The Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

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FAST FOR circus of the 'WAR Press" will be forwarded when requested The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 rer year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put op in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained a the counter. Price five cents.

XLIV -THE MONEY MARKET.

The Rebel Press on Kilpatrick's Raid. There was no laughter in Richmond when KILPATRICK rode up to its gates, and threatened to ride through its streets. The failure over which the enemies of the Government in the North exulted was regarded as a success in the South. The Richmond journals, from which we quote much fresh and interesting matter to day, betray the terror which the raid excited, and admit the injury it inflicted. The very falsehoods they publish are evidence of cowardice and impotent rage. A savage, when he has captured his foe, cannot rest till he has tortured him, and it is in a thoroughly savage spirit that the rebel journals clamor for immediate revenge upon the Union prisoners. They demand that they shall not be treated as prisoners of war-that they shall not have even military trial-and one paper insists that they must be blown to pieces from the mouths of cannon. Such is not the punishment of men who have failed. Such revenge is only counselled by desperate men who feel their cause to be desperate, and who become cruel as they grow weak.

It is hardly necessary to say that the captured soldiers of KILPATRICK are perfectly safe, notwithstanding these ferocious threats, and that they will be in due time exchanged. The rebel leaders are anxious to make the most of an opportunity, but will, even in the excess of their fury, carefully abstain from barming a single prisoner. Monsters, brutes, barbarians, flends, assassins, are terms easily applied to brave men, but the murder of prisoners is too danger. ous a luxury to be lightly indulged in. Lying is much safer, and more effective, and, of all Southern vices, seems to be the most popular. What else but a plain lie is the statement that upon Col. DAHLGREN'S body was found an order that in the event of the capture of the city JEFF DAVIS and the members of his Cabinet were to be killed? Is it in this way that public opinion is manufactured in the South? It seems that the Southern people do not sufficiently hate the Yankees yet, and are to be treated to fearful tales of their fiendishness, as the slaves have for years been told that the Abolitionists helped negroes to escape, and

then sold them into Cuba. It might almost be believed that the account of the treatment of the body of Colonel Dahlgren was an invention of some unscrupulous enemy of the rebellion, but we find it as an ordinary matter in the columns of the Richmond Whig. The Union soldiers are, in this same lying journal, accused of making war upon women; but we have its own confession that the rebels make war upon corpses. The body of this gallant young officer, whose courage and energy will make his name historic, was not only mutilated, but thrown into a ditch or swamp-not in a moment of sudden anger-but in cold-blooded savageness, after it had lain for an entire day exposed to the insults of the Richmond mob. His burial place is never to be made known, says the Whig. Be it so. There are thousands of other dead heroes who sleep in unknown graves in Virginia, and have made even that soil sacred which is polluted by the

tread of their barbarous foes. The extracts we have made deserve to be carefully read. They fully show that Gen. KILPATRICK not only severely punished the gle, you are now presented with this commission, constituting you lieutenant general in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves enemy by the destruction of railroads and stores, but nearly succeeded in a greater purpose. For seven days no public business was done in Richmond. All the departments were closed, and all the men employed by the rebel Government were forced into the ranks for its defence. For many months we have not had such a revelation of the terror and helpless fury of the conspirators in Richmond, and such reason for despising their cowardly and corrupted

press. THE EXTRACTS from the Richmond Sentinel, pubdished on our first page, are by a typographical error dated the 8 h, instead of the 5th instant. The only rebel papers to the 8th are the files of the Whia, received at this office last night.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," WASHINGTON, March 9, 1864.

Navy. These manifestations do not seem

o disturb the General. Like a true sol-

dier, he is undemonstrative and reti-

cent, and steadily refuses to be made

subservient to politicians. Simultaneous

with his arrival here we had the significant

news of a number of Union victories won

by the people at the ballot boxes in the

spring elections. New Hampshire asto-

nished everybody by her yesterday's tri-

umph. The doubt as to her loyalty

seems to have made the White Mountains

nation. She has excelled her own fame in

expected of them. Their fathers, sons, and

those left behind, soon possibly to fol-

of sustaining the Government at the bal-

lot-boxes a stern occasion of vindica-

tion and remembrance. On the same day.

yesterday, Portland and other heretofore

Democratic" ("Phœbus! what a name

to fill the speaking trump of "-treason)

cities forgot their past politics, and declared

for the country and against the Copperheads.

On the same day, too, these latter were re-

jected by the Democrats of New York, who

voted immensely to let the soldiers of that

even as the new Lieutenant General was

shaking hands with the only man in Ameri-

ca who ranks him, the Sachems of Old Tam-

many, in their sacred hall, were organizing

armies and revenge-armies to fill up the draft in the Empire Commonwealth, and

revenge upon the false leaders who

were either too blind to see or too

treasonable to take the only road that

nust lead the old and young braves to

honorable victory. But bright as these au-

be the beginning of a series of victories on

taken place in the peaceful but not less im-

WASHINGTON

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

The Conduct of the War-Strength of the

Army.
Since Gen. Grant has arrived in Washington

the air is full of rumors of important changes in the Army of the Potomss. It is believed in some quar-

ters that this army will be reorganized in three

grand corps under Sedewick, Hancock, and War-

ers, other major generals to command divisions.

which, with the now rapidly filling up of the ranks

will be nearly as large as former corps. The general dable, as to numbers and morale, than now, and it

is the opinion of Mr. STANTON that the spring campaign will fairly open with a larger army than

ever. The Chronicle gives a very satisfactory official

stimate. It seems that the number of volunteer

enlistments,
From January 1 to November 1, 1868, was... 68 000
From November 1, 1863, to January 31, 1864... 110,000
From January 31 to February 23, 1864... 90,000
Add product of the draft of 1863... 40,000
Add deserters returned... 28 000

To show the actual gain of the army, the 100,000

re calisted veterans must be deducted, as well as the killed, wounded, prisoners, and disabled during the year, said to amount to 125,000, which would

leave the army 306,000 larger now than it was Janu-

The uncomfortable doubt which has for a time dis-

The uncomfortable doubt which has for a time dis-parsged the fame of this admirable officer must, by this time, be cleared away. It is charged by Gene-rals Sickles and Doubleday that he gave an order to retreat after the first day's engagement at Gettys-

bure : but both SICKLES and DOUBLEDAY are, on the other hand, charged with personal feeling, with which General Hooker, who is supposed to have nominated Mhade to succeed him, and between

whom and the latter exists a mutual respect, has nothing to do whatever. In the letter which Gene-

ral Meade has written to Reverdy Johnson, he

denies the charge of retreat in lote, the order in ques-tion being only an arrangement to take another and

The Interview between Lee and McClel-

The expesition in the Tribune of an interview

which took place near Antietam between McClellan

and Lee, is both corrected and confirmed by a re-sponsible communication which appears in the Chronicle. It was published in the Tribune that a

written communication had been sent to the Secre-tory of War, by a cousin of Lee, a Maryland le-

gislator, stating that during the battle of Antietam General Lee had his headquarters at his house; that on the night after the battle he sent a messen-

n interview at his headquarters; that General

McClellan, accompanied by some of his staff, rode that night through the rebel lines, and had a long

nterview with General Lee, who, among othe

hings, informed McClellan that his army was cross.

The points corrected by the correspondent of the

Chronicle, who signs himself "F. W.," are-"1, I

parties during the battle of Antietam at my house

interview took place three or four days afterwards.

than courted by either party. 4. At the time of the

myself. The interview lasted some three hours,

The Court Martial of Admiral Wilkes.

is in convention to-day. He is charged by Secre-tary Welles with having disobeyed his superiors; insubordination and negligence; disrespectful lan-guage to ranking officers; refusing to obey a lawful general order of the Secretary. It is also specified

that the Admiral persisted in evading questions con-

Young Dahlgren,

Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN, whose death is now fully accertained, was a little over twenty-two years of

ege, a hero in history, and that part of history which will read like romance. His career in the army was

filled with exploit, his last crowning all. In the fall

of 1862 he led a daring expedition into Fredericks-burg, routing three hundred rebel cavalry with but one fourth their number, and this act Gen. Sigel

pronounced one of the most brilliant of the war. Under Hooker his raids, and dangerous but always

successful missions, were many. On LES's second invasion of Maryland he took but ten men, and de-

atroyed the enemy's pontoons at Williamsport, and at a later day, with about one hundred, he went round the rebel lines, captured the famous order from DAVIS

to LEE, destroyed 179 wagons, and when surrounded by overwhelming numbers, dispersed his men, nearly all of whom regained the Union lines. In a gallant

charge at Hagerstown, on the 6th of July, he re-ected the wound which coat him his leg, and gained him the colonelcy, which he richly deserved. Like DECATUR, DAHLGREN was a Pennsylvanian, and

ourg Pennsylvania owes him a monument. The lest information received by the Government shows

that the body of DAHLGREN was most brutally

treated by the devils who shot him. His ring finger was cut off, his body entirely stripped, and thrown

into a swamp-outrage and ignominy the more keenly felt when we remember the military genius, unaurpassed, almost unequalled bravery, chivairous

spirit, generosity, modesty, and kindliness of this

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

tenant General's Commission.

The President of the United States, this after

noon, formally presented to Major General Grant his commission as lieutenant general. The cere-

mony took place in the Cabinet chamber, in the presence of the entire Cabinet, General Halleck,

Penrouentative LOVEJOY, General RAWLINS, and

Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, the son of General Grant, and Mr. Nicolay, private

for what remains to do in the existing great strug

upon you also a comesponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will

the country herein stories you, so, indeer crou, it was sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation goes my own hearty per-

sonal concurrence." To which Lieutenant General

sonal concurrence." To which Lieutenant General Grant replied as follows:

"Mr. President—I accept this commission, with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many

aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now de-volving on me, and I know that, if they are met,

it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations

The President then introduced the General to all

the members of the Cabinet, after which the com-

General GRANT having entered the room, the

young and unquestionable hero.

cretary of the President.

President rose and addressed him thus:

The court martial on the case of Admiral WILKES

during a short part of which time I was present."

and was rather at the suggestion of a mutual frien

ing the Potomac.

perhaps safer position than that at first occupied

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1864.

homes.

OCCASIONAL.

pany was seated, and about half an hour was spent The U. S. Treasury. It appears from the United States Treasurer's Lieutenant General Grant's arrival in statement for the month ending February, that of the twenty-eight millions subject to draft, fourteen Washington was marked by several significant indications. He reached here last millions are in New York, three millions seven hun dred thousand in San Francisco, and eight millions in the National Banks. The amount on deposit in coin at the various depositories is stated to be \$25,656,000, of which eighteen millions are in New evening, and was wildly welcomed by all classes. At Willard's Hotel the scene. when he was discovered, baffles description, and the always decorous crowds at the York, \$4,656,000 in San Francisco, and \$1,000,000 in usual Tuesday evening Presidential re-Lieut. Israel Ludlow Exchanged. ception broke bounds when the hero of Lieut, ISBARL LUDLOW, of the 5th United States the Southwest came in to pay his respects to Artillery, who remained by his guns almost alone at Chickamauga until wounded and taken prisoner, has been exchanged, and has arrived at Fortress Monroe. the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and

The Capture of the Titan. The Star has the following: The steamer Baltimore arrived here yesterday from Plankatank, whither she went on Saturday to head off, if possible, the tug Titan, captured near Cherrystone The Titan, in charge of a Confederate raiding

party, was discovered about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon slowly hugging the shore, but on reaching the mouth of the Piankatank she increased her Speed and travelled up the stream.

One of the Federal gunboats, the Tulip, was immediately despatched after her, but she escaped, as the Tulip, on account of shallow water, was not able The Titan was taken to a place called Freeport, tion sale, but the gunboats making their appearan

blush from base to brow with crimson indigwhere she was burned by the rebels on Monday morning, after her machinery had been removed.

The goods were removed to this place on Monday, and some of the captors were about to have an aucputting herself right before the nation. Her leal and grateful people knew what was brothers absent on distant and bloody fields. the goods were hastily removed inland.

The officers of the Baitimore learned in the Pianlow in their tracks, made the work katank that the raiders were led by Lieuts. Max-WELL and FITZ HUGH, formerly of our navy. For the same reason that the Tulip was unable to overhaul the Titan, the boats of the expedition failed to accend as far as Freeport.

Enlistments in the Naval Service. The President has presented the necessary regula tions for enlisting seamen from the army into the navy, and the Secretary of the Navy has designated

the entire number, not exceeding 12,000, which it is desirable to have at each of the several naval stations fixed upon by him, as follows: At Cairo, 1,000; Boston, 2,000; New York, 5,000; Philadelphia, 3,000, and Baltimore, 1,000.

The following quotas are assigned: Department of the East, 3000; Department of the Middle, 1,500; State vote in the coming elections. And Department of Virginia and North Carolina, 1,500;
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, 1,500;
Department of Washington, 2,560; Department of
the Susquehanna, 2,000; Department of the Mononabela, 600; Northern Department, 1,000.

The commanding generals of departments are re-The commanding generals of departments are required to communicate with the Navy Department and cause the men selected for transfer to be sent to the designated stations in such numbers as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy. Each commanding experies of the Navy. manding general of an army or department, which has been required to furnish a quota for transfer to the navy, is required at once to designate one or more officers, as may be required, to examine th applications, and determine from them according t the qualifications of applicants, and the number or furnished, what men shall be transferred to the navy, care being taken that transfer entistmen shall be so apportioned among the companies of each command that no regiment shall be reduced

below the minimum of organization.

General Sherman's Expedition. the field as brilliant as those which have It is understood in well-informed quarters tha portant struggles among the people at their General Sheeman's expedition was not intended to act against Mobile or Atlanta, as so repeatedly asserted, but that it was for the express purpose of cutting off rebel supplies, and impoverishing the section of country in which he operated, a work of which the rebel papers attest the successful accom-A Military Conference.

Gen. GRANT was at the President's this morning A conference of the prominent military leaders here will take place soon. Gen. GRANT goes to the front to see Gen. MEADE in a day or two. The Railroad Monopoly. The House Military Committee have unanimou ly agreed to recommend the Raritan and Delaware Bay route as a national military and postal road,

with full privileges, under an act of Congress, carry through passengers and freight. The United States Supreme Court. The argument in the Quicksilver Mining case, be BLACK. Some days will clapse before the opinion Another Canard Killed.

The report in the London Morning Post that France was renewing negotiations with a view to the recognition of the rebels by Great Britain and France, and in case of the failure of the negotiations Department as entirely groundless. The War Department advertises for three thou sand more cavalry horses this morning; price \$147 per head.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention. The Committee on Emancipation of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, sitting at Alexandria tions shall be incorporated in the Constitution State forever.
Second. Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent on like conditions provided by law for apprenticing white children.
Third. The General Assembly shall make no law establishing slavery, or recognizing property in human beings.

Fourth. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from its passage. Kilpatrick's Officers Put in Irons by the Rebels-Sherman at Canton, Miss. The Republican publishes the following official despatch, which was received last night: FORTRESS MONROE, March S. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
The flag of truce boat has arrived with 48 officers and over 600 privates, delivered for exchange.

The Richmond papers give accounts of DAHL-GREN'S death, and of the capture of Cook.

The Richmond papers of this morning say that on the 6th of March Sherman was at Canton, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and that he had taken a large number of negroes, and leaves the country impoverished.

There is no further news of importance, save that the Richmond papers state that the Confederates have ordered all of KILPATRICK'S officers they have have ordered and captured to be put in irons.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Brigadier General Commanding.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.-Maj. Gen. Butler and staff, and Quartermaster General Meigs, left this morning for Yorktown, on the steamer Charles am not a ccusin of General Robert Lee. 2. No interview could have taken place between the Chamberlain. Thomas Abrahams, private, 139th New York Regiment, was shot at Yorktown yesterday forencon, in accordance with the decision of the court martial. There were about three thousand soldiers present at the execution, which passed off quietly, meeting General MCCLELLAN was alone, and General Lee came through the lines of the United States army Twenty rebel prisoners arrived on the Yorktown boat this morning. They were captured by Gen. Kilpatrick in the first line of fortifications around Richmond. under my escort, I having received a solemn pledge of personal safety from General McClellan for us both. 5. The communication Was not made by

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. Destruction of Rebel Saltpeire Works, near Franklin, West Virginia. WASHINGTON, March 9.—An official despatch from Colonel Mulligan, dated at New Creek, Virginia, on March 2d, says: "Fourteen deserters and conscripts, armed, have just come in from the neighborhood of Staunton.

"They report that on the 20th of last month one hundred and ten deserters and conscripts left Mount Solon, in Augusta county, armed, and resolved to fight their way through to our lines." "CUMBERLAND, Md., March 6th, 1864.—Brig. Gen G. W. Cullum, Chief of Staff: A cavalry scout, under command of Lieut. Col. Root, of the 15th New York Cavalry, has just returned from Handy and Pend ton counties. They effectually destroyed all t on counties. They enectually heart sounty-saltpetre works near Franklin, in the latter county-There is nothing new.
"Refugees and deserters are constantly coming in.

Gen. Cook reports the capture of 40 rebels a few days since by his scouts in the Kanawha Valley. "B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier General." Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners - The Fate of Dahlgren. BALTIMORE, March 9 .- A special despatch to the imerican, from Annapolis, says: The steamer City of New York arrived this afternoon with 660 prisoners from Richmond, including forty-seven officers. Among them are a great number of Marylanders. Sergeant Swearon, of the 9th Maryland, has the colors of his regiment, which he kept concealed during three months' imprisonment The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of Kilpatrick's raid. The Examiner says that Col. Dahlgren was killed at Walkerton. He has two bullets through the head, one through the hand, and two in the body. He was stripped naked and left lying on the road. A number of our men were captured, and the Whig says "they shall not be treated as prisoners of war, scoundrel taken is blown from the cannon's mouth.

Union Victories in New Jersey. BURLINGTON, March 9.—The election for townhip officers in this county took place yesterday The Board of Chosen Freeholders is Union by a large majority.

In Burlington township the whole Union ticket is elected by an average majority of 199%. Last spring the Democrats had 75 majority. This fact shows the effect of the "sober second thought" of

Gen. Rosecrans' Department. ST. Louis, March 9—General Rosecrans has is-sued a special order requiring all persons attending religious conventions, assemblies, synods, confe ences, and other conventions held in this Department, to take the most stringent oath of allegiance. Any violation of this order will subject the assembly to dispersion by any provost marshal. U. S. Senator from Arkansas. Sr. Louis, March 9.-It is said that Mr. O. K.

Underwood, of Helena, Ark., designs becoming a candidate for United States Senator from Arkansas. Election in Salem, N. J. terday, the Democratic ticket was elected by a ma-fority of 119.

Gen. Hancock's Corps. New York, March 9.—Gen. Hancock addresse the Stock Board to-day, which subsequently sub scribed \$8,000 to aid in recruiting for his corps. Shipment of Specie.

New York, March 9 — The Asia, for Liverpool to-day, took out \$270,000 in specie. The Gold Market. New York, March 9,-Gold closed at 166% this

LATER SOUTHERN NEWS. Further Details of Kilpatrick's Baid.

HOW DAHLGREN WAS KILLED Difficulties of Exchange with Regard to Negro Troops

General Butler Not Yet Recognized. The Late Rebel Raid on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY THE LATE UNION DASH.

MORE UNION OFFICERS AT LIBBY. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- A letter from the Army f the Potomac says: Richmond papers of the 7th have been received here, and are filled with details of the late raid of General Kilpatrick, the greater portion being copied from the Northern journals.
Their accounts mainly agree with those already published in regard to the damage done by the raidpurples of the taken, the capture of prisoners, &c.

The Richmond Dispatch, in its account of Genera
Kilpatrick's retreat down the Peninsula, says;

Bradely Johnson's troop followed closely on Kilpatrick's column, until the forces sent from below were met, when he suddenly found Dahlgren's party in his rear. He turned upon them, but Danigren's men succeeded in cutting their way through, with the loss of twenty one men." the loss of twenty-one men."

The rebel troops had been ordered back to Richmond, and an order of thanks for their conduct

saued by General Hampton. The accounts of General Custar's expedition as in the main similar to those already given, and state that General Lee had been absent from the army for ten days, which caused a delay in its movements. But he returned at three o'clock P. M., on Monday, and ordered the infantry forward to Madison Court House, which they reached within two miles. They then formed in line of battle, but a report that our forces were in their rear caused them to face about Their casualties in the engagement with Custar

are stated at fifteen killed and wounded. Among them are Lieut. Parker, 2d Virginia Cavalry. They also acknowledge the destruction of property as In relation to the exchange of prisoners the Dis patch says: "The men sent to us are received as pa page 1 as page 1 as the second as the second as page 1 as the second as page 1 as the second as page 1 as the second as the second as page 1 as the second as the se hitch which interrupted the regular caulange.

sending an equivalent man for man will not be returned, but a number in ratio with the excess of prisoners which they (the Federals) claim to have in their possession. They claim to have twenty-five per cent. more of our prisoners than we have of theirs, and the understanding is that they are to send twenty five per cent. excess to us in the delivery o

The letter of Judge Ould, refusing to recognize General Butler, has not been withdrawn, nor have the difficulties with reference to the negro troops been withdrawn.

The Fayetteville Observer reports that seven Yankee deserters, who were sent to work in the mines near that place, had again deserted on the night of their arrival. Five of them had been retaken.
The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says that a boatload of Yankees from the blockading squadron went to Smithville, on the 27th ult., and carried off

Captain Kelly, of General Herbert's staff, and also a negro.

A large fire had occurred in the Government stables at Richmond, a number of horses being burned The loss amounted to \$20,000. After describing in an editorial the sufferings and heroism of the prisoners at Point Lookout, 892 of whom had arrived at Richmond for exchange, the Sentinel says: "Those who remain at Point Lookout are of the same sort. We hope to see them soon. Will not the citizens of Richmond take some little interest to manifest those feelings which possess is all, the next time that prisoners arrive?

us all, the next time that prisoners arrive?

"The waving handkerchief, and the rousing cheer, the hospitable welcome, small as these things are, will gladden the hearts of our returning brethren. We heard one say, almost with tears in his eyes, that the prisoners landed at Rockville yesterday amid silence. There was not a cheer to welcome them. 'Oh.' said he, 'it was not what they expected.' We could only plead a surprise as the cause on this occasion. We will plead it no more. These are no common men, and it is no common menit that we call on you to applaud, as well as to admire and love them."

The Dispatch says Colonel Dahleren was billed. The Dispatch says Colonel Dahlgren was killed while leading his men in a charge, two balls enter-ing his head, two his body, and one his leg, which caused him to fall from his horse, when he instantly expired. It reports that about fifty prisoners were captured. WASHINGTON, March 9 -The Chronicle has re-

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Chronicle has received files of late Richmond papers, including dates of the 5th inat., from which the following extracts are taken:

"Lieutenant Pollard brought in ninety-five Yankee prisoners on Saturday night. They were captured in the encounter in King William, of which notice has been taken. According to our count these make 304 prisoners captured from the raiders, besides the killed, and also the wounded who were not captured. Kilipatrick has been well hacked, and will never trust himself on another such expedition. Richmond has seen the last of the raids.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard has been received, and its editor, Mr. Holden, announces himself a candidate for Governor.

"The Confederate officers captured near Frederick Hall, while sitting on a court martial, have all excaped on been recaptured from the enemy."

The Examinar, of the 8th, says: "We have just learned the particulars of a very dashing and successful dercent upon the enemy on the eastern shore of Virginia, by Thaddeus Fitz Hugh, of the 5th Virginia Cavalry, and thirteen of his men. Captain Fitz Hugh was at home, in Matthews county, on a furlough. Getting together fourteen men of his company, he crossed the Chesapeake bay to Cheirystone wharf, in Northampton county, and there surprised and captured a Yankee picket of twenty-nine men, and destroyed a large amount of commissary and quartermasters stores and six wagons. One schooner and two steamers were lying at the wharf. He burnt the schooner, bonded one of the steamers, and ran the other across the bay and beached it high upon the Piankatank river, with the design, if possible, of saving the machinery, which is very valuable.

"Capt. Fitz Hugh would have extended his raid beyond Cherrystone, but one of his men having deserted he felt sure that the information he would furnish the enemy would very soon bring down an overwhelmirg force upon his little party. He returned safely to Matthews without any other casualty than the desertion mentioned.

"The depredations o of the 8th inst., from which the following extracts

"Three several conflagrations occurring in almost opposite compass points from the city within several hours of each other, lead to the belief that they were kindled by skulking Yankees, who, perhaps, being separated and lost in the late raid, adopted this method of signalling each other and getting together. We have had much talk of a county patrol to protect the farmers of Henrico from such visitations as lighted up the country on Friday night, but we do not hear of anything that hes come of it. Had such a patrol been in existence on Friday night but we do not hear of anything that hes come of it. Had such a patrol been in existence on Friday night the hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed might have been saved, and the wretches who applied the torch swung from the nearest tree.

"The raiders concerned in the last 'On to Richmond' had been cooped at the Libby to the number of 321 up to last night, with about fifty more to be heard from. Ninety-one were received on Saturday, with forty stolen negroes, who were recaptured, and sent to Castle Thunder to await the claims of their owners, who have no fear of 'the Ape's' smandipation proclamation before their eyes.

"Among the ninety-one were three commissioned

sent to Castle Thunder to await the claims of their owners, who have no fear of 'the Ape's' emancipation proclamation before their eyes.

"Among the ninety-one were three commissioned officers: Major E. F. Cook, 2d New York Cavalry; lat Lieut. H. H. D. Merrett, 5th New York; and 2d Lieut. Bartley, of the Signal Corps,

"The cofficers and men are kept separate from the other prisoners captured in legitimate warfare."

The Sentinel says: "Among the appliances which Kipatick brought with him to help in 'taking Richmond' was a bountiful supply of the amnesty preclamation of Abraham Lincoln. Longlive his most serene highness! We do not know how many of these messages of love Kilpatrick was loaded with, but our troops captured a box full. It will be gratifying to our sweet friends to be informed that these affectionate missives have not been burned or burled, or hid away in consternation from our people, but have been sown broadcast in our streets. We have a copy before us that was picked up from about three hundred that had been scattered at one of the most public corners of Main street. Its appearance indicates that our people showed more disposition to tread them in the mud than to read them. But they will be excused for this, as it was long ago published in our papers, and, their curiosity being already satisfied, nothing remained but their contempt. It would be a good plan for Kilpatrick, the next time he takes Kichmond, te bring a supply for the use of the cigar stores.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. CINCINNATI, March 9 .- Gen. Sherman has de stroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over \$2,000,000 of property, and in other places immense stores. Thouands of bushels of wheat were consumed.

He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, 8,000 negroes, and over 4,000 prisoners, with trifling loss of men and material on In addition to this, by the destruction of very im-

portant railroad lines, General Sherman has released General McPherson's corps from guard duty along the Mississippi, and restored him to active General Grant, when on his way east, expresse himself entirely satisfied with the situation of mili-tary affairs, and spoke in the highest terms of General Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest blow since the fall of CHATTANOOGA. CINCINNATI, March 9.-The Commercial's Chatta

oga despatch of the 6th instant says all is quiet in front, except the occasional exchange of shots between the advance pickets. A large force of rebel cavalry Nickajack Gap, and passed our cavalry. Desertors arrive at the rate of thirty per day,
A despatch of the 7th says the rebel cavalry had tired, and our forces are now at Nickajack Gap It is not unlikely that the rebels may assume the A large force of rebel cavalry attacked ninetythree men of the 3d Tennessee at PantherSprings East Tennessee, on the 5th.

Our loss was 2 killed, 8 wounded, and 22 captured The rebels lost 30 killed and wounded. A collision occurred between two freight trains near Stevenson, Alabama, on Saturday night, kiliing four ladies, two men, and wounding others.
MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SHERMAN—AN INTERVIEW WITH BANKS. ST. Louis, March 9.-The steamer Luminary from the lower river, brings intelligence that Gen.
Sherman and his staff left Vicksburg on the 3th

ult, for helow, for the purpose of having an interview with General Banks or Admiral Porter, with refer-

ence to his future movements.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian at Portland. THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON DANISH

DENMARK.

It was stated that England's proposal for a conference was made with the concurrence of France, and will be supported by Prussia.

The Morning Post attacks the Times for writing up the scheme, and asserts that the Austro-Prussia acceptance is only measu to neutralize the possible action of England in consequence of the invasion of Iutland. scion of England in consequence of the invasion of Jutiand.

The Post remarks that the consent of several Powers to the conference is yet wanting, and notably that of Denmark.

The Swedich Ambassador at Copenhagen had been recalled, at his own request.

The London Morning Advertiser states that not only has the Channel squadron been recalled from Lisbon, but the Admiral is under orders to proceed forthwith to the Baltic, in Order to be prepared not only for possible but probable eventualities.

The Advertiser further states that the Governmenth has resolved rather than Denmark propershall ander the loss any territory to employ the logic of its rayal force to any extent which circumstances may render necessary.

22d of March all persons of either sex above the age of 14 must, on leaving their houses, be provided with a passport, on pain of punishment. LATER VIA LONDONDERRY. LATER VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Feb. 26 —The Paris Constitutionnel, relative to the proposed conference, says: "France would giadly hope for success, but it is doubtful if Denmark and the German Confederation will accede." The city article of the London Post says: "Pri-The city article of the London Post says. I the vate advices from Paris, upon which we believe reliance can be placed, again allude to negotiation now in progress preparatory to the recognition of the Coniederate States by the French Government; although any official acknowledgment of this fact would at this moment be thought premature and welesterabel.

THE LATEST PER THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

prices.

London Markets. — London, Feb 26. — Wheat is quiet at Monday's rates. Flour is steady.

London Money Market. — Latest. — Consols closed at 91%@91%. Arrival of the Australasian.

On the Paris Bourse Rentes were quoted at 66f. 50c The ship Maria Elizabeth has arrived from Philadel-The ship Maria Elizapeth use arrived hours phia at Hong Kong London, Feb. 28.—Consols, after official hours yesterday. closed at 914@9124 is teo. 2: id at 91/4@91% aet conneil was held yesterday afternoon. A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon.
Lord Palmersten has made explanations as to England's proposition for a conference on the Bantah question. The only has's could be the treaty of 1822. Benmark desired to postpone the sanwer for a short period, from local considerations.

All Cane as the Waster of the Government would station cruisers off the beto assist in carrying out the slaveling treaty with the limited States.

The Lamester of the beto assist in carrying out the slaveling treaty with the United States and the number of the lamester of the treaty with the United States and done nuch, tul France had lend but a broken arm support. He thought it more prident and humans to attack or emisers off the coast of Africa than off Ciba. There has been no more fighting in Schleswig, and in this good the state of the coast of Africa than off Ciba. There has been no more fighting in Schleswig, and in the coast of the coast of the conference, though not in a very sarnest spite. The Duke of Angustenburg, in reply to an important deputation from all parts of Schleswig, declared his intention never to suriender his right.

PARIS. Feb. 28.—The Constitutionnet, denying the erroneous skeetions of certain papers respecting the conference, says: "France could not accept the proposal of a conference, it not having yet been made to her."

The three men charged with piracy, in serzing the achooner Joseph L. Gerity, have again been before the Liverpool magistrate. The counsel for the American Government demanded, under the extradition treaty, that the prisoners be rent to New York for trial. The defendants claim to have been justified in their course by written authority from the confederate officials. The magistrate remanded the case till the 4th of March, in the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Haliburton said, at the request of the Poreign Secretary he postponed his inquiry as to the negotiations with the United States relative to the forcible possession of the Island of tan Juan, but he would not postpone the inquiry in definitely. The Principle of the war and for the maintenance of the union with Exception of the war and for the maintenance of the union with Explessor and the war and for the maintenance of the union with Explessor. The Edinburg arrived at Quaenstown on Saturday morning.

ned LONDON MARKETS, Feb. 26.—Breadstuffs have a wnward tendency. Iron quiet. Sugar buoyant, and tyanced 66@is. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Linsee Oil il advancing; sales at 36s. Spirits Turpentine duil pain has an upward tendency. Tallow quiet, but sady. Patroleum duil. teady. Petroleum dull. 1.ONDON MONKY MARKET.—Illinois Central shares 5%@17% per cent discount: Erie 64%@65%.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The steamer America from Panama, arrived at Monterey to day, and will be due here to-night. Sailed, ship Lydia Schofield, for Callao. Flour and wheat are rapidly advancing. The latter brings 2% cents per pound, with large transactions. Butter has an upward tendency. Su-Telegraphic communication is completed between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, and the line will be continued northward to British Columbia.

NEW HAVEN, March 9 .- A disastrous fire broke out in Meriden, between twelve and one o'clock this morning, in the drug store of Hart & Foote, near the depot. It consumed two or three blocks of buildings. Amongst the properties destroyed are the First National Bank, the West Meriden Hotel, the Post Office, the grocery store of H. T. Wilcox, the law office of Hon. O. H. Platt, the dwelling and dry goods aftere of W. H. Butler, and the stores of D. H. Southwick and J. Butler & Co., boot and shoe dealers. A man named Edgarton was killed, and Newton F. Hart was seriously injured by failing

II. S. Christian Commission RETHLEHEM. Pa.. March 9 .- A meeting in behalf of the United States Christian Commission was held here, in the Moravian church, last evening. It was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Schultz presided. Rev. R. J. Parvin and Mr. James Grant addressed the people in English, and Lieut. Frederick Schleumback, of the Army of the Potomac, addressed them in German. After the meeting adjourned, arrangeients were made for forming an auxiliary army DANVILLE, Pa., March 9.—An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night, in the Presbyterian church, in behalf of the Christian Commission. The meeting was addressed by Revs. A. G. McAuley. les P. Leyford, of Philadelphia. The au-

dsome sum for the relief of the soldiers. Railroad Accident. LOUISVILLE, March 9.—The passenger train which thrown off the track when six miles aboveColumbus,

dience remained to a very late hour, and contributed

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Object of the War.

The Gold in the Treasury.

YEAS.

NAYS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, gave notice of his inten-tion to introduce a bill preventing the Secretary of Wa nom interfering with ministers of religion.

The Pay of Colored Troops.

The Pay of Colored Troops.

The bill equalizing the pay of the colored troops came up in order, and Mr. BAVIS, of Kentacky, addressed the Senate at length in support of his amendment, allowing the district court, to appoint commissioners to ascertain and award to the loyal owners a lust valuation for their slaves. He commented severely on the policy of the Government in paying as full compensation to the loyal muster for his slave taken into the service the arbitrary sum of \$300 prescribed in the bill, when even now in Kentucky, if the people were releved from the aggressive and unjust policy of the Government, the average value of the negroes wou do be twelve hundred dollars.

collars.

Mr. therman, of Ohio, submitted a memorial from the officers and members of the Ohio Wool Grovers' association, representing that fro a reliable data, and in the belief of the Association. five hundred thousand dogs flest the State of Ohio, and a partial record of damages one to sheep husbandry by them amounts to \$100,000 to past year. They pray for a revenue tax of one dollar 1900 asoh dog.

ppon each dog. Mr. DAVIS then concluded his speech, and at 4.20 the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after-wards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolution of Thanks.

Resolution of Thanks.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Chio, from the Committee on Miliary Affairs. reported back, with an amandment, the seast joint resolution of thanks to Major General Incumas and the officers and men under him, for brave-y and convege at Chickamanga, and requesting the vesicient to communicate this re-olution in suitable erms to that general. The amendment provides for hanks jointly to Gen. Resecrans and Gen. Thomas, and in that form it was passed.

Mr. GARFIELD reported a bill authorizing the formation of a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers in the farmy of the Cumberland, to serve three years of during the war, the mon to be credited to the States or subdivision of States from which they are enlisted. Which was 1288ed.

Military and Post Routes.

The House passed the Senate bill instituting Parkers-burg. West Virginia, a port of delivery.

Johnson. Lane (Iudiana), Lane (Ransas), Nesmith,

Shermau, Sumner. Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson. Willey. Wilson.

RUMORED ACCEPTANCE OF DENMARK. PORTLAND, March 9 .- The steamship Nova Sco tian, from Liverpool on the 25th and Londonderry on the 26th ultimo, arrived at this port at 7.30 this morning. Affairs in Schleswig are unchanged.

Lord Palmerston had announced that orders were tent to the Cape of Good Hope to release the privater Tuscaloses, international law not justifying or detention. her detention.

The names of the seamen arrested for seizing the schooler Joseph Gerety are Quincy, McMurdock, schooler Joseph Geley at a grand Ferran.

In the Edinburgh Court of Sessions, the judge fixed the 5th of April for the trial of the Pampero case by the jury, and said he had determined to follow the course adopted in the Alexandra case. Notice of an appeal was given.

DENMARK.

nay tender necessary.

The Post says the language of Lord Palmerston, The Post says the language of Lintu ratherson, last night, in reference to a peace between the present bell:gerents, is a remote contingency, while war is a certainty. The Post thinks the prospect of assembling a conference, pending hostilities, is one which, even if realized, can never be productive of

FRANCE. The Paris Bourse is firmer; Rentes were quoted on the 24th at an advance to 66f. 70c. POLAND.

Orders have been issued at Warsaw that after the

urdesirable."

A steam nam nearly as large as the Hector, built for the Danish Government, has been launched in for the Danish Government, has been launched in the Olyde.

The Times' city article says: "The applications at the bank yesterday at the reduced rate were still of moderate amount, although more numerous than those of Wednesday. At present the tendency in the aupply of money seems towards a further fail, but there are apparently none who are so sanguine as to expect, under any circumstances, that the rate can go permanently below 5 per cent., even supposing that the haivest prospects for the year should again prove favorable."

It is estimated that nine hundred persons were killed by the explosion of a power magazine in Morocco.

It is reported upon good authority that Denmark has accepted the proposition of a conference, and the Dresden Journal aunounces its acceptance by France.
LONDON MONEY MARKET—Consols are quoted at 914@91% for money. Illinois Central shares 20@15 per cept. discount. Erie chares 6:@65.
The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £286.000. STATE OF TRADE — MANCHESTER, Feb. 26.—The market is dull and inactive. The reduction in the rate of discount at the Bank has had no visible effect. Buyers generally find that they can place small orders quite as well to day as on Tuesday.

LIVERFOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar is firm and in fair demand. Coffee—The previous improved rates are fully sustained. Tea and saltpetre are unaitered. Tallow is in steady demand at fair prices.

burg. West Virginis. a port of delivery.

Taxation of U. S. Bonds.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, offered a preemble satting footh that whereas the law exempts United States bones from taxation, thus enabling corporations and individuals to withiraw a large amount of personal estate from taxation, and escaping the just share of burdons which are thrown chiefly on real estate; therefore Resolved. That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the law as not to exempt such bonds from State and municipal taxation.

The resolution was adopted The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

And FANSWORTH, of Lilinois, from the Committee on Military Alairs, reported back study memorials and resolutions to reimbus socidiers for the clothing lost or destroyed while on march or in battle, and asked the committee of the clothing of the SANDY HOOK, March 9-1 o clock P. M.—The steamship a ustralasian is ashore on a point off Sandy Hook. She will come off without damage. Her news is one day leter than the advices furnished by the Nova Scotian, but containing no news of importance.

The latest advices via Queenstown state that the United States steamer Kearsage was at Boulogne on the 36th. The report was recommitted to the Committee on Mil-tary Affairs. passed.
Mr. BLAIB of M'ssouri from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the protection of emigrants to the territories, which was passed. It provides that arms, accountements, and ammunition may be distributed to emistants passing through the hostile Indian country, to be issued under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and that all persons availing themselves of this provision shall be organized into companies.

Il paries of Schleswig, declared his intention never to urrender his rights.

The London Times considers that the main point has seen gained in the assent of the great Powers to a considered to the great Powers to a considered to a considered to a considered to the great Powers to a considered to the great Powers to a considered to the four Italian conspirators have been condemned. These conditions to the supportation for life, and imperatori and Scaglieni to twenty years' imprisonment. The Archaidas Maximilian leaves Brussels for Faris on the 29th of February. The Bourse was steady.

The mails from Calcutta on January 22d and Hong Kong January 15th have been received.

Freights were very high at Shanghae, partly owing to the presence of the Alabams in those waters.

LATEST PER AUSTRALASIAN.

availing themselves of this provision shall be organized into companies.

Mr. SCHENCK. of Obio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice, to be connected with the War Department, it provides for a Judge Advocate General, with the rank of brigadier general, and two assistants with the rank of colonel. The bill was passed.

Mr. GARFIELD. of Obio, from the same committee, reported a bill, which was passed, regulating the dismissal of officers from the military and payal service Military and Post Houtes.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to declare certain rail road routes military and post roads. If must the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company with the branches built and to be built, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, public highways of the United States. It recognizes these roads, with the ferries betwen Csmden and Philadelphia, and between Portsmouth and New York city, as a post and military route for the transportation of mails, troops, and munitions of war, and for the transportation of goods and merchandise of foreign production across the State of New Jersey, under permits granted by the collectors of the ports of the United States atthorized to grant the same, and for commerce among and between the several States of the United States. The roads above mentioned are empowered to complete and operate these roads and merchandise of all descriptions between the cities of New Jerse Arch and the several States, and several States and for commerce among the several States, and several States and for commerce among the several States, and several in the laws of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the United States at States of Rew York or New Jerse of the United States and for commerce among the several States, and their branches for the transportation of passengers and merchandise of all descriptions between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and between intermediate places and for commerce among the several States, anything in the laws of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the Variance of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the States of Rew York or New Jerse of the places and for commerce among the several States, anything in the laws of the States of New York or New Jersey to the contrary notwithstanding.

places and for commerce among the several States, anyling in the laws of the States of New York or New
Jersey to the contrary notwithstanding.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the
state of the Union, on the legislative, executive, and
indical appropriation bills.

Mr. McCLIDNG: of Misscuri, proceeded to notice the
former remarks of his colleagues (Messrs, King and
Blair), saying they were unprovoked and malicious
and supported only by falsehood. He spoke of their
speeches as efforts of dying men to prolong their lives,
and of their heads being in proximity while their costtails were pinned together.

Feeling he must make an example of old age, Mr.
McClurg reviewed the political course of Mr. King,
who, he said, was a strong pro-slavery man in
1848, but, backing nimself to the skirts of Benton, he
veered to the Northern side of the line, and was now
trying to fit himself to President Lincoln. Prudence
dictated that the President, who was now in deep water,
should dispense with such a dead weight. Having disposed of Mr. Ring. Mr. McClurg turned his attaction to
Mr. Blair, and defended himself and his radical colleagues from unjustifiable attacks. He spoke of Mr.
Blair, as a political nondescript, and whom the radicals
could not take into fellowship. His colleague, Mr. Blow,
who had been abused by Mr. Blair, presented at his
own expense, a flag to the regiment commanded by Mr.
Blair, and sent to it five hundred woolen shirts besides.
His colleague, Mr. Blow, was among the most liberal of
those who contributed their means in works of benevelence. To attempt to blacken the character of Mr. Blow
was the fit work of a renegate, and it was said one rengade was worse than ten Turks.

In conclusion, he said he had given the character of
these politicians who are seeking to rule Missouri, and
that it would require another hoat to give them what
tey do not desire—namely, justice
the various items
and the provided for lawrai departments not hereto'ore provided for lawrai departments not hereto' Commercial Intelligence.

conomy. Several gentlemen protested against retrenchment com by amendments.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, noticing remarks of gentlemen, said if agriculture was to be damaged because of increased prices, they had better stop eating and buying turkeys, and drinking the whisky which was additionally taxed the other day. Prices were twice as high as formerly, and if for this reason they were going to cripple agriculture, they might as well skyrt at once. gon for the past three days, notwithstanding which the river steamboats for the mines are crowded with passengers and freight. Five hundred persons sailed

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1864. The Fenate was called to order at 11 A. M. by Speaker PENNEY. Mr. WURTHINGTON presented an invitation from the principal of the West Chester Academy to witness the principal of the West Chester Academy to witness the drill of the pupils.

A number of petitions of a local character were pre-

Bills Reported Favorably.

Relative to sums brought against failtond and cannot companies.

Providing for the more accurate indexing of liens in Philadelphia.

Relative to acknowledgment of deeds.

Making incompatible the holding of certain offices.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. McCANDLESS, an act for the relief of James Richards. Richards.

atr GRAHAM a supplement to the act incorporating
the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company of Pittaburg,
Also, an act relative to supplying the loss of certain eeds. Mr. CHAMPNEYS, an act to supply certain records and Mr. CONNELL, an act relative to the assignment of Mr. FLEMING, an act relative to the estate of George The invitation to witness the drill of the West Chester adets was accepted.

Local bills of different characters were presented.

Local bills of different characters were presented.

Bills Passed.

An act relative to changing the organization of the Court of Common Piesa of Language of Court of Common Piesa of Language of the time for the Legisla rure to visit etc. Produced to the state of the Court of Court of the Co dier. Joint resolutions, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution (allowing soldiers to vote), were consicered.
Mr. TUKEELL. who had offered the original bill in \$63, traced its course, and the efforts he had used since 1863, traced the curse, and the efforts he had used since that time to secure its passage.

On the final passage of the bill allowing soldiers to vote, the yeas and mays were required by the Constitution, and were—yeas 18, nays? The Democrats, on the ground that the benate was not legally organized, either did not vote, or voted "No" The only Democrat that thrown off the track when six miles aboyeColumbus, at about midnight, by the displacement of a switch. Four persons were killed and several wounded. The latter were sent to Columbus.

LARGH POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &C.—The particular attention of dealers is requested to the extensive and valuable assortment of American, British, French, and German dry goods, clothing, &c., embracing about 575 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in cottons, linens, worstads, woolens, and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day and part of the evenirg, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable sale of 1,500 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, halmorals, cavairy boots, &c., to be sold, by catalogue, for cash, this morning, complete the country of the country in a scholar was elected. This view I satisfy the country and that it was my duty to precisely, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable sale of 1,500 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, halmorals, cavairy boots, &c., to be sold, by catalogue, for cash, this morning, complete the country of the constitution when I took be onthe to the constitution with the clearest conviction that it was my duty to predict until market and the country and that it had been construction the Constitution sealing every patriotic man be constructed in the country in a condition leading every patriotic man be constructed in the country in a condition leading every patriotic man be constructed in the country in a condition leading every patriotic man be constructed in the country in a cond

and requiring every citizen to observe all the principles of funcamental law. I assumed the responsibility of retaining the chair. While doing so, I have always yielded the right of the Senate to choose another presiding officer if it thought proper. I found the Senate sevenly balanced, and the country in a state of war. It was necessary that the Government should be maintained in lisperprenity, and it took the responsibility. I am willing to admit that I chose to violate what had been the precedent for years; that is, for the Speaker to step out of the chair. Mry view of the practice was that falls action on the part of the incumbent had been from motivee of delicary, and that he did not esting his position. I chose, under the circumstances, to disregard this counters, and deemed it my duty, under my oach, so do to, believing it to be the proper course. Others think the me earling of the chair is a virtual resignation of the fee training of the chair is a virtual resignation of the recurrence was to considered that my proper course was to consider the chair until the Senate were adopted. I have enclaved me to vacate it at the chair until the Senate with being a usurper, although slways with centers to myself. Such charges have not affected me in any way. The only credit I claim is that of having acted conscientiously. It has team said a rayment that practice and precedent are in favor of the vacation of the chair. On this i have stated my views. It has also been said that, when one third new members take their eachs. The office of Speaker is vacated until they have voted for a new incumbent. I have searched the law in van for any such decision. The rule, if carried out, would prove too much, for if every new member is entitled to vote for speaker, a new Speaker would have to be elected when every new member takes his seat.

I believe that there are three methods by which the functions of a Speaker case. viz:

by the resignation of the incambent.

Elly the ilmination of his time by law.

By the expiration of hi XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 9, 1884

BENATH.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. reported from the Military Committee the bill relating to chaplains and for other purposes, without amendment.

Also, the bill to provide for the voluntary enlistment of any persons, residents of certain States, into regiments of other States. The Object of the War.

Also, a bill from the same committee, as a substitute for Mr Carille's recolutions, occiaring the object of the war, striking out all after the word "that," in line three, section one, and inserting as follows of the rebelt in arms to the rightful authority of the United States, and the re establishment of such authority; that in the prosecution of the war the United States may adopt whatever messures, not inconsistent with the rules of strilled warfare, may be deemed necessary to secure the nubit safety now and horeafter. That any person born and residing in the United States, whether bond or free, owes allegiance to the Dnitted States, and this allegiance is paramount to any lity which such person may owe to any State or inthy which sheet person may over the price of to enable them to give the country the paramount aliegiance which they owe
That the proclamstion of emapcipation issued by the
President of the United States on the lat day of January.
SSS, was a measure necessary for the common deence,
and the proclamstion of the Constitution and by the
award practice of the print of the Constitution and by the
award practice of the print of the Constitution and by the
hard practice of the print of the Constitution of the proclams of the
Constraint of the Constitution of any State to the
Contraint outwithtending. is no law or record fixing the time for which he shall hold his office, and there is no present in astration of the last proposition.

R The Senste has determined not to proceed to the election of a Speaker. I do Inot pratead to say further than that. As far as my own experience goes I have had the opinions of men of both parties. both Republicans at d Democrate, up to the time of the meeting of the Legislature, that the Speaker elected at a pravious sostium held his office and that a processor was elected. Sensions seem to think that my compation of the chair obliges them to vote against propositions to which they would otherwise lend their sanction. It thus places me under peculiar personal circumstances, for legislation is retarded. It seems to me that if I am the kunpediment to the legislation of the State. It is may be the shall not be the proposition which they would not be the same to be considered in the public interest. I have, however, no desire personally to be the president officer, and imputing my position lacditate the public interest and further the my blic welfare, I do so cheerfully, with many thanks to my areognist benafores, and imputing no motives of discrepted to any one.

SPEAKER FENNEY then resigned his position, and, on motion, the Sente proceeded to elect a new Speaker. The vote was—Mr Fenney I Mr. Clymer Adjourned. Mr. SHRMAN, of Ohio, reported from the Finance Committee the House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treatury to authorize the paying the pierest on the public debt, with an amendment, as fol-Serchary of the Treasury to annerpate the payment of interest on the public debt, with an amendment, as follows:

And he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United rates not necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt.

The resolution was made the special order for to morrow at half past twelve o'clock.

Mr. CUNNESS, of California, introduced a bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain a title to cortain lands in Revads for the purpose of establishing a branch mint there,

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The consideration of the bill repealing all acts for the resultion of a title versus was, on motion (fir. SUM-not) when the consideration of Mr. Hendricks), postponed that the consideration of Mr. Hendricks), postponed and the construction of the following debt of the bill to supply deficiencies, and that they had appointed a committee of conference on the subject to need a similar one on the part of the Scaute.

On motion of Mr. Fassender, the Senate insisted upon its amendments, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to meet that of the house.

The joint recolution of Mr. Poweil, of Kenincky, as amended by Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, came up as the unfinited business of yesterday, the pradiax queet on being the amendment of Mr. Lans, of Kanta, leaving it epitonal with the President to decide whether the trunsmission of the papers called for was compatible with the proble interest. ROUSE. transmission of the papers called for Was compatible with the public interests. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, after a debate, was rejected—yeas 11, nays

The House met at No clock.
On motion of Mr. DEPNISTON, the House took up Honze bill No 1 relative to the pay of the retiriaz officers of the Legislature. The Senate amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

Mr. BiGHAM effered a resolution that hereafter the morning session shall commence at 10 clock which was amended by Mr. COLEMAN so that the provision shall take effect on and after Truscay pext, and adopted Br. COCHMAN, of Philadelphia moved that the House hold a session on Thursday afternoon at 2P. M., for the consideration of such public bits as a majority of the members may determine. Agreed to

Mr. MCMUKTKIE officed the following rule for the government of the House: That hereafter no peritions, letters, remonstrances, or memorials shall be read in public, but that the same shall be hanced by the members to the Clerk on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, having the name of the member presenting the name, takether with the date, subject-matter, and committee to which said petition shall be reformed endorsed on the same. Ir definitely postponed.

Mr HAKES officed the following:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to tender the thacks of this House in the name of the people of this State to the Governors and citizen soldiers of the States of New York and New Jersey, for their prompt and patriotic aid in criving the rebels from the free soil of Pennsylvania and thereby saving the capital from devastation and ruin at a time when the people of Pennsylvania and thereby saving the capital from devastation and ruin at a time when the people of Pennsylvania and thereby saving the capital from devastation and ruin at a time when the people of Pennsylvania and thereby saving the capital from devastation and ruin at a time when the people of Pennsylvania and thereby saving the capital from devastation and ruin at a time when the people of Pennsylvania and therefore of the transplants.

The amendment was agreed to —yeas 49, nays 39—and the resolution as a proded adopted The House met at 11 o'clock. On motion of Mr. DEPNISTON, the House took up

yivania. The amendment was agreed to year 43, nays 39 -- and The amendment was agreed to yeas 42, nays 39—and the resolution as amended adopted Mr. BLEON effered the following resolution: Whereas, Many thousand of the true sons of Fonnsyl-Whereas, Many thousand of the true sons of Fonnsyl-Walia are in the armics of the United States imperiling their lives and all that is dear for the preserva ion of the Union made by our fathers; and whereas, at the time the majority of them enlisted they received little or no bounty, and have seen very long and hard service; and whereas, the high price of living has rendered families at heart to small to meet the wants of their families at heart to small to meet the wants of their families at heart to small to meet the wants of their families at heart to small to meet the wants of their families at heart to small to meet the wants of their families at heart to small to meet the wants of their call the soldiers of Pennsylvania in United States currency and gold be paid to all such soldiers as are, or nereafter shall be drafted, or who volunteered for two or three years, previous to November last; that such difference be paid to them or their order as soon as possible, out of any moneys in the treasury of the State of Pennsylvania not otherwise appropriated; and that such payment commence from the first day of January, 1864, and coatina till they are discharged from such service.

The resolution was debated by Messre, BARGER, BIGHAM, SHARPE, and SMITH, of Chester, until the heur of adjournment, without coming to final action.

Adjourred.

Markets by Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, March 9.—There were no sales of Cotton to-day. The receipts amounted to three hundred bales. Flour is dull at \$5.50 for extra. Wheat is steady at \$1.25 for prime and \$1 27@1.28 for choice. Corn is slightly higher at 94@37c. Oats have decimed; sales at 88@90s.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1864.

The action of the House yesterday, in accepting the of operators, and early this morning the price of gold ran up to 158%, with an intense excitement prevailing. It fell off to 167%, rallied to 168%, and continued strong, closing at 64%. The amendment as adopted anthorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the paymen of interest on the public debt, from time to time, with or without a rate of interest on the coupons, as may seem to him excellent. This is the wisest course; for by a former bill Mr. Chase was directed to use surplus gold for the purchase of Government bonds, so there is no good reason why Mr. Chase should less interest. There is a rumor hat cash gold is scarce in New York, and that there is a that there is no very market. Government securities closed strong t an advance. The stock market was again on the rampige, and prices generally advanced largely. The mining, canal and oil stocks are again attracting much attention, and

and oil stocks are again attracting much attention, and are appreciating accordingly. Faiton closed at 3½ bid, an advance of 1; Big Mountain rose to 12; closed at 11½; New York and Middle Goal rose 1½; Green Mountain ½; Girard ½; Etna 1; Penn sold at 9½@9½; Oil Creek was steady at 11½@14½. Thore was great excitement in Susquehanna Canal stock, which opened at 25½, sold up to 30; closing at 29½ bid. Schuyikill Navigation common rose to 37½, the preferred to 46½; Delaware Division rose to 45½; West Branch sold at 105; Union bonds at 31½; Susquehanna bonds at 71; North Penusylvania rose to 37½, closing ½ lower; Beaver Meadow sold at 78; Catawissa steady at 29½, the preferred at 4½; Minchill rose to 64; Philadelphia and Erie strong at 39; Reading to 71½, closing 1 lower; Long Island at 47. Reading to 71%, closing 1 lower; Long Island at 47; Little Schuylkill at 51; Camden and Amboy at 174; Little Schnylkill at 51; Camden and Amboy at 174; Pennsylvanis rose to 76 strong; Chesapeake and Dela-ware sixes sold at par; Catawissa fives at 78; Belvidere and Delaware sixes at par; State fives at 99; North Penn-sylvanis sixes at par; Seventeenth and Ninet:enth-streets sold up to 21%; Fifth and Bixth at 62; 42% bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15

for Spruce and Pine. The market closed active and atendy.
Drexel & Co. quote Draxel & Co. Quote
United States Bonds, 1861.

New Certificates of Indebt'ss,

7-30 Rotes, August.

Quartermasters' Vouchers.

Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.
Gold. Sterling Exchange.... United States 5-20 Bond Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., a United States sixes, 1881...... U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, Aug..... U. S. new Certificates of Indebtedness..... Quartermasters' Vonchers Gold 166 @167
Five-twenty bonds 1093 @1107
Deliveries of five twenty bonds being made to Janua ry 20th, inclusive.
Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange. 34 South Third street, second story:

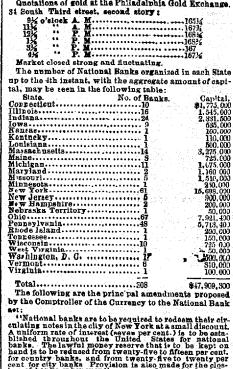
9½ o'clock A. M.

1124 A. M.

124 P. M.

124 P. M.

34 P. M.



The following are the princ pal amendments proposed by the Comptroller of the Currency to the National Bank set:

"National banks are to be required to redeem their circulating notes in the city of New York at as mall discount. A uniform rate of interest (seven per cent.) Is to be established throushout the United States for national banks. The lawful money reserve that is to be setablished throushout the United States for national banks. The lawful money reserve that is to be kept on hand is to be reduced from twenty-five to fifteen per cent. for country banks, and from twenty-five to fifteen per cent. for city banks. Provision is also made for the closing of banks whenever the owners of two thirds of the capital stock shall deem it expedient Banks cannot be organized with a less capital than \$100,000 in the country, and \$100,000 in cities. It will be under imperative that an amount of bonds equal to one-third of the capital stock shall deem it will be under imperative that an amount of bonds equal to one-third of the capital stock. The Disc hall be kept on denoist with the Tressurer of the Disc hall be kept on denoist with the Tressurer of the Disc hall be kept on denoist with the Tressurer of the Disc hall be kept on denoist with the Tressurer of the Disc hall be kept on denoist with the Tressurer of the Disc hall be kept on denoist with the Tressurer of the Disc hall be kept on denoist with the Tressurer of the Disc hall be kept on the Disc hall be a provided that an amount of the capital states are as a very low rates. It is reported that the more provide from abroad to the amount of conserver! descriptions of fancy stocks.

The stock market is feverish, and prices are advancing. Governments are active and strong Fiverwenty registered are held at Ill, and it is reported that orders have been received from abroad to the amount of one million sterling during the past cityl days.

Coal stocks are active. Central at 91692 American at 1084 2012 Dis part of the capital structed by Erie, Prairie da Chica, and Tor ...19.½ 177% 92%
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Chicago, Surlington and Quisey, 145 1432 15

After the Board Erie rose to 1223, Harlem to 1013, and
Cumberland to 503.

Glybn's Gold Kxchange has been again the scene of
great excitement. The opening price was 1653, and rose
repidly to 19, closing at 1675. The epasmedic moves
ments are attributed to the wants of operators who have
sold short, and to the strategy of capitalists who, for
the precent, command almost the whole of the limited
supply of the precious metal whole is available for immediate me.

8 3)4

T BOARD.
5 1000 Surq Canal 6;
6 100 do | SECOND BOARD | SECO | 100 | dc | b5 Pref | 36% | 100 N Panna 11 | b5 | 57 |
100	dc	b5 Pref	36%	100 N Panna 11	b5	57
100	dc	b5 Pref	36%	100 N Panna 11	b5	57
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100	dc	b5 Pref	36%	102	B7	
100	Dc	B7	B7	B7	B7	B7
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100	B7 CLOSING PRICES-10 CLOCK P. M. CLOBING PRICES—4 O'CLOUR P. M.					

Gold. 67 67% Union prf. 6
US 6-20s. 110 111; Studenhanns. 22
Reading 70% 71% Fullop. 8
Penna 70% 71%
Gatewissa 291% 222% N Y & Middle. 16
Do prf. 44 44%
N Penna 571% 575
Phila & Erle. 89 381; Green Monntain. 11
Phila & Erle. 89 381; Green Monntain. 6
Schuyl Hav. 57% 38
Do prf. 46% 48% Union. 4

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Marc

Reported by S. K. SLAYMARER, Philade BEFORE BOARDS.

Philadelphia Markets. March 9—Evening Holders of Flour are firmer in their views: sales con prise about 2,000 bbls choice extra at \$7 8 bbl; 1.2s bbls city mills do on terms kept private, and 900 bbls extra family at \$767.25 for common to fair. The reteilers and bakers are buyings at from \$669 25 for sapetime. \$6.5067 for extra, \$767.50 for extra family, 211 \$169.50 \$7 bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. By Flory is dull, small seles are making of \$3 bbl. By Flour is dull; small raise are making at \$6 \$ bbt. Th Flour is dull; small cales are making at \$6 \$\tilde{c}\$ bbl. Thing is very little doing in Corn Meat, and the market is dull. GRAIN.—Wheat is firmer, with sales of about 7.59 bushels at 1603165c for fair to prime red, and small join of white at from 1702195c \$\tilde{c}\$ bushel, the latter for prime kintucky. Rye is celling at 1336 \$\tilde{c}\$ bushel for Pannsylvania. Corn is in steady demand; all on 10.000 brainsold at 118212c. In sore and allow, including 1.00 bushels white at 115c \$\tilde{c}\$ bushel. Outs gree dull, 100 bushels white at 115c \$\tilde{c}\$ bushel. Outs gree dull, 100 select \$\tilde{c}\$ so about 3,900 bushels at from \$32036, weight. BARK.—Quercitron continues very dull; lat \$0.1; offered it \$37 \$\tilde{c}\$ to continues very dull; lat \$0.1 \$\tilde{c}\$ of continues of the continues ssles of about 520 ands unus and a select 15/10 7 ib.
PETROLEUM.—The market is firmer; sales rate
to lote at 22@30c for ceude; 45 - 45/15/15 about 900 bbls. in lots, at 2220c for crude; 17: 45: refined in bond, and free at 552: 65 2 gallon, accord to quality. Most holders set higher prices SkBDS.—Timothy is selling at from \$3 253.55 Flaxreed at \$3 202 5.00 bbt; 970 bays Red Top 58.55 5.60 3 bay; Closer continues dull at \$7.7528 3 bay; Flaxard at \$3 (20). O B bu; 90 bars Rad Top soil at \$3.00 ber; Olover continues dail at \$7 (20) B bu; bus soil at \$3.00 ber; Obor continues dail at \$7 (20) B bu; bus soil at \$3.00 ber; bu, from second hand PhOVISIONS.— The cales are limited, at about former rates. Small sales of Mess Pork are making at \$5.5 bb.
bl. Dressed Hogs are selling at \$10001 teros Floxied Hams soil at 1512 B b. Larra steady; about 200 teross soil at 1512 B b. Larra steady; about 200 teross soil at 1512 B b. Batter is in demai and selling at 2:030c B b for common to prime Panary; varia varia WHISKY is quiet. About 500 bbl. Pennsylvania ac Obio sold at 92@96c, and drudge at 80c 🕏 gallon. New York Markets, March 9.

New York Markets, March 9.

Breadstyffs—The market for State and Western flour is a shade firmer, but very quiet The sales were 7,600 bbis, at \$6 -502.60 for superfice State 36 806 90 for extra doc; \$6.902.15 for chartes it \$6.206 60 for superfice Western; \$7.3007.80 for common to and fallipping brands extra vestern; \$7.3007.80 for common to and shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$7.3565 for trade breads.

Scathern fl.ur is a shade firmer, with sales of \$80.00. at \$7.07 for tuperfine Baltimore, and \$7.3015 for extra do.

Canadian flour is a trifle higher, with sales of 450 bbs Canadian flour is a trifle higher with sales of 45; bbis at \$6.90@7 for common, and \$7.05@8 for good to casts

at \$6.30@7 for common, and \$7.05@8 for good to choose extra.

Ext floor is quiet and steady at \$5.50@6.50 for the rings of fine and superfine.

Grow meal is quiet and firm.

Wheat is firmer, but the demand is only maderate at the improvement. The sales are \$5,000 bushels at \$1.00.64 for Chicago Spring; \$1.01 for Milwaukes Cicht.

\$0.65 for amber Milwaukes: \$1.70@1.73 for winter rei

Western, and \$1.70@1.76 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet and steady, at \$1.25@1.30

Burley is firm, with sales of \$3.000 bushels at \$1.34 for prime daily. Western mixed; \$1.30 for new yellow, and \$1.32 for white Jersey.

CITY ITEMS.

THE GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MA CHINE.—The great advantage in buying the Grove & Baker Sewing Machine is that in so doing these is not the slightest risk of failure. Thousands of them are now employed in the best families of this city, and for executing the strongest, neatest, most ornamental, and withal the greatest variety of work. there is no machine comparable to it in the world.

It is so simple in its mechanism that a child can use
it with accuracy, and at the same time it perform
more beautiful aid intricate work (even to the
finest embroidering) than any other machine. tablishment, No. 730 Chestnut street, are now attracting the universal attention of the ladies. Taey are stocked with a rich assortment of ready-made articles, and all kinds of sewing are there executed to order at the shortest notice.

VERY FINE -An English railway company has got up a magnificent car for the Prince of Wales. The interior of this mansion-in-miniature is nung with blue silk, brocaded and bordered with silver, and studded with the same metal. Intermingled with the name emblems on the inside panels, th Danish cross appears in all directions; while posted up at one end of the car is a carved frame, enclosing the following: "Buy all your wearing appared at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill at the Brown Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

" REASONS FOR PREFERRING THE "FLORENCE." For a catalogue of the particulars in which the "Florence" Sewing Machine, (sold at 630 Chestnut street,) is superior to all other Sewing Machines in use, the reader is referred to the attractive gard of of our paper. Every one of these admirable machines sold is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and kept in order for one year. Full instructions so company each machine, and obliging lady operator are sent to the houses of purchasers when desired We may also state that all kinds of stitching at lone at the office, 630 Chestnut street.

Great REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds,

In anticipation of the close of the season, we are low prepared to make a large concession from forner prices on all our stock.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emper

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