. All requires the clock read a letter from Mr. Benton, of Philadelphia, stating that Mr. Kinesy was mistaken in regard to the matter.

Mr. Kinesy was mistaken in regard to the matter.

Mr. Kinesy was mistaken and mow with drew all that the had said of an offensive character. Adjourned.

Various amendments were offered, proposing changes a the language of the resolution, and a speech was de-vered by Mr. BARGER. Adjourned until 11 A. M. on Friday. CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of the President Lynnin the chair.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. WETHERILL (U) presented a communication from the Commissioner of City Property, which was referred. he Commissioner of City Property, which was referred of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DAyris (U) presented one from A. D. Caldwell, reative to the removal of certain water-pipes from a lot on Sorth College avenue. Referred to the Committee on Water Works.

Mr PAULING (U.) presented one from property holders in the First ward relative to opening Twenty-sixth street, between Frederick and Washington avenue. Referred.

ors in the first want, leasters to possible a would, street, between frederick and Washington avonue. Referred.

Several other communications were also received, and referred to appropriate committees.

No reports of committees were received.

Mr. Armsinone (O) procented a resolution in regard to the committees were received.

Mr. Armsinone (O) procented a resolution in regard to the committees were received.

Be said the fithy conditions associate possible.

Be said the fithy conditions associate possible, cause of bringing about contactons desar bad been the many cases resulted fatally. He boped this matter would be attended to, and that immediately, matter would be attended to, and that immediately, which is now before the other contents of the same subject, which is now before the other Chamber, shall be acted upon. He would not vote for any bill that will give the power to the Highway Department or to contractors to do it. Never was a grosser fraud perpetrated on the city of Philadelphia than that which was done by the Highway Department last year. There is wisdom enough in these Councils to make and passa bill that will clean the attest properly. Until something like this is done we shall never have clean streets.

Mr. Armstrone (O-) said: Are the people of this city streets. Mr. Armstrong (O.) said: Are the people of this city to suffer until the built in the other Chamber is passed? If we wait until a bill is conceived to perform this matter we will have to wait a long time. The people are complaining, and we should take immediate action. The CBAIR suggested that the bill be port pound, as he thought Common Council would pass the other bill far. Zane (U) said he believed this matter would be fixed up in a short time

thought Common Council would pass the other bill.

Mr. ZANE (U) said he believed this matter would be
fixed up in a short time.

Mr. ARNETRONG (O) then withdrew his resolution for
the time being.

A communication was then read from the Union
League, of this city, asking the co-operation of Councils in the commemoration of the Birthday of Washington, on the 22d of this month.

Mr. ARNETRONG (O) presented a resolution to the
effect that the members of Councils from the different
wards constitute a committee to make arrangements for
the holding of a public meeting in each of their wards, of
the impress upon the people a regard to the importance of
the transport of the councils of the country yard, and
by the citizens, to be forwarded to the Sente and House
of Representatives. The resolution was greated.

Mr. MILLER (U.) presented a resolution to the flect
that Select Council now proceed to the election of two
trustees to fill the vacancies now existing in the Philadelphits gas works, which was agreed to.

Mr. MILLER (U.) nominated Charles Thompson Jones
ard Conrad S Grove

Mr. Nichelson (O.) nominated Gen. William Reilly
and Daniel M. Fox.

y 6, 1884, He also presented a resolution setting apart certain narves and public landings for the storage, cording, d celling of wood, &c. It authorizes the appointment, joint convention of Councils, of four wood-corders, a salary of \$600 per annum. After some discussion on a subject. bject,

ZANE (U.) moved that the resolution be referred
Committee on Wharves and Landings, for the purobtaining information. Not agreed to.

ARMSTRONG (O.) offered the following amendment
bill, that so much as provides for the election of
men in joint convention of Council be stricken
and that they be appointed by the Mayor. The
Jenen was accepted.

mend ment was accepted.

The bill was farther amended, and then passed.

The bill from Common Council to meet that Chamber a joint convention for the purpose of electing heads of epartments was taken up.

Over an hour was spent by the members in discussing the arbitact. otion was made to postpone the bill bill o otions, have not agreed to.
I original motion, to postpone till 7 o'clock, was lup, but no quorum voted.
I up, but no quorum voted.
I up but no quorum voted.
I up but no tenswer to their names.
I up the note was then made to adjourn. but not agreed to.
I call of the house was ordered twice more, but, as
I call of the house was ordered twice more, but, as
I call of the house was ordered twice more, but, as
I call of the house was
I add to the call of the house was
I do not answer. After considerable discussion the call of the house was redered, but a quorum did not answer. Mr. DAVIS, who was in the chair, then stated that if a quorum of the members present did not answer to their names at the next call of the House, he would declare the Chamber sejourned.

A call of the House was then ordered, and as Mr. Kamerly (O.) answered to his name, it made a quorum

COMMON BRANCH. Villiam S. Small.
Mr. Gray also submitted resolutions expressive of the egret which Councils felt on the death of the young closer. Agreed to.
A petition was received for the location of the Diligent team-forcing Hose Company. Referred to Committee in Fire. Mr. Ecketten (U.) presented a communication from the Alumni Association of the Central High Echool, re-questing the honor of their attendance at the annual meeting in the evening. Ascepted. EVERNAN (U.) presented a petition to locate a team. mir. Everman (U.) presented a petition to locate a steam-forcing nose apparatus in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance appropriating \$6,194.62 to pay claims for stationery in the court rooms, sheriff's fees, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. British and the court rooms, sheriff's fees, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. British and the court rooms, sheriff's fees, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Exported an ordinance appropriating \$14.495 for the further extension of the Police and Fire Alarm Telessen.

Mr. Gray and the presented an ordinance appropriating \$2.00 to pay the presented an ordinance appropriating \$2.00 to pay the presented an ordinance appropriating \$2.00 to pay the presented an ordinance fregilments. He expenses of their resembles has already arrived, and the expenses of their resembles has already arrived, and the expenses of their resembles mounted to \$1,200. The ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Gray (U.) presented an ordinance creating a commission for the cleakaising of the streets. It was not agreed to.

Mr. Kerr (O.) offered an ordinance increasing salaries in the City Presancer's office as follows: Ohief clark \$1,000, warrant clark \$1,000, other clarks \$1,000, and messenger \$500. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Eventer (U.) moved to call up the bill from Select (Committee).

Larles of the clerks of markets. Referred to the same Committee.

Live from the clerks of markets. Referred to the same Committee.

Live from the clerks of markets. Referred to the same foliation of the clerks of markets. Referred to the same felect Council creating a Department for Cleaning the first the county from the same county from the same for the same finds.

A debate of some length anamed, those in favor of the resolution contending that the North Pennsylvania hallowed had always been an enumbrance on the blands of the city it paid no dividence, and the present intersecute to the city to get rid of it. It had but a short the county from the same finds of the city would have love the prize. The other side argued growth, and nothing should be done of depreciate the fit would appear that the city was 1,000 shares, and cut the steek would immediately so down.

The resolution was finally referred to the Finance Committee. Committee.
A resolution was introduced to make an appropriation

of \$30.000 to remove the scales of the city, which a referred to the Highway Committee.

Mr. Storrelly again called up thy bill creating a heart for clearating the streets.

Mr. Loughlun speke in favor of the ordinant: Arrathat the streets were never the such filled at co-sadly in need of cleansing.

Mr. Hear offered an amendment that Council and convention shall elect five citizens, to be called fire convention shall elect five citizens, to be called fire.

There appeared to be no opposition to a bill applied for the cleansing of the streets. The only opposition on the ground that the bill was not in accordance with particular views of the different Council mea.

Mr. Harper (D) hoped that some ordinance like made. If this one did not suit, let proper amend made had made.

Mr. Gray followed, and appealed that no conventioned.

Mr. Gray followed, and appealed that no conventioned. pass. If this one did not sait, let proper smooth of the pass. If this one did not sait, let proper smooth of the pass. If this one did not sait the pass of party should influence members in their factors of party should influence members in their factors of the pass of The previous question fell.

Mr. Abams moved to fay the bill on the tab. are a to his moved to lay the bit of setting a few without a varil, and after a debate of nearly is hours, the bit is not after a debate of nearly is hours, the bit is not after a debate of nearly is hours, the bit is not proposed.

The Chamber then proposed of electing healty departments The election resulted as follows:
Chief Commissioner of High ways—Wm. W. Smylley.
38 votes; Geo. W. Schoffeld, 8. When the setting health and the commissioner of High ways—Henry B. Bobb, 37 votes.
Geo. W. Hankinson, 37; John Kelsh, 11; Jonath 22 of Berrison, 11. Merrison, II. City Property—John W. Leigh, V. Commissioner of City Property—John W. Leigh, V. Commissioner of City Property—John W. Leigh, V. Chief, Chief, of Water Works—H. P. M. Bitken, Chief, Chi

votes: John D. Hazel, 11.

**Euperintendent ori dirtard Estates—Col. Chas. F. Smith.

57 votes: Francis McCornick. 12.

**Asent of dirtard Estates—Samuel S. Cavin, 77 volds.

Richard B. Young, 11.

Those who received the highest number of votes with then declared elected, and the Chamber adjourned. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 186; The condition of the money market is such that it may

The condition of the money market is such that it much please the most exacting borrower. Bates range from five to six per cent., with a fair demand. Capital is flowing in the to six per cent., with a fair demand. Capital is flowing in from the country, the West is returning iargely the currency they needed last fail, and the payment by Mr. Chase are rendering the money centres plethoric Mr. Chase, however, has a remedy for this, which is will be careful not to apply too soon. Gold opened will be careful not to apply too soon. Gold opened is 169, advanced to 169%, closing steady. In Governman securities there is no change: the five twenties are since extensively inquired for, and all other classes are firm. The stock market may be termed dull after the latexceds ordinary occasions, and although thore is an exceeded ordinary occasions, and although thore is a exceeded ordinary occasions, and although there is a exceeded ordinary occasions, and although there is a exceeded ordinary occasions, and although there is a exceeded ordinary occasions, and eithough there is an exceeded ordinary occasions, and eithough there is a exceeded ordinary occasions, and eithough there is a exceeded ordinary occasions. The former was steady at 37% @37%; Reading rose 60%, and Pennsylvania to 80; Long Island advance; A2. Little Schwilkill to 46%; North Pennsylvania 60%, and Pennsylvania to 80; Long Island advancy of 8; Little Schuylkill to 484; North Pennsylvania fine trated between 36%@80%, closing at 30%; Shamokis Valley sold at 40; Beaver Meadow at 79; Minchill at 6! Huntingdon and Broad Top at 22%; Chesier Valley at 6. Catawissa sold at 26; the preferred at 43%; Nortistow Catawissa sold at 22; the Preferred at 43%; Nortision; at (0. 41% was bid for Thirteenth and Pitceonth, Seven teenth and Nineteenth sold at 17; Spruce and Pineati; Second and Third at 50 Fulton Coal sold at 5%; New Creek at 1½; Big Mountain at 7%. Penn Mining at vanced ½. Union Canal sold at 4½; Susquehana at 24%; Delaware Division at 42½; Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold up to 38, closing 37 bid. Bank Abrication are in request, being very firmly held.

Gold 159 6117 Sterling Exchange 174 6017 U. S. five-twenties, full conpons 1044 614 Quotations or gold at the Philadelphia Gold Essang 34 South Third street, second story: Market steady. The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The stock market is traggillar and unanimated; Governments are strong. Five-twenty coupons have sold at 165 new care thrities at 168 A and five of 1865 at 138 New car tificates have advanged to 985/6098%. State stocks are quiet, bank shares dull, and ratiroad bonds from Ratical Coupons are beauty, Rock Island being the Walley on the life.

were more in request, being very firmly held.

The SPEAKER called the House to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

A number of petitions were presented, among them one by Mr. QUIGLEY (numerously eigned). f.r. a law to compel the city passanger cars to run on Sunday. Also, one by Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, against the vacation of Nash atreet.

Reports of committees were also received. Among them was the act autorizing the Lehigh Mayigation Company to construct a railread from Easton to Manch Chunk. Also, the acts rolative to the Wissahickon and Boxboro, and Reading and Columbia Railroads.

Mr. BIGHAM, regulating the standard weight of grapes (44 pounds per bashel).

Mr. ROCHERAN, of Erie, divorcing Louis A. W. Duang and Maria bis wife.

Mr. HOCHERAN, of Brie, divorcing Louis A. W. Duang and Maria bis wife.

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The House then resumed the consideration of a resonution offered by Mr. REED of Washington, on Wednesday, (requiring the Board of Commissioners to assess daims of those who could not, in a satisfactory way, prove their loyalty.)

New York Central Railroad bonds frm. Also, the action of the westing about the westing to not he list.

The bases this norming were large, comprising about the list.

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Effect of the sample and such as the considerable activity and an earnest desire to sell. Gold was cuoted at the list.

Enter the sales this norming were large, conspany and an earnest desire to sell. Gold was cuoted at the list.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 1 Reported by S. E. SLAYMANER, Philadelphia Exchi BEFORE BOARDS. 00 Reading R...

| 100 | do | 2dys | 60 | 200 Union Canal | 35 | 100 | do | b5wn | 60 | 200 Union Canal | 35 | 200 Gentler | 200 Each | 20

| BETWEEN BOARDS | 200 Phila & Brie E | 373/2 | 100 Su q Capal | b6 244 | 100 dc | 839/3 | 500 Fenna R | 354 | 100 Big Mountain | b15 7/4 | 100 Big Mountain | b15 7/4 | 100 Hina & BTH | b30 27/4 | 100 Hina & BTH | b30 27/4 | 100 Hina & BTH | b30 27/4 | 100 do | 830wn 37/4 | 100 Hina & BTH | b30 27/4 | 100 do | 830wn 37/4 | 100 Penn Mining | 000 Reading R | b30 60/2 | 200 Susq Canal | b30 2/3 | 200 Susq Canal | b30 2/3 | 100 do | b30 80/4 | 100 Denn Mining | 000 Board | b30 80/4 | 100 Denn Mining | 000 Board | b30 80/4 | 100 Denn Mining | 000 Board | b30 80/4 | 100 Denn Mining | 000 Board | b30 80/4 | 100 Denn Mining | 000 Board | b30 80/4 | 100 Denn Mining | 000 Board | b30 80/4 | 100 Denn Mining | 000 Board | b30 80/4 | 100

| 100 17th & 19th-st R | 100 17th-st R | 100 17th & 19th-st R | 100 17th-st R | 100 17th-s 200 do 59-81 1000 Hunt & B T H 200 do 58-592 fo Schup1 Nav 55-2 fo Sch

| 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150

There is very little demand for Flour either for export GRAIM.—There is very little demand for Whest, and the market is dull and unsettled: about '3,500 bushed sold at \$1.600,188 for common to, prime Western and Pennsylvania rede, and white at from \$1.800,185 bushed; bushed—the latter for prime. Have is sell ing in a single way at \$1.300,122 \$ bushed. Corn is let 38 active; about 6,000 bushed sold on private at \$1.100,12 \$ bushed. Corn is let 38 active; about 6,000 bushed sold on private arms, and selling at \$80, weight, 6,000 bushed sold on private arms, and \$80, weight, 6,000 bushed sold on private arms, and sold on private arms, and the continues quiet; the friend we can be selling at \$80, weight, 6,000 bushed sold on private arms, and sold on the selling at selling in small loss, all side for Lexus Coffees is solling in small loss, all side for Lexus, and \$3.000 arms, and side \$80, we have a selling in the selling at the ere is very little doing; about 1,100 bils have, been sold in loss at \$100,000 arms, as one at \$4.000,000 arms, and the loss at \$100,000 arms, as one at \$4.000,000 arms, and the selling at the selling at \$1.000 arms, and \$1.000

BATHERIS are searce; good Western are worth of the provided of