The Press.

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

Ap-Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all
parts of the world, and especially from our different

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

Mr. Chase's Refusal of a Presidential Though Secretary Chase might yesterday have counted his friends by hundreds of thousands, to day their numbers are doubled. Intellectual power, moral purpose, and noble service gave him a popularity which the most ambitious of men might have envied, and which few could have resisted the temptation to use. There is no question but that Mr. Chase, next to Mr. LINCOLN, was the man preferred for the Presidency. Several of the most influential American journals earnestly advocated his nomination; many influential public men and political bodies sustained him; and, had he permitted his name to be used by his friends in the way they wished, it is not unlikely that the natural rivalry would have been fanned into a passion of discord. by which the triumph of the Union party in November would have been endangered or obscured. The most violent strife begins in a slight difference. One of the most charming poets of the day illustrates the growth of division by a story of two lovers who walk hand-in-hand separated by a tiny rivulet; it widens to a little brook, and they unclasp their hands; it broadens to a stream. and they speak to each other across its soft-running waters; it swells to a river, and sweeps into a bay, over whihe they cannot call or gaze. If Mr. CHASE stood hand inhand with the President, separated from him only by an honorable difference, there is no danger now that they may separate as they advance, for Mr. CHASE has taken the

firm ground. The Secretary of the Treasury had done enough to prove that he has all the qualities essential to the making of a good President, but he was never more worthy of the office than now that he declines the nomination. He had already secured the trust of the nation, but now he has strengthened that trust. He has, for three years, served the country with unexcelled unselfishness and energy; but now, in this magnanimous refusal of an offer which might have dazzled the better judgment of the wisest statesman, he has set an example which no loyal aspirant to the Presidency can be bold enough to reject. Mr. CHASE, doubtless, does not deem his action magnanimous, and is satisfied with the consciousness that it is just. Taking even this modest estimate of its value, the country will not fail to appreciate the moral dignity of the man who holds justice so high that even an honorable ambition cannot become its rival or its enemy. His letter to the Hon. JAMES C. HALL is earnest and direct, and without any affectation of indifference to the honor of a nomination, or unnecessary compliment to the statesman in whose favor, virtually, he withdraws his name from the campaign. It is an emphatic, quiet refusal to be a Presidential candidate. for the sake of principles which are dear to all loyal men, and form the holy and sublime creed of the nation.

The politicians who hailed the movement in favor of Mr. Chase as a sign of discord n the Union party are bitterly disappointed. Mr. CHASE, in withdrawing his name at this early day, has declared to the country that Mr. Lincoln's re-election is demanded by a vast majority of its loyal voters. The Legislature of his own State decided in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and this decree of the people is not only binding upon the Secretary, but upon the President. If there was ever doubt that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is to be unanimously sustained as the candidate of all who love the Union better than party, Mr. CHASE has removed that doubt. In the splendor of his noble example, the most enthusiastic friends of other loyal leaders cannot oppose the overwhelming purpose of the people, or appeal from the pertain decision of the Convention.

THE OPPOSITION members of the State Senate have apologized, in an ably-written address to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, for the injury they have done to the State in stubbornly refusing, for more than two months, to permit the transaction of public business. Of the injustice of the action of these sixteen gentlemen the weakness of their defence is sufficient evidence, and we have neither the space nor the wish to analyze this new argument of a question already settled by the people. It is enough that while they pretend to have acted upon principle, they have ignored from the very first the fact that they were sent to Harrisburg in a minority, and opposed the wishes, the decisions of a great majority of their fellow-citizens, and the interests of all the people of the State. The Union members have had no easy task in organizing the Senate, and it is matter of notoriety that they succeeded against the bitterest opposition. The spirit of this address may be fairly illustrated by its declaration that Major WHITE and the prisoners in Richmond are "suffering the untold horrors of captivity in order that the negro may be raised to the level of the white man," in defiance of the truth that they suffer from the wicked conduct of those white men who have no ambition to attain to the level of the loval negro.

AFTER OPPOSING to the last the right of the soldiers to vote, the New York Daily News, now that the people of New York have decided the question upon principles of equal rights, consoles itself by slandering the army. "We are convinced that the army, if allowed to obey its impulse and the dictates of reason and patriotism, would nominate a Peace man, and give him a large majority of their votes." The statement is as false as the grammar is bad. Last Tuesday every Peace Democrat in New York voted against the soldiers, and it is absurd enough to suppose that they would sustain the candidate of their enemies. In October the soldiers of Pennsylvania consoled themselves for the loss of their civil rights by holding mock elections, and in every case a decisive majority was given for Governor CURTIN. Governor CURTIN, in his inaugural address, eloquently and irresistibly in sisted that our gallant soldiers should be no longer treated as aliens, and by November his words will have had their effect.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, March 8, 1864. The hatred of a Copperhead for a Union soldier is only equalled by the hatred of a Union soldier for a Copperhead. In using the word "Copperhead" I do not mean either intelligent Democrats, who continue to adhere to the Democracy from former associations or present pity for the South, nor yet those honest but ignorant men who now, as from the beginning of the world, have been deluded and misled by able and unscrupulous men, but to the dangerous schismatics who now make the platforms and manipulate the politics of the present opposition to the war. These are the Copperheads. With a few exceptions, they are the lineal representatives of the aristocratic or feudal entiment. They are conservatives in regard to everything intended to make freeslavery, and to save it from its root, they are the extremest of radicals. In other words, they are conservatives like King men of the war, and these signs predict action. What will be done in Gilmora's department, and George, who was so anxious to keep all his prerogative in the early American Revolution, and relicals like him when he directed his Hessians to fire upon the people who would not assent to the gentle proposition. That there should be a musches the result of the final settlement of States and Great Britain for the final settlement of tual hatred between this self-constituted nobility, who, in close imitation of the slave barons of the South, use the cloak of Democracy to cover their dread of everything like intelligent freedom, and the brave men who are fighting for the latter, is natural enough; and it is instructive to watch the phases of this retaliatory antagonism. It is honest on both sides.

Tespect to the possessory rights and claims to the Green and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Green and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Green and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to any companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to any companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Great and Companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Great and Companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Great and Companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Great and Companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Great and Companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Great and Companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territories, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Great and Companies, and Compan

Take a Democrat, who before he goes into the army is not afraid of being called a Copperhead, and rather glories in the title, and he is not before the enemy's guns and in the midst of slavery a month until he is transmuted in the very gold and silver of patriotism. If there s one class he does not hate it is the poor Southern men who are forced into the rebel ranks. That sight rouses all his pity, and adds fire to his sympathetic fervor. And if there are two classes he does hate, despise, and seek to oppose and destroy, these are the false guides of the confiding people of the South, and the worse than false guides of the Democratic party of the North, for these latter guides have no other motive but that of an aristocratic love for slavery, or hostility to the generous Government which fosters and protects them. How the Copperhead chiefs hate the soldiers I need not tell you, who realize it every hour of every day. Read the Copperhead papers. What Union general do they praise? Only those who have failed before the enemy, or have been known to be doubtful as to their duty in this struggle. If they can discover a soldier who talks against the "niggers," how quickly talks against the inghost, are they print his complaints of Mr. Lincoln's of the public service.

Capture of Union Cavalry. oppose and ridicule? Of course, Ben Butler is the first to receive their fire, but every other bold and progressive military leader. every man who accepts the great issues of the day, and fearlessly discharges his duty, sequently escaped. is covered with their scorn. They seem to think our soldiers are sent to fight the savages who lead the rebellion, without fighting the slavery that feeds the rebellion. And as they see thousands bleeding and dying under the bayonets and bullets of the rebels. their commiseration is rather for those who do this bloody work than for those who go forth to sustain the old flag. Hence I am not surprised to hear that ex-President Buchanan refuses to subscribe to the Lancaster fair for the benefit of our sick and wounded heroes, and for the support of one step which has placed both on the same their families. Nor does the extraordinary sight of Democratic Senators and Representatives in your State Legislature refusing to vote for the eleventh hour justice of allowing Union soldiers to vote startle susceptibilities long accustomed to such experiences. For the real Copperhead has a horror of the real soldier. The first as steadily votes against the one as the second fights against the rebels with whom the first is in sympathy. Never was a law more exact or inexorable than that those

> cause if the men who are fighting for it have no great love for those who are fighting and intriguing against it. The Recent Expeditions.

> should be opposite and antagonistic. It

would be monstrous if this were not so, and

it. It certainly cannot harm the Union

we must ever take all the consequences of

A mistake prevails regarding Sherman's move-ment which is worth correction. It would be abaud to suppose that any general would start out with the object of making the immediate capture of Richmond, and it would be equally shaurd to say that any movement failed which accomplished some-thing less than that object. Otherwise, General Grant made a great failure because he did not annihilate the army of Bragg instead of defeating it, and Kilpatrick's raid was a fisso because he did not enture Richmond besides breaking up the communications of Lee. It is unnecessary to tell a wellgrown citizen that the capture of Richmond was not a fixed part of Kilpatrick's plan, or anything more than a remote possibility. His object was to break the rebel communications, and generally damage the rebellion. Now, he might have failed to win his personal wager to enter Richmond, while his Gen. Sherman's started out with the general and has succeeded in cutting lines, destroying roads, and taking away supplies for Mobile and Dalton besides giving a general insecurity to the operation of Johnston and Longstreet. That he fails because &c., &c., all at one breath, it would be ridiculous to assert. He was not ordered, we venture to say, capture these places, but, if the attempt would have compensated him, he would, no doubt, have done ac. As it is, his movement is a success, and we have no doubt that Sherman has gained and now holds important advantages.

Let us also understand General Smith's cavalry expedition. As we learn, it was not vitally neces sary that this expedition should join General Sher-man's, which could still make great effect without it. It was no doubt a failure from delay, but its results were materially far more injurious to the enemy than ourselves. With the help of this cavalry Sherman might have done more, but, as the case stands, he has achieved all that a general who eckons every chance of war could have expected. If this cavalry force was of the first necessity, why was it not sent with him instead of being called t operate in another quarter?

Cavalry faids and expeditions are ventures, brilliant in possibility, but for the same reason precari-ous. The business of cavalry is not so much to take garrisoned towns and strong positions, but to find out the enemy's positions, warp his plans, and break up his communications. If our cavalry enterprises accomplish only half that is dreamed of them, they aucceed splendidly; and we must not complain, of course, if an expedition, starting from Virginia, does not come out at the mouth of the Gulf. In judg. ing of military news it is well to possess oursel

THE PRESIDENCY. A NOBLE LETTER FROM SECRE. TARY CHASE.

HE REFUSES TO BE A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

f the wholesome and qualifying doubt.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- The Post publishes the WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864. MY DEAR SIR: In reply to a friendly letter from you, I wrote you briefly, not long ago, about the wishes expressed by many that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in their next choice of a President, and closed by saying that should our friends in Ohio manifest à preference for another I should accept their decision with the ready acquiescence due from one who has been already trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation. The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicates such a preference, and it becomes my duty, therefore, and I count it more a privilege than a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity on the solid and sure foundation of freedom and impartial justice, and I earnestly urge all with whom my counsels may have weight to allow nothing to divide them while this great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unsecomplished. Cordially your friend, S. P. CHASE. To Hon. James C. Hall, Senate Chamber, Colum-

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1864. The Conduct of the War. There are half a dozen programmes for the new commandership of the war, made out by rumor, which are not at all in the confidence of General which are not at all in the confidence of General Grant. Now, General Grant, whether or not a great general—and the new Fremont paper, The Nation, says he is not—knows at least how to hold his tongue. Grant will atay in Washington about as briefly as he can; will at once go to work, and no doubt has already started for the Army of the Potomac. There will be a change of consolidation in the Army of the Potomac, with which the exi-pected arrival of Gen. W. F. Smith, one of Grant's chief planners and counsellors, well known for his successful undertakings in the Chattanooga campaign, is said to have something to do. There is no reason to suppose that General Mhade will be removed from command, and the Potomac Army is by no means deficient in talent. General Gouven-NEUR K. WARREN, the young general and favorite candidate of the New York correspondents, is understood to have subscribed entirely to General Meade's testimony of the Gettysburg battle, Geant now commands the whole active campaign, but let us not be surprised if he returns to headquarters at Chattanogas, and finishes what he has so well begun, with the enlightened co-operation of the army in Virginia. Grant's abundant observation in Georgia and Tennessee, and especially servation in Georgia and Tennessee, and especially
of the movements of Longstreet, will enable him
at once to grasp the situation in Virginia. Triumph
makes great revelations, and such revelations of the
enemy Gen. Grant possesses. Why should we not
have one truly great victory on the soil of Virginia? dom last longer or grow stronger. But while Grant has been in sectious conference with the General in chief (who, in any event, will retain an influence in the councils of the war), Sherman slavery, and to save it from its foes, they is reported in deliberation with General BANKS.

States and Great Britain for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies have just been exchanged.
All questions between the United States authorities
on the one hand and the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies on the other, with respect to the possessory rights and claims of those

United States and her Britannic Majesty shall within twelve months after the exchange of ratificawithin twelve months after the exchange of ratinos tions of the present treaty, appoint each a commissions and deciding sioner for the purpose of examining and deciding upon all claims arising out of its provisions. The Movements of Lieut. Gen. Grant. Since the arrival of Lieutenant Gen. Grant he has given much attention to military matters, spending considerable time at headquarters in this city, and with the President and Secretary of War. s evident that he is carnestly engaged in becoming better acqueinted with all the affairs pertaining to his high position. It is not supposed that he will locate himself in Washington, while his friends assert that he will remain in the field. There is as et no official determination upon this subject.

Exodus of Females from the Army. A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that an order has been issued directing that all ladies within the lines shall leave as early as practicable, and that no more passes shall be granted to such Arrival of Rebel Deserters.

Many deserters, mostly cavalry men, came into our lines yesterday. Some of them had all their equip nents with them, including their horses. The Lack of Sailors for the Navy. Eighteen or twenty naval vessels, nearly ready or sea, are detained for the want of seamen. The recent act of Congress authorizing the enlistment of saylors from the army into the navy to the number of 12 000 will, it is thought, supply as many as are at present needed. As large bounties induced sailors to enter the army, so in this case, the prospect of prize money will doubtless influence then o enter in the more, to them, appropriate branch

A gentleman who arrived here to-night says that yesterday forty men of the 30th Pennsylvania Cavalry were captured by guerillas about a mile and a balf from Bristoe Station. They were surrounded and compelled to surrender, but several of them sub-

Gaieties in Camp. An entertainment was given last night by Captains Cox and Clinton, of Gen. MEADE'S staff, to some nresent season.

Minister Dayton.

The son of Mr. DAYTON, who arrived last eve ning, has brought important despatches from his father, the ambassador. It is understood that these advices give some faint coloring to the suspicious regarding France and the Confederacy. The Arrival of Immigrants. It appears from official documents in the State Department that during the year ending with December, 1863, nearly 200,000 foreign immigrants arrived in the United States. Of these, 4,587 landed in

e, 2 in New Mampshire, 9,030 in Massachu Maine, 2 in New Jersey, 3,088 in Pennsylvania, ,176 in Maryland, 140 in Florida, 7,400 in California and 482 in Oregon. Visit of Gen. Grant to the Army of the Potomac. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

March 10, 1864—Gen. Grant and staff arrived here to day, at 3 o'clock P. M. Gen. Meade being slightly indisposed, Gen. Humphreys and Ingalls met him at Brandy Station, whence the party proceeded to headquarters in carriages. On their arrival at camp, the band of the 114th Pennsylvania, on duty here, atruck up "Hail to the Chief," with other patriotic airs. It was raining very fast at the time, which prevented such a demonstration as would otherwise have been made. He dined with Gen Meade, after which they spent the evening in social converse. It is understood that the visit will be extended to three or four days.

NORTH CAROLINA. Hanging of 23 Union North Carolina Volunteers. RIOT AT RALEIGH.

THE OLD FLAG DISPLAYED. The State Garrisoned with Rebel Troops. NEW YORK, March 10 .- Letters from Newbern dated March 7, state that everything is in readiness for the reception of the enemy, whose mysterious movements are difficult to understand. The Kinston correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate, in speaking of the hanging, on the 6th, of twenty-three captured soldiers belonging to Colonel Foster's command, as deserters from the rebel conagription, save the prisoners were accompanied to the place of execution by a large concourse of peoand a strong military escort. They accended the scaffold with a firm, elastic step, and met their fate with unflinching fortitude and determination. They asked for no quarter, and scornfully spurned all overtures of concession on condition of returning o duty in the Confederate service. After making their peace with their God, they fearlessly pro-claimed their readiness to die for their country, against which they say they had been forcibly conscripted to fight. A more sublime exhibition of loyalty to the old flag was never witnessed. The multitude were moved to tears, and openly de-nounced this cruel massacre, which is causing desertions from the Confederate service by the wholesale, and creating an indignation which it is feared will

at Washington and joined the 2d North Carolina Volunteers, heard his officers say that Plymouth A Union soldier, who recently escaped from the Goldsboro prison, informs General Peck that a great riot occurred at Raleigh on the occasion of the hanging of the native Union soldiers at Kinston, and through Goldsboro, with all possible despatch, to quell the outbreak in that city, where the slar and stripts were conspicuously displayed, and much violence and excitement prevailed. The press was not allowed to 'epeak of the matter, and the Releigh Standard was suppressed soon afterwards.
Refugees from the interior bring intelligence of the rebels garrisoning the whole State of North Ca-rolina with troops, at all prominent points, for the purpose of checking the Convention movement and seeping the people in subjection.

It is reported that the rebels intend hanging the entire number of Union soldiers captured by them from Col Foster's command, fifty one in number, half of whom have never been in the rebel service. Ira Neal, a drummer-boy, fifteen years of age, who had never been in the rebel service, was among the number hurg at Kinston on the 15th. The native Inion troops have taken the matter into their own ands, and have given such of their officers who approve of severe measures an opportunity to resign; and have also given warning that immediate death will be inflicted on any officer who hereafter offers to surrender to the enemy or to ask for any

marter. Deserters from the rebel conscription, and hose who have been in the rebel service, take the ground that after accepting the President's amnesty preclamation they become loyal citizens of the United States, to which Government military service is justly due from them, and which they have no desire to withhold, but demand as their right to be sworn into the service. Being deserters, they expect to be hung if caught by the enemy, hence their enlisting into the United States service will not increase their danger. As for repairing to Fort being thus expatriated from their families, they will The North Carolina Union Cavalry (white), headquarters at Plymouth, are organizing with inreasing success. The North Carolina Union Artillery, Major Jameon commanding, with their headquarters at Newbern, is filling up rapidly.

The 1st and 2d North Carolina Union Volunteers white) are ready for action. General Wessels, commanding at Plymouth, has so far recovered his health as to be at his post.

The Newbern Fire Department, consisting of two regimental organizations, tendered the hospitalities of the city to John Decker, Chief of the New York Fire Department, and received him last night with

Havana. New York, March 10 .- The steamer Roanoke has arrived from Havana with dates to the 5th inst.

The blockade-runner steamers Denbigh and Done-gal have arrived from Mobile. There was more doing in sugar, at 8%@9 reals for Nos. 11 and 12, Dutch standard. Molasses was held at 5½@5½ reals. Exchange on London 9@9½ premium. Exchange on New York 38½@38 discount. Advices from Havana report that 800 more troops are daily expected from Cadiz for San Domingo. The Mobile papers report that the great excitement about Sherman's expedition had ceased. Donegal brought 1,000 bales of cot There is nothing later from San Domingo

San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Arrived—Steamer America, from Panama. Sailed-Ship Astres, for Puget's Sound. Abolition of Slavery in Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, March 10-1 P. M.—The following report of the Committee on Emancipation was report of the Committee of Indax, by the Constitu-tional Convention now in session in this city. There was but one dissenting vote. One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the event, and bells are ringing throughout the city.

Mr. Watson, on behalf of the chairman of the
Committee on Emancipation and Education, submitted the following report: "Your Committee on Emancipation beg leave to introduce the following as a part of the Constitution of Vitginia, to be inserted in the same, under the captain of 'Slavery or Freedom,' lat. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hereby abolished and prohibited in the State feature. forever.

2d. Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent on like conditions provided by law for apprenticing white children.

3d. The General Assembly shall make no law establishing slavery or recognizing property in human balmos.

Accident on the Cleveland and Toledo March 10.-The exp west, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, camin collision with a coal train, on the side track at Bellevue, last night. Two hands belonging to the rain, and a child, were killed. An elevator in the vicinity caught tire, and \$150,000 worth of grain was burned. The express matter and baggage on the train were also destroyed. Boiler Explosion in Connecticut.

Norwich, Conn., March 10.—A boiler connected with the extensive axe-handle manufactory of Turner & Day, exploded this afternoon, entirely demolishing the building.

Charles Shumway, a polisher, was instantly killed and James Wilson, Valentine Decker, and Norman Exter, all workmen, were seriously injured. Sevel others were with the killed and seven were such that it is not several others were such that it is not several others. ral others were slightly injured. Interest on the New York State Stocks. ALBANY, March 10.—A resolution was passed by the State Senate, to-day, to pay the interest on the public stocks of the State in paper money

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. THIRTY-TWO LACOMOTIVES DESTROYED

HIS LOSS ONLY 500. Purposes and Results of Smith's Cavalry Expedition GENERAL THOMAS' NEW POSITION.

Strength of the Rebel Army. GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION. CINCINNATI, March 10,—The Gazette's Cairo despatch says that passengers by the steamer Sultana report that Gen. Sherman's expedition penetrated thirty five miles beyond Meridian and destroyed all the railroads in that vicinity, with thirty-two locootives and a large number of cars. There was no rumor of any fighting after leaving Canton, where Wirt Adams' rebel cavalry was en-Gen. Sherman's loss in killed, wounded, and missing is about 500.

A large number of plantations were destroyed.

All is quiet at Chattanooga and Knoxville. GEN. SMITH'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION. NASHVILLE, March 7.—General Smith, commanding the late cavalry expedition from Memphis grough Mississippi, reached here yesterday. The following particulars are reliable:

The main purpose of the expedition, seven thoustores. It was not essential to join Sherman, a though desirable. The expedition was delayed ten days by heavy freshets. The Mississippi State orces, under General Gholson, reported at 11,000 trong, began to surround us in a region traversed by vast swamps, and General Smith determined to return. He fell back slowly, ambuscading the pursuing rebels. The 4th Regulars routed a rebel origade three times at Okalona. At a heavy skirmish at Joy's farm, Col. Forrest, brother of Gen. mith at Joy's farm, Ool. Forrest, brother of Gen. Forrest, was killed, and Col. McCullock severely wounded. The rebels were completely routed. Our return was deliberate. The rebel loss in the various engagements was not less than 600. Our loss was not over 150, chiefly stragglers. Gen. Grierson as ingury commenced for ms ability. The 2d Brigade, Col. Hepburn, composed of Iowa and Illinois cavalry, distinguished itself. The expedition
was a very decided success, though it did not accomplish all that was desired. The damage done to the
enemy's railroads is irreparable, and the destruction
of Government stores very great.

CHATTANOOGA, March 10.—General Thomas rode to the front to-day, and found all quiet along the lines. Our new position is considerably in advance of the position held during the winter. General Palmer's line embraces the Chickamauga battle-field, Ringgold, Taylor's, and White Oak ridges to Cleveland, and the gaps are strongly fortified. The rumors of skirmishing and heavy firing in front, and rebel raids on the railroads, so prevalent for a few days past, have no foundation whatever. General Palmer's orders to his command for target firing has given rise to these reports.

There are now at Dalton and Tunnel Hill six divisions and two old brigades of rebel infantry; four brigades of Roddy's, Patterson's, Humes', David-son's cavalry; the infantry organization of Hardee's corps of Walker's, Cheatham's, and Cleborne's divi-

sions; Hindman's corps of Stevenson's, Stewart's, and Bales' divisions. Four thousand men is a large estimate of each division, and three thousand for all the cavalry, give a grand total of 29,000 men. There are no apprehensions of a raid on the rail-roads. All the lines are rebuilding. That to Ring gold is nearly finished, and they will be guarded. The veterans are coming back at the rate of 2,000 per day, and many of the regiments bring 300 to 40 new recruits.

The 2d Michigan Cavalry, the heroes of ninety fights, under Colonel Ben Smith, are re-enlisting.
At a meeting held here to day, largely attended by the citizens, resolutions in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation passed unanimously, as recommended by the State Convention. Major McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General o

the Department, goes to Philadelphia to morrow. REWARD OF RASCALITY. REWARD OF RASCALITY.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GINERAL,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5, 1864.

It having been proven that Henry C. Morrison,
who has been confined in the military prisons at
Memphis and Nashville for the past three months,
has been guilty of procuring pauses and other privileges within the army lines, by presenting a forged
recommendation from Hon. William H. Sewarl,
Simon Cameron, Horace Greeley, C. A. Dana, Thurlow Weed, and others, certifying that he was an
authorized correspondent of the Associated Press,
and generally conducting himself as an unmitigated
rascal, it is hereby ordered that he be released from
confinement and sent north of the military lines, not ent and sent north of the military lines, not

By order of Major General U. S. Grant. W. R. ROWLEY, Major and P. M. Gen. FORTRESS MONROE.

SUFFOLK OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES. SKIRMISH-KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY. FORTRESS MONROE, March 10.—A skirmish took place yesterday two miles this side of Suffolk, be-

tween the enemy and three companies of our colored cavalry. The rebelloss was 25, and our loss 10 killed by the rebels. SUFFOLE, March 10, P. M.—Our forces entered Suffolk this morning, after a brief struggle, and we now hold the place. A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated March 7, says:
"The cavalry under Kilpatrick, which made the recent raid around Lee's army, and came down to Yorktown, have marched across the Peninsula to Newport News Point, and are to-day embarking for Portsmouth, Vs., from which place they will march on Suffolk, where Gen. Heckman is quite seriously eatened by the enemy."

BY TELEGRAPH.
FORTRESS MONROE. March 9.—The following vessels have passed the guard-ship Young Rover within the last twenty-four houng, inward bound:
Schr AC Bidridge, Lake, New York to Fortress Monroe.
Steamer Nellie Pentz, Duncan, Yorktown to Fortress ioproe kchr W B Higgins, Smith, Baltimore to Norwich. Schr Senstor, Long, Baltimore to New York. Skop Clara Naylor, Temlinson, Yorktown to Fortress koppos Schr White Equall, Wales, Philadelphia to Fortress Sohr M H Banks, Marts, Philadelphia to Fortress Schr C M Nevens. Hawkins, Fortress Monroe to Phi-isdelphia. Schr I G Hill, Welden, Fortress Monroe to Phila-daphia. delphis.
The steamer New York salled last night for Annapolis,
with 700 Union prisoners from Richmond.
William Emilb, a deck hand on the steamer Nellie
Pentz, fell overboard last night, and was drowned.

EUROPE. THE VERY LATEST BY THE AUSTRALASIAN. THE WAR AGAINST DENMARK

New York, March 10 .- The following dospatche per the Australasian, containing important news, were only received to-day:
DENMARK. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 27.—Denmark has expressed her wish to be excused from replying to any propo-nition for a conference as long as Schleswig is not execused.

evacuated.
STUTTGARD, Feb. 27.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber, Baron Von Huget said, according to the most reliable information, that a speedy termination of the war was not to be expected. Denmark was firmly resolved on opposing the most determined resistance to the claims of Austria, Prussia, and the Federal Diet. resistance to the claims of Austria, Frussia, and the Federal Diet.

Herr Holder proposed that every facility be afforded to the Government to enable it, by the most powerful measures, and especially by a union of the Middle States, to bring the national cause to a successful issue; and further, that the discussion of that extraordinary oredit of six hundred and eighty thousand florins be postponed until the Middle States were seriously determined to act. The military credit was, however, granted by a vote of 65 against 16 votes.

Release of the Chesapeake Pirates-A Strange Decision.
St. Johns, N. B., March 10.—Justice Ritchie this morning delivered judgment on proceedings in the him by writ of habeas corpus. The Judge went very fully into the matter, occupying about two hours in the delivery of his opinion. He ordered the release of the prisoners on the following grounds: 1st. Because there was no proper requisition by the authorities of the United States for their rendi-tion, without which all subsequent proceedings were of no lural effect. the authorities of the United States for their rendition, without which all subsequent proceedings were
of no legal effect.

2d. Because the offence alleged is piracy against
the law of nations, and, it being admitted that the
persons charged were never in the United States
after the committal of the acts on the high seas
complained of as constituting the offence, the parties
are justiciable in this province, and it is not, therefore, such an offence under the treaty committed
within the jurisdiction of the United States as would
entitle the United States Government to require
their being delivered up.

2d. Because as at present advised, he, the judge,
thought that if it was an offence for which the prisoners, if a proper case had been made out against
them, should be given up, Mr. Gilbert had no jurisdiction, either as a police magistrate or as a justice
of the peace, to take cognizance of the matter, but
that proceedings under the Governor's warrant
should have been before an officer having jurisdiction over the offence of piracy.

4th. Because if Mr. Gilbert had such jurisdiction,
the warrant he issued for the commitment of the
prisoners, under which they are now detained, is bad
on its face, and insufficient in law to warrant their
detention.

How to Send Supplies to Union Prisoners The following communication furnishes important Information:
FORTRESS MONROE, March 8, 1864.
The undersigned, members of the "Board of Distribution," lately confined in Libby Prison, feel that the greatest favor they can confer on their unfortunate comrades is to call the attention of their friends and families in the North to the following suggestion:

on: First: Boxes should not exceed twelve cubic feet, or canvas bags.

Fourth: All perishable articles should be excluded, as tending to injure the remaining contents.

Fifth: Under no circumstances should articles of a contraband nature, such as liquors, wines, money, or citizens' clothes be sent. The prohibition is imperative, and the scrutiny most thorough. Every box in which they are discovered is liable to confiscation. To the friends of the enlisted man we would most emphatically say, send nothing excepting letters.

J. S. Sanderson, Lieut. Col. and C. S. 1st A. C.
A. Von Schrader, Lt. Col. and A. I. G. 14th A.C.
S. M. Archer, Lt. Col. 17th Iowa Infantry.

GLOUGESTER, March 10. — The schooner Fearless, of and for Gloucester, from Newfoundland, with herring, went ashore on the 18th ultimo on Miquellon, and was totally lost. The orew were saved, and have arrived at Halifax. The Chesapeake Pirates. PORTLAND, March 10.—The revenue cutter Miami nas been ordered not to proceed to St. Johns, N. B., for the Chesapeake pirates.

Wreck of a Fishing Schooner.

Gen. Price Returned to Command. St. Louis, March 10.—Waldron, recently our advance post, sixty miles south of Fort Smith, Ark., was burned by rebel guerillas a few nights since. Two steamers and a large supply train, from Little Rock, had arrived at Fort Smith. The steamer Leon, laden with commissary stores, sunk in the Arkansas river, above Little Rock, on Gen. Price has returned from Matamoros, where his recent furlough allowed him to go to visit his family, and now commands the rebel department of Arkansas. Deserters continue to arrive in considerable num-

New Orleans. New York, March 10 .- The steam transport Western Metropolis, from New Orleans on the 1st, via Key West, on the 6th inst., arrived to-night. sed the steamers M. A. Boardman and She passed the steamers M. A. Boardman and McClellan, going into Key West. On the 10th she passed the steamer Warrior bound south. The papers of the afternoon of the 29th ult. are received. The weather at New Orleans was very fine. There is no news in the papers.

The steamers Morning Star and Mississippi, from New York, arrived on the 29th uit. Alleged Misconduct of an American Consul.

New York, March 10.—A letter from Captain Allen, of the steam-tug Lizzie, states that being driven by stress of weather into Nassau for cost, the was unable to get any coal from our consultance or anyhous elie; but by subterfuge, he obtained enough to take him to Key West. Although two Government versels laden with coal were at Nassau at the time, a number of Southern pirates formed a plan to capture the tug and murder the crew, and aid to defend themselves was refused by the American consul. The tug excaped the next night under cover of the darkness, escaping the clutches of two schooners filled with rebel pirates, who laid outside the harbor to capture her. Gen. Sigel in Command of West Virginia.

WHBELING, March 10.—Major General Sigel arrived here this morning and assumed command of the Department of West Virginia, with his headquarters at Cumberland, Maryland. The Copperhead Riot in Illinois. ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The report from Spring-field, Illinois, yesterday, that the "Copperheads" in Hardin and Calhoun counties, in Illinois, had killed six soldiers in a fight, is untrue. The extent

hilled six soldiers in a fight, is untrue. The extent of the affair was that a drunken soldier cheered for fferson Davis, and was soundly thrashed by fur-Burning of the Ship Louis Napoleon. RAGGED ISLAND, N. S., March 10 .- The ship Louis Napoleon, from Hamburg for New York, was burned on February 25th, in latitude 25°, longitude 66°. Her orew and passengers, sixty-eight in number, took to the boats, and were picked up the fol-lowing day by the schooner Peerless, from Balti-more, bund to Porto Rico, which was spoken by the brigantine Harding, from Trinidad. The latter brought seven of the ship's passengers to this port.

Arrival from Matamoros. NEW YORK, March 10.—The steamer E. Hawkins, from Matamoros for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, has put in here short of coal. Arrival of a Prize.

ROSTON, March 10.—The prize steamer Don has Forgery and Assassination. The Richmond papers affect to believe that certain documents were found on Colonel Dahlgren, in which the rebel President and Cabinet were devoted to death and torture, &c. Dahlgren's character con-tradicts the lie of the Richmond editorials; but all the pack in the kennel of Jefferson Davis are shock-ingly bitter in their revenge upon the young dead lion. We are reminded of a discovery made, in the year 1861, of a plan by which General Beauregard hoped to surprise Washington, which was frustrated by the capture of a rebel despatch of a very ingenious kind. The message, when deciphered, ran thus:

"I shall cross the river above Little Falls on Sunday at 2 A. M. Signal red and white rockets from Turner's Hill. For God's sake, don't fail us. Fire the city at all points agreed on at once. Despatch Lincoln and Scott as you suggest, and let the execution of our plot be perfect. BEAUREGARD."

GENERAL GRANT, now the hero of Washington as well as Chattanooga, is described as of even less than medium height, and extremely modest de-meaner. At Willard's he wrote on the re-gister, "U. S. Grant and son, John Raw-lins, Colonel Comstock, Nashville, Tennessee," and made no speeches. What sort of strategist he is is told in a story from the West, rups that a few evenings ago Gen. W. F ral Grant, were gathered together in the latter's room in the Cunningham manaion. General Smith was pacing up and down the room, apparently in deep study, when some one asked him what distressed him. Another spoke up and said: "Let Baidy alone: he is studying strategy." A laugh followed at Smith's expense, when General Grant re-marked: "I don't believe in strategy as you generally mean it. I use it in getting just as close to the enemy as possible, and then, 'Up, Guards, and at 'em'?' Another story, on the same subject, told by the correspondent of the Herald, is more positive than apocryphal. At the time Longstreet (having been detached from Bragg, who was besieging Caattanooga,) was endeavoring to force a passage of the Tennessee at Loudon and Kingston, against Gen.

Burnside, Gen. Grant sent orders to Gen. Burnside to cease all opposition to Longstreet's crossing, fall back on Knoxville, stand a siege as long as he could, and by all means to draw Longstreet as far away from Bragg as possible. He thought it probable that Burnaide might be sacrificed, but at the same time he would destroy Bragg. We all know the result of that strategy—the defeat of Bragg and retreat of Longstreet.

The notorious S. S. Cox, representing a district in Ohio which gave a majority of several thousand against him in the late election, recently made a speech in which he discussed the doctrine of "miscegenation," which he illustrated by quotations from various tracts and circulars issued by a class who favor the swallowing up of the negro by amalgamation. Mr. Cox's humor made the speech quite interesting, if not a literary curlosity, but his ridicule of the negro and his servile devotion to the power that would make human slavery the corner stone of our institutions was happily genation," which he illustrated by quotations from

contrasted with the earlier and freer sentiments of his younger years, as chronicled in a book he published some years ago, entitled "The Buck-eye Abroad," by Mr. Washburne, who read ex-tracts wherein Mr. Cox described his visit to St. Peter's, at Rome: "In the meantime scraphic music from the Pope's select choir ravishes the ear, while the incense titillates the nose. Soon there arises in the chamber of theatrical glitter a plain, unquestioned African, and he utters the sermon in faoile latinity, with graceful manner. His dark hand gestured harmoniously with the reund periods, and his swart visage beamed with a high order of intelligence. He was an Abyssinian. What a commentary was here upon our American prejudices! The head of the great Catholic Church, autrounded by the ripest scholars of the age, listening to the eloquence of the despised negro, and thereby illustrating to the world the common bond of brotherhood which binds the human race." Mr. Cox continues: "I confess that at first it seemed to me a sort of theatrical mummery, not being familiar with such admixtures of society, but, jamilar with such admixtures of society, but, on reflection, I discovered in it the same influence which, during the dark ages, conferred such inestimable blessings on mankind. History records that, from the time of the revival of letters, the influence of the Church of Rome has been generally favorable to science, civilization, and good government. Why? Because her system held then, as it does now, all distinctions of class as odious. She regards no man, bond or free, white or black, as disqualified for the priesthood. This doctrine has, as Macauley develops in his introductory chapters to his English history, mitigated many of the worst evils of society: for his introductory enapters to the register account mitigated many of the worst evils of society; for where race tyrannized over race, or baron over villain, Catholicism came between them and created an ariatocracy altogether independent of race or feudalism, compelling even the hereditary master to kneel before the spiritual tribunal of the hereditary bondman." "The sermon of the Abyssinian, in beautiful print, was distributed at the door, and I bring one home as a trophy and as a souvenir of a great truth which Americans are prone to deny or contemn." The extracts from this book, showing the difference between the gentleman's sentiments

now and twelve years ago, created much laughter in the House. THE FERMONT ORGAN.—The first number of a weekly journal entitled The New Nation made its appearance on Saturday last. It is intended as the organ of the friends of General Fremont, and is to be of a political, military, and literary character. Generals Halleck and Grant, and Secretaries Seward and Chase, are severally introduced, and severely oriticised in editorials relating to their departments. This journal has ability, in its way, even if it lacks WE would call attention to the lecture of Rev. A. M. Stewart, chaplnin 102d Regiment P. V., Army of the Potomac, this evening, at 71% O'clock, in the Second Reformed Preabyterian Church, Twenty second street, below Callowhill. Subject— The Camp, March, and Battle-field. Gov. Pollosk, on behalf of a friend, will present fifty Bibles for the use of Chaplain Stewart's regiment.

of Mr. John D. Watson, of this city, on the raid indemnity bill, as one of candor, eloquence, and power, and the ablest effort made in the House Avenue House, Washington.-Mr. C. T. Jones formerly connected with the management of the Continental Hotel, in this city, and, more recently, with the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, has leased the Avenue House, Washington, (corner of Seventh atreet and Pennsylvania avenue,) and has entered into its occupancy as host. If the numerous friends whom his attention and courtesy won for him in or two feet square and three feet long.

Second: They should invariably be stoutly and securely bound with iron hoops.

Third: Coffee, tea, sugar, flour, tobacco, and articles of like character should be put in stout paper when they visit the Metropolis of the Empire, his otel will soon become known as one of the heat in hotel will soon become known as one of the pear in Washington. It is his determination not to spare exertion or judicious expenditure to insure its meriting that character. The Avenue House is well situated, being in the centre of the principal

THE Harrisburg Telegraph characterizes the speech

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.—Tennyson is in London, superintending the printing of his new poem, but hesitating about its publication. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "The poet-laureate's objection to publication is that the single poem will not make a sizeable volume-even to the dimensions to which poems have shrunk from the stately quartor of Byronic days. But perhaps this objection may yet be waived, and the idyll given us with the 'Boadicea,' composed long since, 'The Grandmother' (published in Once a Weck), and a companion poem of the same character, 'The Tithonus' (from the Cornhill), the 'Sea Story' (from Macmillan)." PELATIAH PERBIT, the well-known public spirit

ed merchant of New York, is just deceased,

Virginia Constitutional Convention, and the Senate then XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. Mr. SUMNER, of Messachusetts, presented the memorial of the leading manufacturers of Lewell against
an extension of the patent of Charles Goodyear for
vulcanized India rubber.
Mr. MORGAN. of New York, similar presented petitions
from various citizens asking for increased raifroad and
mail facilities between New York and Philadelphia
Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post
Roads. Referred to the Committee of President patitions.
Mr. TEN EYCK. of New Jarsey, presented patitions.
Wr. DiXON, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Mr. DiXON, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Prost Offices and Post Roads, submitted a bill giving the frameing privilege to the President and Vice President, franking privilege to the President and Vice President, which was parsed.

The President's Proclamation of Freedom.

Mr SUMBER, from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, reported a bill providing that the proclamation of emancipation, issued by the President of the same declares that the slaves in certain designated States and parts of designated States the proclamation of the minimum of the minimum of the United States, and sate of designated States and parts of designated States and parts of designated States and parts of designated States. In the same of the United States, and as a rule and sritled for the government of the military and naval forces thereof.

The Sale of Treasury Gold.

The Sante proceeded to the consideration of the

United tintes, and as a rule and sritole for the government of the military and naval forces thereof.

The Sale of Treasury Gold.

The Sante proceeded to the consideration of the guendment of Mr. Sherman to the resolution of the guendment of Mr. Sherman to the resolution of the flower authorized to the Secretary of the Treasury to anti-civil with the state of the Secretary of the Treasury to anti-civil with the payment of interest on the public debt, as follows: "And he is hereby authorized to dispose of any for the payment of the Interest on the public debt, and the suppose to the Interest on the public debt." For the payment of the Interest on the public debt. The suppose of the Interest of the Interest on the public debt. The Secretary of the interest on the public debt. The Secretary of the interest on the public debt. The Secretary of the Interest of Interest o Mr. HENDRICKS proposed to add to the bill the fol-

manuscinres than was very conserved bother in our history.

Mr. HENDRICKS proposed to add to the bill the following words:

"That the servetary of the Treasury shall first give five That the servetary of the Treasury was not house, but he would not insinuate that the Secretary of the Treasury was not house, but he would throw grands around his administration of this office, as he would around his administration of this office, as he would around his administration of this office, as he would around any other officer. This bill was an axient of confidence which, he thought, should not be imposed on any public officer. The whole trouble in this major is that paper on reney is not worth as much as gold in reality, and the difference between them is increasing every day, and none of these propositions would zive substantial relief to the country.

Mr. HERMAN said that Mr. Hendricks was mistaken in saving that the France Committee had not given this subject full consideration. Every man who has gold has the same power as the Secretary of the Treasury. The truth was that by the law of 1862 we had accumulated this gold, and must set tid of it. He would be willing to accept a proposition that the Secretary should report, at a subsequent time, the time, place, and manufer of his sale of this gold. As to the power to enrich any person he pleased. If he believed he had or would exercise it, he boyed the President would remove him. He did not have a suspicion of this kind.

Mr. HENDRICKS said, if he Government wished to realize a profit on this gold, was it weit to keep the espiralisit of New York in ignorance of the intention of the Secretary to sell it?

The arrher consideration of the bill was postponed mit half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow.

The Sentace proceeded to consider the bill equalizing the pay of coldiers in the United States army, the question being on the pending amendment of Mr. Davis, to allow commissioners to be appointed by the district courts, to value and exercise is the sentence of the service.

Mr.

value and award fair compensation to loyal masters for their slaves taken into the service.

Mr. Pomeroy on the Pomeroy Circular.

Mr. Poweroy on the authority and genulneness of a circular issued by him as chairman of the National Executive Committee. Such curiosity was very landable, and he tock occasion to say that he did issue the said circular, and trembedied the views of the National Committee was instituted in the usual manner, at a public meeting convened in this city in January last, composed of members of Congress and citizens from nearly every loyal State in the Union, all of them of the most inquestionable loyalty, and devoted to the Union and freedom as the best means of restoring and preserving the Union. The object of the committee is to unite the isentiment of the country upon men and metaures suitable to the times. There was nothing secret about the circulation. In order to notify the country of the swistence of such a committee and the purposes of its organization, copies were sent by mail to the President, judges of the counts, Governors of States, and other distinguished persons in the loyal portions of the country. He did not know that the Secretary of the Treatury was consulted in reference to the organization of the persons composing the committee, as also of its action. This was, however, the era of drating men into the service of their country without notice and in that spirit the secretary was committee, to find the main friendly to fleedom who did not concede that the choice of the committee of the committee of the committee was not and the Mr. Pomeroy) believed him to be the proper person whom the people would delight to honor. He was yet to find t him to be the proper person whom the people would delight to honor. He was yet to find the man friendly to freedom who did not concede that the choice of the committee would denoist the responsibilities of the executive Conmittee still livel, and through it we hoped to stimulate, encourage and combine the loval men of the country to a more vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, believing that a speedy issue to a three years' doubtful conflict will save the credit of the nation, the lives of the army, and the fond hopes of a free government among man. In the absence o' any other political organization fully rapresenting our views, this was thought the opportune period to initiate an organization of thorough and sarnast men, who, gathering inspiration and strength from the lessons of the past, shall become the safe, successful, and controlling party of the future.

Mr. POMERYOY proceeded to give a history of the rise and downfall of the old political parties, and they had now to be successed. The mission of the Republican party was ended when its work was accomplished, and that work was to stay the progress of slaver; and it never pretunded to aim at more. It made two splendid campaigns, sud died in its lest frimph. Secession, the forerunner of war, commenced at the opening of the last Congress of fir. Buchsana's administration, and step by step, in quick succession, slavery committed its overtacts of rebellion and treason. How slow was the Aid and the mean's comprehend the cause of the rebellion and the mean's comprehend the cause of the rebellion and the mean's comprehended, that the war was a respectively and that or course lay over acts of rebellion and treason. How slow was the Aid ministration to comprehended, that the war was a respectively and that or course lay over acts of rebellion and treason. How slow was the Aid ministration to comprehended, that the war was a respectively in the slowest property of the days sfailtrafter which all the States were to come that a restored Union, and the 'inst

all to join in advocating and maintaining a political organization embracing the living issues of the present day:

First. The immediate suppression of the rebellion by using and controlling, if need be, for the time being, all the civil and military power of the nation, without premature offers of pardon by proclamation of amnesty to traitors, but reserving to a triumphant people the right to determine to what extent mercy shall be tempered with justice.

Second. Such amendments to the Federal Constitution as shall prohibit slayery wherever the figg of the Union floats, with suitable encouragement to a general system of education, in order that suffrage shall be intelligent as well as free, thus furnishing additional guarantees for the perpetuity of our liberties.

Third. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, by which the despotism that sfflicts the Old World shall be denied any additional footbold in the New, thus guarding our country against the encreachments of transp, and dedicating this American continent to the development of popular institutions.

Fourth. The organization of a signal economy in the administration of public affaits, in order both to relieve the burdens of the People and to insure the financial credit of the ustion.

Fifth. The confiscation of the property of leading rebels, and the inauguration of republican governments in all the districts in rebellion, whenever the loyal inhabitants shall voluntarily acquisace in and adopt the same. habitants shall voluntarily acquiesce in and adopt the same.
Sixth. The projection of a sound system of national currency, made stable and sure by a pledge of the westth and resources of the whole country, thus protecting the people from the evits of an issue of unguarded paper currency, and supplying them with a safe and convenient medium of commercial exchange in a national currency of uniform value in all parts of the country, and convertible into gold without loss.

Seventh Such subordination of the several States the General Government as shall secure a homogeneous and undisputed nationality while not destroying the rights preserved to the States, so that allegiance to the Dational Government aball always be regarded as the highest feative, and the title of an American clusten the proudest that can be board, believing him to be an American the tree of the states of the state of the interest of the comes one by choice as he who is compelled to be one from necessity.

Eighth A general adherence to the usage of the fig.

rican who has an American heart in his bosom, no matter where has been the accident of his brith or education, for he is as likely to be as truly an American who heromes one by choice as he who is compelled to be one from necessity.

Eighth. A general adherence to the usage of the Government for thirty years past, in the one-term policy, as applied to the office of the Presidency, heliaving that the policy of a second and third term is fruitful of tempations, and tends to impair the purity and patriotism of his administration, and to surround him with influences fails to the use of a free and unbiassed executive patronage, and highly dangerous to popular liberty, which he has been chosen to protect.

Ninth. Thorough protection to individual rights, including those of the writ of habeas corpus and the liberty of speech and publication, while at the same time the surrounding the second of the writ of habeas corpus and the liberty of speech and publication, while it replantates with the struggling people of Enrope, while it replantates with the struggling people of Enrope, while it replantates our injured commerce, supplies the demand for labor, and develops those immense resources of our country on which we must so greatly rely for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt

Eleventh. The extension of smitable aid for the construction of a railroad across the continent, for the better union of the Aliantic and Pacific States, and their easier defense against Docality or of the world.

In conclusion, Mr. Pomeroy urged that the earnest and loyal men of the rich mining region of the control the commercial values of the world.

In conclusion, Mr. Pomeroy urged that the earnest and loyal men of the crommy were working and uniting you have lesses, and that we had enough of heatiency and uncertainty—of indecision and wong control the commercial values of the world.

In conclusion, Mr. Pomeroy urged that the earnest and loyal men of the country were working and untiling which when the same than a proper the sum of th

Days : 1.
The bill was then passed—year 32, nays 6, as follow Anthony, Grimes, Bassal yose, Easter Stoliows.

Anthony, Grimes, Brown, Chark, Gark, Harris, Chark, Harris, Gherman, Gonts, Howard, Groward, Growar

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for such appropriations for harbors on the Northern lakes and Western rivers as see necessary to preserve them from ruin, and to make such temporary repairs as may be necessary before more permanent works can be constructed. from ruin, and to make such temporary repairs as may be necessary before more permanent works can be constructed.

Mr. WILSON, of lows, introduced a bill to abolish the Court of Giaims, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Revolutionary Pensions Increased.

Mr. JOHN LAW, of Indiana, reported a hill from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, giving to Revolutionary pensions, giving to Revolutionary pensionsers each a hundred dollars per annum, to commence from the first of January, 1884, and to continue during their natural lives, in addition to pansions to which they are entitled under I rmer acts of Cengress. Chargers Courses the state of the winds of the mer is reason to the FARNSWORTH wished to know how many Revolutionary pensioners there are living Mr. LAW replied, only twelve, the youngest being ninely-two and the oldest one handred and diveyence of tage it was not probable that these pensions would continue more than two years.

Mr. STEVENS asked whether the additional possions would be continued to the widows of these pensioners? Itlenghter! Larghter J Mr. LAW replied in the negative. Mr. STEVESS humorously gave as a reason for asking the question, that the widows would marry in a year. heter I MALLORY, of Kentucky, wished to know whathe gentleman intended to marry one of these ther the gentleman intended to marry one or successful dows?
Mr. STEVENS said he would take warning from the experience of the married men around him. (Lunghier.) (Norse—It may here be remarked that Mr. Stevens is a bachelor.)
The bill was unanimously passed
The Boure passed the Sonate bill placing the name of John L. Bourne, of Ponnsylvania on the pension roll, for his patriotic services at the battle of Gettysburg. Where he was wounded on the first of July, 1833, at which time the pension shall commence.
The Hitnois Ship Canal,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

for his patriotic services at the battle of Gettysburg. Where he was wounded on the first of July, 1833, at Which time the pension shall commence.

The Hithor's Ship Cama?,

Mr. AEROLD, of lilinois, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for the construction of a ship canal for army and naval vessels from the Mississippi river to the northern lakes, and for other purposes, and asked that the question be taken on its passage.

It provides that to coon as the State of lilinois shall transfer and vest in the United States all her right to the bed of the Illinois and Michigan canal the improvement shall be commenced, and presented with such despatch se the nature of the work and the funds appropriated by Congress will permit. The revenue, over and above the coon resident the managementiand repairs, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The Government is required, as soon as Illinois shall transfer the said canal, to issue thirteen million three hundred and furly-seven thousand dollars worth of bonds, redesemble in twenty years, and basing an interest of six per election per annum; the canal to be free to all vessels on the payment of tolls.

Mr. HOLLMAN, of Indiana, raised a question of order, that, as the bill mide an appropriation of money, it must of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER sustained the point, and the bill was so referred.

Mr. ARNOLD, from the same committee, reported a so referred.

Mr. ARNOLD, from the same committee, reported a bill similar to the above, but with such alterations as to avoid objections to its consideration before the House. Objection was made to the second reading of the bill. The question therefore occurred, under the rules, shall the bill berrjected?

Err. ARNOLD, with a view to accommodate the gentlemgn, asked that the bill be postpoped to a certain day, mr. AENOLD, with a view to accommodate the gen-tiemen asked that the bill be postponed to a certain day, in crder that a measure which involved such important interests should receive full and fair consideration. The question was of great moment, not only to the West, but to the entire country. This bill was substantially the one reported durling the last assaion. The Government was asked only to tend its credit, as the receipts would keep pace with the expenditures in the prosecution of the work.

Mr. NORTON, of Illinois, said this was one of the most important military and navel defences to the great Horthwest that could be presented to the House. Was it right and courteous to strangle the bill without an examination? He asked for an open field and a fair fight.

BRAINBRIOR: He search to the should vote Mrth. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said he should vote for the rejection of this bill, whatever might be its merits, on account of the irregular way it came into the Bouse. The bill previously reported was before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where it would have a fair discussion.

Mr DAWES, of Massachusetts, would not support
his measure unless it should be properly modified, but
he was willing the bill should receive proper considera-After further remarks from other gentlemen, Mr. AR NOLD moved a postponement of the bill till Monday NOLD moved a postponement of the bill till Monday week, and this was agreed to.

Mr. ABNOLD. of llipois, from the Committee on Roads and Cana's, reported a bill, on which no definite action was taken, amendatory of an act heretofore passed, as to anthorize the Louisville and Nashville and the Jefferson and Mayaville Railroads to construct bridges over the falls of the Ohio.

The Appropriation Bill.

The Honse, in Committee of the Whole on the state of

The Appropriation Bill.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, returned the consideration of the executive, legislative, and indicial appropriation bill. Among the items are, for the Department of Agriculture, \$23,000 for collecting agricultural statistics, and \$50,0.0 for the parasse of cereal vegetables and flower seeds. Appropriations are also made for the propagation and distribution of valuable plants, cattings, and skrubs.

The bill, with amendments, was reported to the Honse, but definitive sciion was not taken thereon.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Obio, introduced a bill granting pensions to the surviving solders of the war of 1812, and includes in its provisions all who served in the regular army or navy or in the milica for the term of two months. The House, at 4½ P. M., adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 10, 1864. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, Speaker PENNEY in the chair.

Numerous petitions were presented, among them the following GLATZ. a petition of citizens of York county praying for the incorporation of the Snequebanna and Allegahany Enjirod

similar import.

Mr. McCANDLESS, chairman of the committee appointed at the close of the last session with reference to the public institutions of the State, made a report. The report was ordered to be printed.

Bills were read in place, as follows: Eille were read in place, as follows:

By Mr. CONNELLA a pupplement to an act incorporating the College for Physicians in the city of Philadelphia.

By Mr. CLYMER, an act relative to the Orphans' Court of Berks county.

Also, an act relative to the payment of the Orphans' oldiers of the milities of the payment of the county. Court of Berks county.

Also, an act relative to the payment of the officers and soldiers of the militia of Pennsylvania.

Also, an act to incorporate the Mansfield Coal and Land Company.

By Mr. REILLY, a supplement to an act incorporating the Pottaville Mining and Improvement Company.

Also, an act to change the name of the North American Shaft Company. nait Company.
Also, an act to incorporate the Union Hall Association
of Potisvilla

Also, an act to incorporate the Union Hall Association of Potisying.

By Mr. STEIN, an act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the county of Lehigh.

Also, an act changing the name of the Northampton Iron Cimpany.

By Mr. STARK, a supplement to an act incorporating the Luz-rne Goal and Transportation Company.

Also, a supplement to an act incorporating the Delaware, Luzerne, and Wyoming Valley Railroad.

Also, an act incorporating the Farmers' Edge tool Manufacturing Company.

Also, an act incorporating the Kingston and Dallas Tunpike-road Company. Also, an act incorporating the Kingston and Dallas in high road Company.

Also, a further supplement to an act for the sale of the ate canals.
By Mr. GRAHAM, an act incorporating the Spring by Mr. WORTHINGTON, an act for the promotion of natomical science.
By Mr. CHAMPNEYS, an act relative to actions for ander against husband and wife By Mr. CHAMPNEYS, an set relative to actions for shander against husband and wife
By Mr. FLEMING, an act supplementary to set incorporating the Inland Telegraph Company.
By Mr. NICHOLS, an act incorporating the Clinton Coal and from Company.
Also, a supplement to an act for the better preservation tion of game in Philadelphia, approved April 21, 1859.
By Mr. WALLACE, an act incorporating the Allegheny and Kane's Summit Railroad.
Also, incorporating the Little Toby and Sandy Lick Railroad.
Al.o, an act incorporating the Lumber City Bridge Company. Company.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a law paying the soldiers of the United States in specie or its equivalent. Laid over under the

rules.

A communication from the Governor was read, appointing James L. Raynolds, of Lancaster county, as quartermaster general of the State.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of Eric county to pay bounties was passed finally.

An act relative to the city of Harrisburg was also passed finally.

Liv notion of Mr. STEIN the Sanata proceeded to the passed finally.

On motion of Mr. STEIN the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the "amplement authorizing the Lebigh Coal and Navigation Company to extend their road from White Haven to Mauch Chunk." The bill passed from White Haven to Mauch Chunk." from white haves to Lehigh Coal and Mavigation Com-inally.
This act allows the Lehigh Coal and Mavigation Com-pany to extend their road to Easton.
An act authorizing a special tax on the borough of East Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny. Passed East Birminghism, in the county of analyst.

The following bills were called up by Mr. TURBBLL, and passed finally: Act preventing recruiting in Pennsylvania for other States, under penalty of fine and implisoment; act repealing the law which fixes the basis of county appropriation for school purposes according to prisonment; act repealing the law which fixes the basis of county appropriation for school purposes according to the number of pupils.

Messix Connibil and Rinsey excused themselves for absence on Tuesday; the former had important butters and the latter was sick.

A number of Democratic Senators who had refused to vote before the re-election of Mr. Penney, on the bill extending franchise privileges to soldiers, now asked leave to vote. The Senate refused to allow them.

Mr. DONOVAN presented patitions for and against city car railroad travel on Studay.

Mr. CHAMPINEYS called up bill authorizing Secretary of Commonwealth to supply manner; pt copies of bills which were lost during the rebel raid. It was passed.

passed.
An act incorporating the Merchants' Hotel Company
was also passed
Adjourned until afternoon at 3 o'clock.
AFTERNOON SE:SION. AFTERNOON SE.SION.

The following bills were passed:
Incorporating the Hamilton Park Association: supplement to the Susquehanna Loan Company; authorizing Kene to sell her railroad stock; exempting the Citzens Volunteer Hospital from taxation; changing the width of York street; incorporating the Farmers and Mechanics' Insurance Company; repealing the law rechanics' Insurance Company; repealing the law rechanics' Insurance Company; repealing the wall.

Mr. ST. CLAIR effect essolutions to ascertein whether certain military officers had fraudulently withheld bounties from volunteers. Passed.

The Clerk read a telegraphic despatch stating that Major Harry White, late Senator, had been released from Elich mord, and was on his way home. chmond, and was on his way home. A number of local bills were passed. Adjourned. HOUSE.

A number of putitions were presented. Among them were petitions (by Mr. B.RGEK) in favor of law reging rilotage, being from the Port Wardens and Board of Filote.

Mr. SCHOPRELD, praying for the re-enactment of the law. petitions were offered relative to Sunday Bills Introduced. Mr. HOPKINS, incorporating Seventh and Minth-street Mr. BARGER, to increase the rates of pilotage.

Also, an act changing the name of the Pennsylvania Fiscal agency.

Mr. BECK read an act relative to the Susquehanna
Soom Company, which was dissused and passed.

More than sixty bills were reported by the various
compittees. minitiees.
Among the bills introduced (local in their character)
were the following:
Mr. MISSIMER, incorporating the Mercantile Associaon of Reading.

Also, incorporating the Morsefield Coal Courany.

Mr. ALEXANDER, relative to sale of certain real. Mr. BOILEAU, resolutions providing for final adjournnent on April IR.

Mr. ALLEMAN, supplement to the city of Harrisburg;
and to pay Jacob Bower, an old soldier, a pension.

Mr. COLEMAN, an act relative to interst roads of the
Philadelphia and Resding and Lebanon Valley Railpads. Mr. WALSH, relative to decedents' estates. Also, a supplement to the Lehigh Coal Company. Mr. HAKES, supplement to act regulating foreign in-Mr. HAKÉS, supplement to act regulating foreign insurance agents.
Mr. HOOVER, increasing the compensation of certain officers in Montgomery county.
Mr. ELLIS, supplement to Danville Bailroad.
Alvo, regulating lateral railroads, and providing for the draining of mines.
Mr. HOSEPES, for the better preservation of game.
Mr. WATSON, providing for election of Councilmen.
Mr. COCHRAM, relative to proceedings in partition: also, allowing certain streets and public squares to be occupied for the great Sanitary Fair.
Mr. KER'S, incorporating Twelfth street Market.
Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, extending the charter of the Bank of Germagotown, and incorporating the Manniacturers' insurance Company.

AFTERNOON SESSION. rance Company. Adjourn AFTEBNOON SESSION, The following bills passed: Providing for election of State Tressurer, on March 22d; joint resolutions for paying expenses of Governor Curtin's inauguration; an act opuchase a new maurion for the Governor, was discussed, and Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, stated that it was contemplated by Uouncils of Philadelphia to erect

EVENING SESSION.

A number of private bills were passed. The following only were of interest, wiz: Supplement to Western Bible Society; vacating Stump Lane, in Philadelphia. Adjourned. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, March 10.—Flour dull; Howardstreet superfine \$6.75. Wheat advanced 3 cents; Southern red \$1.80@1.85; Kentucky white \$1.90@1 95. Cop active; white \$1.20, yellow \$1.21@1 22, Whisky steady and quiet; Ohio 95@95%c. SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTING, FRATH-BES, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the desirable assortment of tapestry, Brussels, superfine ingrain, venetian, cottage, hemp, and list carpetings, canton mattings, feathers, &c., &c., to be eregit, commencing this morning, at 15% 0,010 K carbernies, careou managed oreginely, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET. The markets were much excited and fluctuating to, day over various rumors in relation to the gold bill, Gold opened weak at 166, and rapidly fell off to 181; raillied to 183, and off again to 183%; closing unsetted about 184%. Government securities were steady at ye-terday, prices. The money market is glutted—5 per ceat, of call, (266 on good collateral.

The stock market opened somewhat excited and trusted lar before boards, which continued until after the July board, when the market flattened out, and was accountable lower. The desire to realize was every extending, and the quotations at the close note a very materia; the cline in most all the fancies from the morning's prices. The Mining shares were the leading objects of attention. The Mining shares were the leading objects of attention. Fulton rapidly rose to 9%, but sympathized with the The Mining shares were the leading objects of attention. Follon rapidly rose to \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$, but sympathized with \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ general market, closing at \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$. New York and Middle \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ for the Mining sold at \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$. New Tork and Middle \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$. New Tork and Middle \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ dividend of one share of \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$. We made an error in noting this shows as declining the other day, as a dividend of one share of share of Merrimac Mining was declared; Big Mondata rose to \$12\times\$, cloting one lower: Green Mountain \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ dividend \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ (olding at \$14\$.

Thus sold at \$21\times\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ fold for Penn Mining; \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ using \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ found \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ found \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ found \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ (blue) and \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ found \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ (blue). Reading opened at \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ closing \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ (bower, with \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ declined to \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ bid; the preferred at \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ (closing \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ (old). North Pennsylvania sold at \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$, closing \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ at \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$ (at \times \tim

at 18. the preferred at 30. Femographical was firm at 71. Camden and Amboy sold at 175; Architect at 32%; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 43%; Green and Onless et 44; Second and Third at 80. Corn Exchange Bank sold at 87%; Commonwealth at 50. All the better class of securities are steady. The market closed work and tregular.

Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, is South Third street, second story : Market closed strong and fluctuating. Market closed strong and naturally.

The following shows the amount of coal transpirty over the Delaware, Lackawannu, and Western Railross for the week ending Saturday, March 5th, compared Total..... 25 306 17 202, 188 13 For the corresponding time last va 6,£99 16 17,142 11

146,573 Increase..... The following is a statement of the amor transported over the Lehigh Valley Ballroad at week ending March 5, 1864, and previous since ber 1, 1863 compared with same time last year:

| Spring Mountain | 8 0(9 if Coleratine | 8:8 id Beaver Meadow | 11 if Emith's Ep'ing | 1, (67 01 M. Spring Mountain | 3, 008 01 Harleigh | 865 09 German Penna | 1, 589 19 Ebervale Coal Co | 67, 12 Milnesville | 619 14 Buck Mountain | 1, 582 11 L. M. Coal | 1, 589 14 16 0 ther Shippers | 5 10 ..24,848 08 270,512 12 295,301 00 Increase........... 2,411 01 15.953 17 14.542 1/2 are prohibited from receiving or paying out that paper The returns of the Bank of England, for the week end Government securities
Other securities
Total in circulation
Specie and bullion The New York Evening Post of to day says:
The stock market is excited and lower. Government are steady, State stocks dull, bank shares neglected, an railroad bonds strong Eric fourths and fifthe are lower in sympathy with the common stock, into which the are convertible.

are convertible.

Coal stocks are feverish. Cumberland has failen 2):
cent. recovering to 31 bid. Central is steady at 53. Wroming Valley at 59. Gys. American at 10c 6169. Delaware and Hudson at 220. Pennsylvania at 20% 201.

Rairoad shares are depressed by a prevailing desire to Relivoid shares are depressed by a prevailing desire to realize.

Before the first session there was an uncettled and depressed feeling of incertitude, and a strong dains to sell. Gold was quoted at 164% 664% 664% 6664% 6664% Eric at 119% 620, when york Central at 137, Harlem at 145% (cumberland at 85% 690% 698, Rec ding at 160% 614, Michigan Southern at 102% 613, 11inois Central at 137, 615%, Pittsburg at 119% 6120%, Toledo at 1609 149, Fort Wayles at 126 6120%, Toledo at 1609 ort Wayne...
il. and Prairie Du Chien...
erre Hante...
erre Haute preferred....
orthwestern...

Philada Stock Exchange Sales, March [Reported by S. R. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Excha 4500 Union Canal 6s... 32 | 300 Fulton Coal Co. 100 Reading R.... 430 7014 | 50 Oil Greek FIRST BOARD.

| Cot | D | S | Coupon | S | Co 200 do. b5 11 1200 do bdsinio651 100 do bdsinio651 100 do. b50 112 100 pds bdsinio651 100 do bdsinio651 100 do. b10 142 250 do. b10 100 do. b10 100 do. b10 100 do. b10 100 do. b5wn 70 100 do. cash 70 100 Pitceenth et R 50 100 do. 70 100 Arch et R. | 70 | 60 Arch at R. | 50 Arch

30 Green-st R. ... 55. 43

50 Penna R. ... 7714

55 do ... 7724

55 do ... 7724

55 N Y & Middle ... 17

9 Cam & Amb R. 175

300 Fulton Coal ... 9

100 Allegheur Co 55

100 Reading bonds 72

100 Constitution Coal bonds 73

100 Constitution Coal bonds 73

100 Reading bonds 73

100 Reading Bonds 73

100 Reading R. ... 86

400 Union Canal bonds 33

100 Reading R. ... 86

sales comprise about 900 bbls at \$707.50 for fair extra family, including 100 bbls, at \$6.574 % bereated and bakers are buying at from \$600 superfine; \$6.500 for extra; \$707.50 for extra Corn Meal is lower; 600 bbls Pennsylvania Meal set \$6.30 \(\) bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is firm, but quiet; about 5 \(\) sold at 160 \(\) 60 cc for common to prime reds, and 1.26 \(\) bush for white, as to quality. About 500 bush sold at 1916 195e \(\) bush. Corn is less active at 800 bush sold at from 1186 195e bush in sold at from 1186 195e bush in sold at 502 and float. Oats are quiet; about \$5.500 bush sold at 502 weight.

GUARO.—There is more doing in Peruvian; said making at \$100 \(\) ton.

BARK.—Quercitron is very dull; lat No. 1 is 50 at \$5.70 \(\) ton.

COTTON.—There is no change to notice in price the continue are selling at from 730 800 \(\) to teach. GROCKEIES. Coffee is drainly held, with small of ROCKEIES. Coffee is drainly held, with small of Rio at \$5.00 \(\) to the left armly held, with small of RIOCKEIES. Coffee is Bugger there it very doing, but helders are sery firm in their problems are in the servery firm in their problems.

Molasses is without change.

PETROLEUM.—The market is firm but the seminimited; buyers and sellers are apart in their view of the seminimited of the seminimization of the seminimation of the seminimation of the seminimization of the seminimation of the seminimatio ted 48c. and 400 bbls free at 66637/16 F galvaries, and 400 bbls free at 66637/16 F galvaries, and 400 bbls free at 87.766 6 from first hands, and 88 29 F bbs from hands. Timothy is selling at from 82.263.5. and hands. Timothy is selling at from 82.263.5. and bus Flaxaseed at 82.2638.5. F bbls. The market is firm. More Porking at 82.263 fe and A axis of Flatied Hams. Was 184.69 for a 184.69 fe f FURNITURE SALE THIS MORNING,-OARD,-Our sale this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, 914 Chestnut street, comprises over six hundred lots of second-hand furniture, carpets, bedding, wearing apparel, plane forte, silver were, cham-pages, mirrors, outlery, &c.