WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

Lieutenant General Grant. None of the sensations of the Herald have surpassed its advocacy of General GRANT. Its startling rumors of war with England, peace with the rebellion, its dreary column of worn-out jokes about Mr. GREELEY, are eclipsed by the fact that for once it pays homage to bravery and patriotism. It is true that the quality of this homage is very inferior to its quantity, and that General Grant is not praised so much as a successful soldier as a possible Presidential candidate. Still, the astonishing fact remains that he is not abused, though he has merited the worst treatment from that journal by serving his country. But when it is considered that the Herald praises no one that it does not hope to use, it is not difficult to discover the meaning of its moral inconsistency. We find that it affects to regard General GRANT as opposed to the Administration, and the Administration as jealous of General GRANT's well-earned popularity. It pretended that his appointment as Lieutenant General was a pretext to withdraw him from active service, and warned the Government that if it dared attempt to sacrifice the great soldier, the people would indignantly rise and hurl it from power. It cried shame! shame! at crimes which existed only in its own imagination, and represented General GRANT as a victim at the very moment when he was honored as a conqueror. As some political capital has been manufactured out of this old trick of the Herald. one want to say a few words of General GRANT, and we believe that we know more of his merits and services than even our omniscient, infallible, and ever-boasting contemporary.

In the first place, the Herald had better turn Mr. Lincoln, McClellan, Fremont. VALLANDIGHAM, SEYMOUR, and many others, for General GRANT will not be a candidate for the Presidency. In the second place, he is not at all gratified with fulsome praise, which, properly translated, is impertinence and insult. In the third place, he is not in opposition to the Administration, but enjoys its fullest confidence, and will have its absolute support in all he undertakes. In the fourth place, if he were an aspirant for the Presidency, he would rather have the Herald against him than with him. In the fifth place, the Herald has never been honored with a single line or message from General GRANT, but has been treated by him with supreme indifference. In the sixth place, all that it has alleged respecting his relations with the Government is proven false by the important military order just issued. which makes him Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States. and, instead of withdrawing him from the field, as the Herald falsely as serted, keeps him in the field and gives him the power to execute his own plans in person. General GRANT has returned to the West with almost imperial power, with all his plans approved by the President and Secretary of War, and with the fullest assurance that he will be sustained by the Administration and the people to the end. Everything has been given him that a just Government could give, or a great General ask, and upon the sword which he has used so well not an inch of red tope is the call is hereby made, and a draft ordered, for gracefully festooned. Will the Herald ex cuse us now from giving further consideration to its fables, or has it any more which need to be exposed? It is not our habit to praise our generals

Too often the commander has credit for the skill of his subordinates, and frequently the army itself has achieved, by simple bravery, victory that was not organized in council. We think the unbroken self-reliance of the troops, and the good sense of division commanders, saved the Army of the Potomac during the terrible retreat on the Peninsula. But General GRANT's fame is now justly established on his personal merit. He, of all our leaders, is the successful man Accident may have had something, but could not have had all, to do with his uninterrupted triumph; the good fortune that attends the soldier is not the luck that waits upon the gambler. General GRANT commands victory by deserving it. He earned Vicksburg by hard fighting. The greatness of his past success increases the improbability of his future failure, and there is no soldier on whom the neonle have now more reason to depend. We think the grand campaign he will control will be decisively triumphant; but, if it should decisively fail, we hope the Government will promptly remove him from command. General GRANT is, in our opinion, too great a soldier, and trusted with too great a work, to be insulted by flattery or injured by an impartial judgment.

In retiring, at his own request, from the position of General in Chief of the Army,

General HALLECK has received the especia thanks of the President for his services. It is not to be forgotten that the year and a half of his command has been the most important of the war, and that in that period our greatest victories have been achieved As Chief of Staff of the Army, General HALLECK's ability will still have ample The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.

In the coming month of June Philadelphia is to be the seat of a great national benevoent enterprise. The "Great Central Fair" for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey. and Delaware, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, is to be held here, and will depend upon the interest and exertions of our citizens for its success. We know that but little urging is required to bring fortth all the charitable energies of the patriotic in behalf of this effort to increase the funds of the Sanitary Commission, so as to enable them to extend their field of operations over the entire stretch of country em-Already have fairs for the same objects

been held in a number of cities throughout

the North, and the papers have furnished us with glowing accounts of their success. For the time being they constituted the one great excitement of the places in which they were held; all-old and young, rich and poor-joining in the work with one mind and heart. Now that Philadelphia is called to this enterprise, let not her citizens be found idle. There is work for all to do. Every one is able to contribute in one way or other to the success of the exhibition. The circular of the committee, which we published yesterday, shows how the revenues of the Commission may be largely increased by a slight effort on the part of each individual interested in the cause. The two weeks during which the fair is to remain open should be made a continued jubilee. Every means should be used to draw to our city a throng of visitors as well to New York. as contributors, so that success shall be certain. The past history of the Sanitary Commission is one of noble charity and heroic exertion. On every field of battle, in every hospital, where the sick and wounded soldier lay suffering for his country, the members and agents of this unselfish association were to be found bearing every comfort with them. The blessings of our armies follow the steps of those who have thus aided them. Let all join, then,

in the work, and share in the benediction. More City Railroads! The cry is still, "they come." On Monday, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, was introduced a bill to incorporate the Navy Yard and Kensington Passenger Railway, along Margaretta, Front, New Market, Laurel, Howard, Memphis Palmer, Belgrade, and Master streets, and Lehigh and Columbia avenues. If this, and the half a dozen other railway schemes of the present session culminate into laws, the city of Philadelphia will be so thoroughly gridironed that public conveyances and private vehicles, drawn by horse-power, will he unable to traverse the streets without the -ick of being upset, or having their springs breken.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864. Talking to a very radical man, a few days ago, one of those who think that Mr. Lincoln has not come up to the extreme standard, and that he hesitates to take what is called "ultra ground," he said, in his frank way, that he guessed, after all, Abraham would have to submit to another term. "Never was there a more unpropitious time," he continued, "to swap horses than now. A few months ago I thought we were near the end of the rebellion; at present I don't think we have reached the middle of it. How do you think a new, fresh man would meet all the terrible troubles growing out of such a state of facts? Even if he were of our own party he would make many changes, and Heaven knows how many experiments. If of the other, then God help our poor country! Many things have taken place under Lincoln that I do not approve-very many; but I would rather such mistakes, wholly unintended as they were. should be perpetrated by one I support and confide in, than that I should be oppressed by the dreadful thought that they were committed by one who was laboring for the destruction of his country." What better argument could be made against the "oneterm" cry? Two terms have always been accorded to a faithful President. If Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson were re-elected, why not Abraham Lincoln? Do you want a fresh man introduced into a trying and responsible position which it will require years to understand? Mr. Lincoln came into his high office inexperienced and new. His native common sense, his even temper, and his consistent refusal to be driven when he thought reflection was best, and to be forced away from a position once deliberately selected and held, are now added to a knowledge of his duties and to a full familiarity with the people. He has not an enemy who, drop General Grant, as it has dropped in in the midst of his satire and his slander, does not admit that he is

> mitting a thousand times more, no matter how honest or how able? OCCASIONAL.

"honest." What an immense advan-

tage it is to have a spontaneous verdict

like this in favor of the head of a Govern-

ment in the midst of a war such as no na-

tion has ever experienced! I have never

pretended that Mr. Lincoln has not made

mistakes. He admits himself that he has

years gone by with less? And what new

man would be able to pass through the hur-

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864. IMPORTANT ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT.

Thousand More Men. BOUNTIES CONTINUED TO THE 15TH OF APRIL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 100.
The following is an order by the President of the

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864. In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1st, 1864, navy, and marine corps of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts, or counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required in each ward of a city. and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town. &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill the said quotas. The draft will be com-The Government bounties, as now paid, will be conued until April 15th, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 18

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. Caucus of the Democratic Members of The Democratic members of the House held a caucus to night. Representative Dawson occupied the chair, and Representative STERLE, of New Jersey, acted as secretary. There was a free conversa-

tion concerning the pending bill as reported by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, for reconstruction in the in-surrectionary States, and a committee was ap-pointed to prepare a bill antagonistic to it, and embracing such principles as will unite the votes of the Democratic members. A call was read from the Speaker's desk, after the House adjourned to-day, for a meeting of the The Goodyear Patent. The extension of Goodyear's vulcanizing patent is now agitated here by interested parties from the North. The Senate Committee on Patents, at a

meeting held this evening, decided to await the action of the House, whose committee has now the aubject before it. Death of Mr. Morrice. THADDEUS MORRICE, well and favorably known to members of the House of Representatives for the last eighteen years, died to day of pneumonia. For fifteen years he was attached to the office of the

Speaker, and was always near that officer when the House was in session, his presence being desirable in view of the fact of his intimate acquaintance with The Gold Bill. on the proceedings of the House, and evidently interested in the gold bill, judging by the eagerness with which they crowd the telegraph office in the House

of Representatives' gallery, and communicate with their friends respecting the condition of that mea-Confirmations by the Senate The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of CHARLES GILPIN to be United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. Also, that of Mark W. Delahay, of Kansas, to be judge of the United

rict Court of Kansas. The Homestead Law and Confiscation. The features of the bill recently reported by Representative JULIAN, of Indiana, extending the nestead principle to the confiscated and forfeited lands of the rebels, were indicated by him in a isads of the rebelt, were indicated by him as a speech delivered a year ago.

The bill was not founded upon a letter of Solicitor Whiting, as was heretofore stated, although that gentleman, while the measure was pending before

request, his views upon the subject, which are in support of the same principle. Naval Movements. The United States steamer Sacramento, from Box on, arrived at Fayal on the 11th of February. The St. Louis left there on the 17th for Madeira.

Naval Captures. The Navy Department has received official information of the following captures:

On Feb. 25th, the United States bark Roebuek captured in Indian river, abreast of Fort Uapron, the British sloop Two Brothers, from Nassau, being to Dirie, and taken with four bags of sait, one keg of liquor, four boxes of dry goods, and one keg of nails. On the 27th she captured at the same place the British sloop Nina, from Nassau, bound to Sand Point, laden with liquors, coffee, and boxes of sundries. On the 29th she captured the schooner Rebel, with a cargo of liquors, sait, sundries, and one bale of cotton. On March 1st she captured the British schooner Lauretta, laden with 52 bags of sait, two miles from the entrance of Indian river. These prizes were all sent to Key West for adjudication.

Release of Rebel Deserters. The Navy Department has received official in-

This morning eighty-six deserters from the rebel army were released from the Old Capitol prison, upon taking the oath. They desired to go North, and were accordingly furnished with transportation There was quite a fall of snow for about an hour this morning, with a strong northeast wind.

General Wadsworth. The Washington Star says: "We are authorized to contradict in the most positive and unqualified terms, the statement of a morning cotemporary, in respect to the alleged mission of General Wads-worth to Fortress Modroe. General Wadsworth may have gone to Fortress Monroe, but that is the only part of the statement referred to that can pos-

Rebel Raid on Kentucky. A Memphis correspondent of the New York Tri-bune says that trustworthy intelligence from the in-Tr. necessee and Kentucky is projected by the rebels, and is, in fact, nearly, if not quite ready to start. A point on the Ohio river, below Louisville, and probably near Evansville, Ind., will be an intermediate distinction, when, if a crossing can be effected to the northern bank of the river, the raid will be extended into Indians. Such presenting will be exended into Indiana. Such precaution will, however, he taken on our part, now that the design has become known, as will make any attempt to invade Kentucky exceedingly dangerous, if not entirely

The Wilkes Court Martial. Cem. C. H. Baldwin, of the steamer Vanderbilt, was before the court yesterday. This witness testified that he sailed from Hampton Roads, under special orders from the Navy Department, to cruise after the rebel privateers Alabama and Florida. That while in pursuit of them, after having touched at several places in the West Indies, he touched at St. Thomas, at which port his vessel was taken by Admiral WILKES as his flag-ship; took her to Havans and other places, thus keeping his vessel sixty

days, and on duty which missis have been performed by any of the vessels of the West Iudia squadron. Destruction of Rebel Salt Works in

The Navy Department has received the details of two expeditions sent out from the gunboat Tahoma, during the past month, the objects of which were successfully accomplished, having marched through swamps and dense woods a distance of four miles. They destroyed the rebel Government's sait works They destroyed the rebel Government's sait works at St. Marks, Florida. These were seven miles in extent, and cornected with them were, among other things, 390 salt kettles, 170 furnaces, and 165 houses and shanties. Similar works ten miles distant shared a similar fate. The property destroyed is es

The Colonization Fund. Some time ago the House of Representatives called for information relative to the colonization fund appropriated by the last Congress to enable the President to deport hence persons of color. A reply has been furnished that the sum of \$33,226 has here depart from the terror to the colonization. been drawn from the treasury up to the present time.
Twenty-five thousand collars were drawn by Hon.
S. C. Pomerov for South American colonization, S. U. POMEROY for South American colonization, but the latter appropriation was not carried into effect, owing to the remonstrances of the Governments of the countries to which it was proposed to transport negro colonists. No specific practical results of the expenditure are given. A special agent, it appears, has been sent to the Island of Anash, in Havil. to inquire into the reported facts attacked. Hayti, to inquire into the reported facts attending the distressed condition of a large party of negroes sent thither from this country.

Personal. The statement that General MEADE is to be removed, and that General W. F. SMITH will take his place is, to say the least, premature.

Senator Highs is doing comparatively well.

General Sightles has just started for the West.

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

TWENTY-SEVEN GUNBOATS IN BED RIVER Sherman on the Way to Nashville.

MEMPHIS. March 12.—General Hurlbut and staff arrived from Vicksburg last night. The General has taken his old quarters, and expects to remain for some time. The larger part of his corps is connected with another expedition which left Vicks burg some days since.

General Sherman is at the Yazoo House, where he will review the Memphis enrolled militia this

The Arkansas election takes place to day. The Congressional candidates are — Jacks, First district; A. A. C. Rodgers, W. D. Snow, and Dr. Belost, Second district, and John Johnson, Third district.

McCoomba' cotton shed and a quantity of cotton were burned this morning. The loss is \$20,000. Twenty seven iron clads are now at the mouth of

KNOXVILLE. KNOXVILLE, March 15 -There was some slight kirmishing yesterday beyond Morristown, in which he rebel Colonel Jones was killed. made many. But who would have passed All is quiet to-day. The rebels are supposed to be through such tempests as those of the three n force at Ball's Gap.
A lieutenant engaged in recruiting for the 1st U-S. Colored (heavy) Artillery, was shot yesterday, near Louisville, by a rebel citizen.

ricanes before us, and near us, without com-The cars went to Morristown yesterday. All was GEN. GRANT AND GEN. W. F. SMITH. GEN. GRANT AND GEN. W. F. SMITH. CHATTANOOGA, March 13.—Messrs. Smith and Collins, commissioners for disbursing the Philadelphia bounty to the East Tennessee Relief Fund, arrived here yesterday. They have on the way to Knoxville several tons of provisions for the Tennessee sufferers. The loyal people of the State are very destitute, and are deserving of the sympathy of the people of the North.

No doubt exists here of the truth of the report that General Smith will take command of the Army of the Potomas. the Potomac.

It was no scoret in military circles that he has
General Grant's fullest confidence as to fitness for
the position, and this appointment has been looked
for for some time. Draft for Two Hundred

CHARLESTON.

Interesting from Southern Newspapers—
The Bombardment Still Going On.
FORTRESS MONROR, March 15.—The Richmond
Examiner of March 14th contains the following despatches: "CHARLESTON, March 13.—Eightshells have been fired at the city since the last report. There is no "MARCH 7.—The enemy have kept up a steady fire on the city. The position of the fleet is un-"MARCH 8.—Thirty-one shells were fired at the city to day. fired at Fort Sumpter. An artillery duel was kept up between Battery Gregg and Sullivan's Island. There was an unusual activity among the enemy's

fleet, in Folly Island, on Tuesday night." CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. New York, March 15 -The steamer Ariel has arrived from Aspinwall with \$335,000 in treasure. Central America was tranquil. The Palvadorien Congress has sanctioned the ex-The New Grenadian Congress has declared Mu-

rillo legally elected President. It will be recollected that he sailed from New York in the United States steamer Neptune. What action Mosquera will take about it remains to be seen, The news from South America is unimportant. All is tranquil in Ecuador.

Peru has offered to mediate in the pending quesion between Bolivia and Chili. A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Panama on the 3d, but no damage was done.

The proposition of Peru for a general South and Central American Congress meets with great enthu-The cultivation of cotton has largely increased in Peru.
Advices from Nicaragua state that the ratification by Congress and the President of the contract with the Central American Transit Company, and the first instalment of the payment therefor \$50,000 in gold, has been handed over to the Government by onel Wood, the agent of the company. President Martinez had resigned, but the resignation would not be accepted, as such an event would probably throw the country into another revolution.

The cotton crop of Nicaragua will be better than was anticipated, immense tracts being cleared for its cultivation next year. Over \$2,000,000 have been spent for cotton in Nicaragua this season. Captain Pian, an Englishman, was in Nicaragua endeavoring to get a grant of 4,000,000 acres of land, to enable him to organize a company in London to build a railroad across the country. The Government will doubtless not accede to his desire.

Probable Loss of an Italian Frigate. NEW YORK, March 15,-The ship Star of the West eports that on the 7th of March, in lat. 40° 40', ong. 64° 20', at 4 P. M., she saw a large man of war with her maintopmasts gore, and colors at masthead, as if they wished to speak us. 2 Subsequently we were able, after considerable lifficulty, to speak her, and were informed that she was in a sinking condition, with 406 people on board, and asked us to remain by her during the night. This we did, firing rockets and blue lights until 11 P. M. that night, when we cessed to receive any reply.

At six o'clock the next morning hauled by the wind, supposing the man-of-war had kept away be-fore the wind. At nine P. M. that night a strong

breeze from N. W. commenced blowing, and the r was moderately clear. Nothing more was seen of the frigate, which was the Italian man-of-An Imperative Demand of the Government on Locomotive Builders. PATERTON, N. J., March 14.—The Press announces that Colonel McCallum yesterday informed the lo-comotive builders of this place that, unless they would proceed at once to furnish the Government with two hundred locomotives, he should have to seize their shops, and run them upon the Govern-

ment account.

The locomotive builders have promised to comply with the demand, and in two of the factories the operatives, who have been on a strike, will iresume work to morrow. SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The French consultat this place advertises that he has the honor of informing the mercantile community that the admiral of the French fleet has declared Manzanella and

Acapulco under blockade until further orders. Neither passengers nor merchandise are allowed to enter those ports. Arrived-Brig Admiral from Malaga. Spoken-March 5th, lat. 330 north, ship Carrier Dove, from New York for San Francisco. Arrival of General Neal Dow at Fortress FORTRESS MONROE, March 15.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived here this evening. General Neal Dow, together with Captains Flynn

and Sawyer, are among the passengers.

Burning of a Camp. AUGUSTA, March 15 .- A fire broke out this avaning in the camp of the 2d Maine Cavalry. A large amount of Government property was destroyed, consisting of equipments, ammunition, etc. All the doubtedly the work of an incendiary. The Chesapeake Case. PORTLAND, Me., March 15 .- The steam revenue-

outter Miami has been ordered to Halifax, to con voy the stolen steamer Chesapeake to this port. The Finances of St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Mayor Chauncey J. Filley resigned to-day. Mr. Filley's administration of the city's affairs shows a gratifying exhibit to the St. Louis bondholders. Without borrowing a cent, \$227,000 of the old indebtedness has been liquidated, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$175,000, or \$50,000 more than at the commencement of his term. Death of an Editor.

PORTLAND, Me., March 15.—George B. Moore, hief editor of the Portland Advertiser, died to day. Death of a Land Agent. AUGUSTA, March 15.—Hiram Chapman, land agent, and formerly President of the Maine State senate, died in this city this morning. The U. S. Steamer Neptune Spoken. BALTIMOBE, March 15.—The steamer Saladin, from Port Au Prince, which arrived to day, brought

The Italian Frigate. New York, March 16 — Some hopes are felt that the Italian frigate Galantuomo has not foundered. Cotton Coming East. CAIRO, March 14 - The steamer Jewess, from Memphis, with nearly 600 bales of cotton for Cincionati, passed up to-night.

a mail from the United States ateamer Neptune

spoken off Miragoane.

Reorganization of the Armies Under General Grant.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Sherman's Programme and Orders.

PARTICULARS OF DAHLGREN'S DEATH.

Longstreet's Corps Reported at Bichmond. IMPORTANT ORDERS. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98.—The President of United States orders as follows: First. Msjor General Halleck is, at his own re-

quest, relieved from duty as General-in-chief of the army, and Lieut. General U. S. Grant is assigned to army, and Lieux General U.S. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. The headquarters of the army will be in Washington, and also with Lieut. Gen. Grant in the field. ton, and also with Diese. General Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as chief of staff of the army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieut. General commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly. nd respected accordingly.

Third. Major General W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, composed of the Department of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas.

ansas. Fourth, Major General J. B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.
Fifth. In relieving Major General Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen. CHANGES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. As a corollary to the foregoing order, changes in the command of one, and in the organization of the other, of our two great armies have been made, or are in progress. The Army of the Potomac, we learn unofficially, is being reorganized into three corps, which shall be commanded respectively by Generals Warren, Sedgwick, and Hancock. War-Generals Warren, Sengwick, and Haddock. Warren has been assigned to command the 3d Corps. A Washington despatch says that General W. F. Smith, Grant's former chief of staff, once a division commander on the Potomac, will be promoted to a major generalship, and assigned to command th Virginia army, under Grant. GENERAL MEADE AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Injustice has been done to Generals Doubleday and Sickles by the newspaper despatches from Washington, which intimate that they have in any way been concerned in bringing the charges against Meade, which have recently been investigated by the Congressional Committee. We have very good authority, says the Times, for saying that nothing whatever can be farther from the trutt. They were summoned as witnesses by the commitee because their names were introduced in the reports of both Generals Meade and Halleck, in a manner implying censure of their conduct at Gettysburg. They were summoned by the committee, and questioned on the points in regard to which their action was consured, and, as a matter of course, they were compelled to state what they believed to be the truth. This ought not, in justice, to subject them to the charge or suspicion of having taken any part in the arraignment of General Meade. Another authority reports that it was Meade's in-tention to have turned Lee's right flank at Gettysburg, and to have placed his own army between the Confederates and the Potomac before giving general battle. He says that he was perfectly confident of his ability to defeat Lee, and could then have captured him, bag and baggage, but that Gen. Sickles, by disobeying orders, advanced his own corps too far, and got it involved; and it then became necessary to engage the whole army in order to save Sickles. Meade says that it cost three thousand nen merely to repair the blunder of which General

Sickles was guilty.

General Hancock's evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, also vindicated Gen. Meade from all charges of ordering a retreatjust before the battle of Gettyaburg. GENERAL SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION-HIS ORDERS AND PLANS.

At Meridian Sherman issued the following: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TRNNESSEE,
MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 15, 1864.
The General commanding conveys his congratulations and thanks to the officers and men composing
this command for their most successful accomplishment of one of the great problems of the war. Meridian, the great railway centre of the Southwest, is
now in our possession, and, by industry and had now in our possession, and, by industry and hard work, can be rendered useless to the enemy, and doprive him of the chief source of supply to his armies. Secrecy in plan and rapidity of execution accommanding assures all that, by following their leaders fearlessly and with confidence, they will in time reap the reward so dear to us all—a peace that will never again be disturbed in our country by a discontented minority.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding. The following instructions were issued to the

The following instructions were issued to the roop s:

Headquarters Dep't of the Tennessee,
Meridian is of great importance, and should be done most effectually. Every tie and rail for many miles in each direction should be abolutely destroyed or injured, and every bridge and culvert should be completely destroyed. To insure this end, to Gen. Huribut is entrusted the destruction east and north, and to Gen. McPherson the roads west and south. The troops should be impressed with the importance of this work, and also that time is material, and therefore it should be begun at once, and be prosecuted with all the energy possible. Working parties should be composed of about one-half the command, and they should move by regiments, provided with their arms and haversacks, ready to repel attacks of cavality. The other half in reserve will be able to watch the enemy retreating eastward.

2. Colonel E. F. Winslow, commanding cavalry, will keep his cavalry is advance of the party working eastward, and will act as though this aimy were slowly pursuing the enemy.

3. Special instructions will be given as to the general supply train, and the troops now in Meridian will, under proper brigade parties, collect meal, meat, and supplies. The destruction of buildings must be deferred till the last moment, when a special detail will be made for that purpose.

By order of W. T. SHERMAN,

Major General Commanding.

The Mobile and Ohio Road, which was so thoroughly destroyed, was considered by engineers to be the finest built road in the United States, costing \$50,000 per mile. It was built principally by English capitalists, and George Peabody, the London banker, owned several thousand shares. The cestruction of 'his road will prevent the rebels from re-enforcing Mobile by rail, and effectually cuts of the fertile region of country in Northern Mississippi from which the rebels derived immense subsistence supplies. Such a strong influence has General Sherman over his brave men that but very little straggling was observable, although th

little straggling was on-ervable, although the expedition marched over four hundred miles in twenty-four days.

Something like seven thousand negroes were captured, four hundred miles were marched in twenty-four days, about one hundred miles of railroad were destroyed in three directions from Meridian, and a quantity of stores cestroyed and captured, far greater than any injury ever inflicted by the most formidable invasions of the rebels. When Polk evacuated Meridian without a blow, Sherman is reported to have said, "This is worth fifty millions to the Government." The expedition accomplished everything with the slightest loss.

the Government." The expedition accomplished everything with the alightest loss.

THE KILLING OF COL. DAHLGEEN—NEW PARTICULARS.

Gen. Kilpatrick has come back with more positive evidence that Colonel Dahlgren was nothing less than most wantonly and inhumanly murdered—at least such is the interpretation he places upon the mode of his death. Besides other evidence he obtained was a letter found at King and Queen county Court House, written by a Mrs. Lumpkins to her husband, which letter was sealed, a stamp placed on the cavelope, and awaiting to be forwarded to its intended deatination.

This letter, the original of which has been given to Admiral Dahlgren, is dated at Weir's Mills, near the Court House. It says that, learning of the approach of some of our cavalry, their boys, as she calls them, lay in ambush, and fired on them as they came up, killing, among others, the Yankee colonel who led them. The colonel, as he fell from his horse, exclaimd, "Ob, I am hurt so bad!" upon which one of their men said to him, "Damn you, make haste, then, and die." A Mr. Anold is mentioned as attempting to take off his boots, upon which Colonel Dahlgren gave him a kick, causing him to deast. He soon cled, however, and then was stripped of every thing he had on except his drawers. In his pockets were \$300 in greenbacks. After robbing and attipping him, a hole was dug at the forks of the road, and he was there buried. The next day Jeff Davis sent for his body, and it was dug up and sent on to Richmond. In the letter allusion is also made to the artificial leg and foot of the deceased, leaving no possible doubt that Col. Dahlgren, and he only, was the subject of reference.

Another expedition under Rilpannick and

was the subject of reference.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION UNDER KILPATRICK AND WISTAR—LONGSTERET IN RICHMOND.

General Butler, learning that the 5th and 9th Virginia Cavalry, with a large force of armed citizens, were in the vicinity of King and Queen Court House, immediately despatched an expedition from Yorkown under command of General Wistar, and with which General Kilpatrick and a portion of his command essayed to co-operate. This rebel force was ascertained to be twelve hundred strong, and the same that ambushed and killed Ool. Dahigren. Our forces moved down through the counties of King and Queen, Middlesex and Gloucester, making many osptures and destroying large quantities of supplies. King and Queen Court House was destroyed, and when near Carrollton's store, Colonel Onderdonk, commanding the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, and Colonel Spear of the 11th Pennaylvania Cavalry, came upon the looked-for rebel force of cavalry and citizens. This was in the midst of a severe rain storm which had been pouring all day, and the mud was knee deep, yet the foe was gailantly charged, dispersed, and chased ten miles, their camp destroyed, about twenty killed, and seventy wounded and taken prisoners.

The remainder made good their escape by 1e 2085—ing the rirer into King William county.

Our entire force comprised the 45th, 6th, and 22d United States colored, the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, the 11th Pennaylvania Cavalry, parts of Harly's and Belger's batteries, and some 500 of Kilpatrick's Richmond raiders.

On this raid, large amounts of grain, provisions, arms, &c., were destroyed. One mill filled with corn belonging to the 9th Virginia Cavalry, was burned. Several of Loes's soldiers, at home on recruiting service, were captured. Two Union officers, recently escaped from Libby Prison, were rescued, and one of Longstreet's men captured. He reports Longstreet's corps as now in Richmond, and likely to remain there for the present. ANOTHER EXPEDITION UNDER RILPATRICE AND

THE CASE OF GENERALS M'COOK, CRITTENDEN, AND NEGLEY. AND NEGLEY.

The court of inquiry, consisting of Generals Hunter, Cadwalader, and Wadsworth, appointed to investigate the conduct of Generals McCook, Crittenden, and Negley, at the battle of Chickamauga, has removed the results of its investigations to the War den, and Negley, at the Dattle of Chickamauga, has reported the results of its investigations to the War Department. They find that General McCook did his entire duty in the battle proper, but made a mistake, arising from an error of judgment, in going into Chattanooga. General Crittenden is held entirely blameless, and the court speak in commendatory terms of his conduct. His forces had been sent piecemeal to General Thomas, and he found himself without a command before leaving for Chattanooga. General Negley is also exonerated. NEW RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR.

The revised articles of war, prepared by a board of officers consisting of Major General Hitchcook, Brigadier General Camby, and Major Halpine, have been transmitted by the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senste and will soon come up for action. It is believed they will be acopted substantially as prepared. They make radical alterations in the present system of military jurisprudence, and form a very arringent and comprehensive code. The articles, as revised, have the approval of the best military minds. THE REBEL GENERAL POLK'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY—HE CLAIMS A VICTORY, ETC. GRNERAL ORDERS, NO. 99

ready acquisesement in the highest com-movements, have entitled them to the highest com-mendation.

To the firmness and good conduct of the men, and the skill and judgment of their officers in checking the enemy's march, the commanding general is in-debted for securing the public stores and depriving the enemy of the use of the railroads and other fa-cilities for foreigng and subsistence.

The concentration of our cavairy on his column of

the enemy of the use of the railroads and other facilities for foraging and subsistence.

The concentration of our cavalry on his column of
cavalry from West Tennessee formed the turning
point of the campaign.

That concentration broke down the only means of
subsisting his infantry. His column was defeated
and routed, and his whole force compelled to make a
hasty retreat. Never did a grand campaign, inaugurated with such pretensions, terminate more ingloriously. With a force three times that which
was opposed to its advance, they have been defeated
and forced to leave the field, with a loss of men,
small arms, and artillery.

Both their columns are retreating before the squadrons of our pursuing cavalry.

The lieutenant general commanding offers his
grateful thanks to the whole army, and trusts that
this opening campaign of the new year may be an
earnest of the successes which await us in the future. By command of
Lieutenant General POLK.

Thos. M. Jack. A. A. G. Lieutenant General POLK, THOS. M. JACK, A. A. G. COLORADO TERRITORY.

DENVER CITY, Maich 15.—Bankers direct from DENYBE CITY, Maica 10.—Bankers diese theorems.

Idaho, who went there for the purpose of buying gold, deny that there is \$15,000,000 there awaiting transportation. They could only find a few thousands. Discoveries as yet have been quite limited. Stocks of goods light, but merchants are selling in anticipation of large arrivals in the spring. No mining has been done during the winter, in conseuence of the severe weather. Cairo and Memphis.

CAIRO, March 15.—The steamer Perry, from Mem-phis on the 13th inst., arrived here to day, with 160 ales of cotton, and the 52d Indiana (veteran) Regiment, en route for home. The Memphis papers are barren of general news. The cotton market at Memphis was more ani-mated on the 12th inst. than on any previous day in Several transactions were made at an advance of one cent. Strictly middling was quoted at 63@64c.
The steamers Progress and Lebanon, from the Arkansas river, brought 2,000 bales of cotton to Memphis at \$30 freight per bale. The steamer Georgia, from Duvall's Bluff, has

assed here for Cincinnati, with 220 bales of cotton. he reports that the White and Arkansas rivers are good boating order, and the water is rising. The Western Engineers' Strike. CHICAGO, March 15.—The engineers on the Mil-waukee, Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroads are running their trains as usual to day. The Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, and Alton and St. Louis Railroads have enough enginters, who are not connected with the strike, to run their regular passenger trains, and it is not believed there will be any serious delay in the running of the freight trains.

The North Carolina Indians. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 15.—Peace has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees. Those recently captured say they were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the United States Government. Two were permit-ted to go in search of the band and represent the facts. Their chief, Tackanec, a few days since, with thirty of the tribe, accepted the amnesty proclamation. Since the return of these Indians to loyalty the rebels have committed numerous outrages n them. Twenty have been thrown into prison, an

The Rhode Island Union Convention. PROVIDENCE, March 15 .- The Union National tate Convention met to-day, and nominated Jas. Y. Smith for Governor, Seth Pudelford for Lieu-tenant Governor, John R. Bartlett for Secretary of State, Horatio Rogers for Attorney General, an Samuel A. Parker for General Treasurer-all of whom are the present incumbents, except Mr. Rogers. Delegates were elected to the Baltimore Convention, and a resolution passed recommending them to vote for the renomination of President Linoln. The State election takes place on the 6th o

Marine Intelligence. FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.—The following vessels have passed the guard ship Young Rover: Schr. Northern Light, Capt. Ireland, from Fortress Monioe for Philadelphia. Schr. Boston, Captain Brower, from Fortress Monioe for Philadelphia. Monroe for Philadelphia.

Sohr. Pangessit, Captain Waples, from Fortress
Monroe for Philadelphia. Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, March 15.-There are no signs of the arrival of the steamer Arabia, now due from Liver-EUROPE.

A Speech by Earl Russell on American Affairs. KOSSUTH AT WORK.

The steamship Hansa, from Southampton on the d of March, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing foreign files a week later than those received by elegraphic news.

the Australasian. The Jura at Portland has later the Australasian. The Jura at Portland has later telegraphic news.

American Affairs in Parliament. In the House of Lords, on the 1st instant, in reply to questions from Lord Clanricarde, Earl Russell gave a detailed statement in regard to the alleged recruiting for the United States army in Ireland, declaring emphatically that no such offence against the foreign enlistment act had yet been proved, but explaining that many laborers had been hired to work on American railways and in manufacturing establishments. He said:

"Last year I presented papers—correspondence between Mr. Adams and myself—on the subject of British subjects in the Federal armies, and those who have read that correspondence may remember that our complaints were of a general nature, because we had not evidence of particular cases in which the offence was brought home to American agents. Mr. Adams on each occasion denied the truth of these allegations, and on one occasion he said that until I had brought it to his notice he did not think there was anybody in this country who could have believed it possible that agents of the United States Government were employed in enlisting British subjects for the Federal armies. With that general allegation, and with that general denies, I could only wait until there was a case in which particular evidence could be produced.

\* \* \* "It must be borne in mind that the United States Minister has said, and said with perfect truth, that owing to the great number of men employed in the Federal army, and owing to the great progress which railway works are making in the United States, there are many railway companies in America which are anxious to obtain men, and ready to pay them high wages. The Chicago Railway Company is known to have hired men for the purpose of working on their line; and we have information that a person named Finney bired a room in Dublin, a few days ago, and there engaged young men, who are going or are gone to the United States, My noble fri

enlistment act." [Hear, hear.]

THE DANISH COMPERENCE ACCEPTED.

At Vienna, on the 25th ult., Count Rechberg officially made known to Lord Bloomfield that the Austrian Government accepted Earl Russell's invitation to attend a conference in London for the settlement of the question relative to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times writes:

"Austria, Prusia, France, Russia, and Sweden have promised to attend the conference, but it is not yet known whether Denmark and the German Bund will accept Earl Russell's well-meant proposition."

KOSSUTH AT WORK.

KOSSUTH AT WORK.

A letter from Venice, of the 25th of February, states that a proclamation from Kossuth is circulating among the Hungarians who form part of the Austrian army in Venetia. The ex-Dictator prays his countrymen to desert the Austrian fiag, declaring that the Hungarians are about to be freed by an alliance with Italy. The proclamation adds that the King, who has merited the title of "gallant man" from his people, is preparing to lead his brave army against Austria, and that all Hungarians who desire the emancipation of their country from Austrian tyranny should raily round his flag. Kossuth tells them in conclusion that there is a Hungarian legion being formed in Italy, and it is of pressing necessity to fill its ranks with devoted parifoles. Some copies of this proclamation have fallen into the hands of the Austrian authorities, and, it is said, have spread alarm among them. KOSSUTH AT WORK.

The Santiago Tragedy.

The London Public Opinion contains a communication from "A Protestant Churchman," contract diving the attatement of the Panama Star and Herald, relative to the conduct of the priests during the confagration at Santiago. The writer quotes from the Paris Monde the following statement:

"We find in a journal, printed in Santiago, on the 15th of December, that there were in the church of Lacampania, where the fire began, but two priests and four minor eleries. One of the priests, who has lost two of his sisters in the fire, was draged from the church by some laymen, who took him, fainting, into a neighboring house; another did not leave the church, and when he saw that he could not save any one, he stood at one of the doors to give them the last absolution. Out of the four minor cleries, three perished. The only object saved from the sacristy, which was the last to be reached by the fire, was saved by a young man named Guevara, who did so of his own accord, without being requested by any one. The door of the sacristy was not closed, and several persons were enabled to save themselves through it. As soon as the terrible news spread through the town, all the priests went with the Archbishop to the church. If they did not go into the church, it was because it was impossible to do so; but they spent the whole night in attending on the persons who were only wounded, and in comforting those who were in distraction at the loss of their relatives."

Movements of Gen. Grant. Movements of Gen. Grant.

General Grant arrived here yesterday morning on the early train, and stopped at the Spenner House. He visited his father, in Covington, and proceeded to Louisville on the mail-boat. He will be in Nashville this evening, if nothing occurs to detain him The movements of the General are rapid, and are understood to mean business.

General Grant, yesterday morning, asked a hackman at the Spencer House what he would charge to take him across the river to Covington. The reply was three dollars. General Grant said it was too much—he would rather walk—and walk he did. The General avoids all display, and is in nowise elated by the great honors and enormous responsibilities of his position, but is as unassuming and economical in his habits as ever.—Cincinnati Commercial, March 14th. DECEASED. - Mrs. Bayard, wife of Hon. James A

i. DECEASED.—MIS. Bayard, while of Hoh. James A. Bayard, died at the residence of her husband, in this city, on Friday morning. Ripe in years, and adorned with numberless private virtues, she sunk into her Redeemer's arms. She was interred yesterday morning, at the Old Swedes' Church. Many will miss her kindly dispensed charities, and long remember her excellencies.—Delaware Gazette, 15th. PHILADELPHIA BOOK TRADE SALE.—Next Tues day, March 22d, Messrs. Thomas will commence the Sixty-second Trade Sale. The catalogue consists of 215 pages, 8vo., and includes full invoices from leading publishers: Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Salem, Springfield, Auburn, New Bedford, and Cincinnati. Mr. T. F. Bell, as usual, will wield the hammer—his rightful baion of oificen this occasion.

SALE OF PAINTINGS TO-DAY.—We invite attention to the sale this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Messrs. Birch & Son's, No. 914 Chestnut street, of a collection of ninety six Oil Paintings, mostly by artists of our city, embracing every variety of subject. All of

congratulations to the army on the successful termination of the campaign just closed.

The cheerfulness with which the troops have borne their ready acquisesence in the orders directing their movements, have entitled them to the highest commendation.

XXXVIIITh CONGRESS—181 SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1894.

SENATE.

Potition of Colored Louisianians.

Mr. SUMNER presented the patition of an internal content of the patition of an internal content of the patition of an internal content of the congress of the congress

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1884.

SENATE.

Petition of Colored Louisianians.

Mr. SUMNER presented the patition of one thousand clitzens of Louisians, of African descent, to be allowed to vote in the reorganization of Louisians. The petition is approved by Anthony Farnandez, president of the Louisians Association of the Vestrams of the War of 1812, founder of the first Union Association, and members of the 6 entral Committee for the Organization, and members of the 6 entral Committee for the Organization, and members of the 6 entral Committee for the Organization and members of the 6 entral Committee for the Organization and members of the 6 entral Committee for the Organization and members of the 6 entral Committee, and by other imany sugaged in the paraults of company of the state of the first colored regiment in certy eight bours.

Mr. ANTHONY from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to print five thousand copies of the report of Captain Fisk of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Adopted.

Mr. WILKINSON presented a bill to repeal all acts making appropriations for the colonization of persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. McDOUGAL offered the following, which was Mr McDOUGAL offered the following, which was

ries.

Mr McDOUGAL offered the following, which was agreed to:

Re ofved. That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence or other information in the presession of the Covernment relating to any plan or plans now projected, or being projected, with a view to the establishment of Monarchial Governments in Central or Fouth America.

Artillery Corps.

Artillery Corps.

Mr WILSON introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service, which was referred to the Military Committee.

The bill consolidated the five regiments of artillery now anthorized by law under the title of the corps of artillery, composed of one chief of artillery, with the rapk of general; 5 colovels, 5 lieu innant colonels, 16 majors, and 60 batteries; the batteries to consist of one captain, two first and two second lieutenants, and 146 non-commissioned officers and privates. The bill makes the chief of artillery a member of the ordinance board, and gives him, under the Secretary of War and Generalin-Chief, the direction of the volunteer artillery when mustered into the rervice.

Mr. DOU-ITTLE introduced an act to amend the act of June 7, 1862, for the collection of direct taxes in in surrectionary districts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill provides that under sales of the tax commissioner to the marchal of said district, commanding him to put said purchaser in possession of said property. The property as above purchased by the United States may be divided into parcels of fifty actes, and pre-emption righ-s granted to persons for meritorious service in the Crushing of the rebellion, who shall have resided in the State where the lands laid. The right to refere main lands by loyal lengenders of the Boscoried to extend on the passes of the House bill defining the rank, pay, and emoluments of certain officers of the provider of

FOSTER offered an amendment, which was ordered to be printed on the property of the property of the Senate bill relating to chaplains was called up and passed, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, the clauses respected to the property of t ments."

The bill provides for the enlistment of regulars during the war for three years, and places them on a footing with volunteers as respects bounties, and that officers abrent on leave not exceeding ten days shall receive pay and allowances. absent on leave not exceeding ten days shall receive pay and allowances.

It also provides for additional officers in the battalion of regular engineers, and for the organization of regular engineers, and for the organization of regular engineers, and to exceed one company to each brigade of infantry, to be placed on the same footing of regular engineers.

After the passage of the bill allowing the conferring of degrees by the Deaf and Dumb Institute of the District of Columbia, the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the chairman of the Committee on the District business), gave way to allow the Senate tromaider the Committee and Diplomatte Appropriation bill.

Mr SUMNER'S amendment raising the rank of the minister resident at Belguin (Mr. Sandford), to a minister plenipotentiary, without corresponding pay, was adop'ed after considerable debate.

Amendments increasing the galaries of consuls at Sbanghae, Nassau, Lyons, and Manchester, were adopted.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senateat four o'clock

went into Executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Franking Privilege.

The House took up the Senate bill providing that the franking privileges of the President and the Vice President shall extend to and cover all mail matter sent to or from either of them.

Mr. KASON, of lows, suggested that further consideration should be given to the subject, as the mails should not again be thrown open for the sexding to these officers, postage free, of essays, applications for office, and papers of no use or importance to them.

Mr. NORTON, of lillinois, said there should be one rule for all having the franking privilege, and hence the President and Vice President should be placed on the SRIE bags as Congressmen. He was willing to abolish the privilege altogether.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, remarked that the parties interested desired that the bil should be passed as at present worded. They are subject to enerous axation.

The bill was then passed.

ion.
The bill was then passed.
Mr. MOBRILL, of Vermont, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to establish an assay filee in Nevada Territory, and also one at Portland, office in Nevada Territory, and also one at Portland, Oregon.

Reverred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, reported a resolution from the Committee on Elections to pay John Sisepai 8750, for the time spent and expenses incurred in contacting the state of Mr. Rice, from that State.

A debate ensued, involving the merits of the election, which has already been desided by the House.

The resolution vas tabled.

Mr. AMBROSE W. CLAEK, of New York, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing ten thousand copies of the reports of Gen. Hosscrans.

The resolution was adopted.

Also, a racolution to print an equi number of Gen. Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg.

The resolution was adopted.

Also, a resolution to print an eqal number of Ger.

Megde's report of the battle of Gettysburg.

Debate on the Gold Bill.

The House returned the consideration of the gold bill.

Mr. Hellewoldb., of New York, said that when the debate on the subject commenced he was absent from Warhington; but being in contact with business men, those not interested in gold speculations, found there was an almost universal expression of hops that the yower to sell gold would be conferred on the Secretary fithe Treasury.

He believed all concurred that the treasury should be depleted of its excess of sold. The only point of difference was as to the manner in which this should be done. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) was considered, and various amenadman gently company; it reday add the Secretary of the Treasury had more of Ways and Means aching for the authority to sell, the more of Ways and Means on the 19th all; in favor of siving the soute. The Secretary says he was indifferent to the gold bill as semended by the Aconate. His views were expressed to the Committee of Ways and Means on the 19th all; in favor of siving the Secretary authority to sell the surplus gold. He thought than as he did now, that such over might contribute to this desirable end. His opinion remained unchanged.

Mr GELSWOLD resumed his remarks, advocating the passage of the bill, glying as his reasons that he would afford all reasonable facilities to increase the risks of speculation in gold, and having confidence in the intelligence of the secretary of the Treasury, he would clothe him with the authority desired. The secretary of the stream of the secretary of

passage of the bill, giving as his reasons that he would as ford all reasonable facilities to increase the risks of speculation in gold, and having confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the Secretary of the Treasury, he would clothe him with the authority desired. The would clothe him with the authority desired. The present price of gold is merely speculative. We have almost as much to fear from the army of speculators in Sold as frem the army of the treasury could not endanger the credit of the country any more by the power proposed to be conforred by this measure than by the power proposed to be conforred by this measure than by the power with which he was now invested. He said this missure. He would not borrow from England or France if they would send over their money. The only way to maintain the credit of the nation was by relying with boldness was darmness on our own resources. If more minest was a water, we must continue to tax ourselves the country against the measure was the measure from the beginning, and she would steadily vote against it to the end. The power proposed to be given was wholly unnecessary. The only partits who need the gold are the importing merchants. Looking upon excessive importations as one of the evilations of the day, he was willing to let gold remain up till importations came down. This would reliave the pressure. If there is a surplus of gold in he treasury, let the Secretary seek out and pay honest creditors. The bill would be wholly ineffectual to fax the price of gold. The Secretary of the Treasury was the best man that could be put in the place he occupies, but as he could not individually effect the sale of gold, the speculators. The slid would be adstgrace. It was repudiation.

Mr. MORBIS of New York, did not profess to understand everybing relative to finence, and hence he deferred to the judgment of those who have fall knowledge of the time this would take place ibrough as agent, would be enabled to profit at the expense of the Government. To pass this bill w

for conducting financially the affairs of the country, and therefore he was obliged to respect the request of that cfficer that the power to sell the surplus gold be conferred.

Mr. DENNISON, of Pennsylvania, said—for the Government to go into market and buy its own depreciated paper at sixty cants on the dollar, would be a publication to the world that we are disgraced. We should not make a profit out of our broken promises. Tais money proposed to be sold, was appropriated by law to our creditors, and therefore we should not violate the plighted faith of the Government. It was proposed to turn the Treasury into a broker's shop, with a sign informing the public. "Uncurrent funds are bought and sold in this Department." He protested against such a prosition of power, and that our government should be reduced to this diagrace.

Mr. WOUDBEIDER, of Vermont, stated the reasons why he supported the bill, which, if passed, he believed would depreciate the price of gold five or ten percent. The Committee of Ways and Means should bring in a bill so taxing the people as will obviate the further emission of paper. Then let General Graat, who is now the most prominent military man in the country, be sent for to lead the Army of the Potomac, so brave and efficient, against General Lee. A combination of victory with the depreciation of the price of gold and the means of carrying on the war by taxing the property of the country, would have the effect of reducing gold to forty or forty—two cents; the high est price it should bear in time of war.

Mr. GAEPIELD, of Ohlo, argued against merely giving anthority to anticipate the payment of interest, as it proposed to pay debts before they are due, and to horrow. in time of wer.

Mr. GARFIRLD, of Ohio, argued against merely giving anthority to anticipate the payment of interest, as it proposed to pay debts that are due. The prepayment of interest would not sensibly affect the gold market. The sinking of the funded debt and the anticipation of interest would not sensibly affect the gold market. The sinking of the funded debt and the anticipation of interest are failures. The only way left is to stop trading and bartering in gold. While the Eccretary maintains inviolate the credit of the Government, he should be permitted to take the balance of the gold and hold it over the heads of the gold speculators, and keep them back from presumptuous sins, that they may not bear rule over us. We ought to give the Secretary power to pritect us from the bulls and bears of Wall street.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, said we should look to the future as well as the present. This bill was to remain a effect until our successors shall repeal it. The speculation was merely gambling in paper for the price of gold. We are importing a hundred millions a year, which have to be paid to foreign nations in gold, which coin by law we have declared sacradly reserved for payment of public debts. The tiouse were endeavoring to do what sould not be done by legislation.

Mr. PRICE, of lowa, maintained that the assurance the interest on the public debt would be paid in coin, gave the bonds more value than when they were is need. Remove this foundation and the experstructure of our credit fails. The money out to be retained to neet the obligations for which the public fath is Predged.

on cerealistance. The money ought to use resamed to need the obligations for which the public faith is progred. The property of the Treasury asks for the public faith is progred. The property of the Treasury asks for the power to sell and would have no influence upon him until he found, as a member of Congress, it was his duty to register the decrees of that officer. Nor was he will ing to yield his opinions to the Committee of Ways and Means. The only way to secure the confidence of the people is to abow the power of the Government to pay its liabilities, and the willingness to discharge them. It was to ray its least, a dangerous experiment to authorize the correct to sell the gold in the treasury, and he was openiste on the was a schope sonocced somewhere to the faith of the four members of the discontinuous somewhere to the faith of the downment and those who administer its affairs.

Mr. HUBURD, of New York, offered an amendment to the bill as a provise, that the obligation to create a sinking fund by the act passed February 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby.

Mr. STEVENS expressed a hope that the vote on the bill would be taken early to morrow.

The House at a quarier to five o'clock adjourned, PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 15, 1864. SEEATE.

SEEATE.

Bumerous petitions were presented, among them the following of interest to Philadelphia:

Messrs. COMNELL and HIDGWAY, against the running of city passenger cars on Funday.

Reports of committees were received, among them the following, which were reported favorably:

Incorporating the Soldiers' National Gemetery.

Supplement to the Keystone Zine Company, Incorporating the Burnside Coal and Iron Company, Incorporating the Burnside Coal and Iron Company, Protecting the Burnside Coal and Iron Company.

Incorporating the Little Toby and Sandy Hill Railroad.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. CONNELL, exempting property of Howard Sunday, school from taxation.

Nr. MOSTGOMERY incorporating New York ly school from taxation.

Nr. MOBTGOMERY, incorporating New York and iddle Coal-Field Company.

Mr. RIDGWAY, supplement to the Butler House Hotel Bills Considered. Incorporating the Soldiers' Home in Allegheny county. Postponed

Batending charter of the Bank of Germantown. Passed
-yess 19, nays 11.

Relative to sales of land for taxes in Columbia county. Passed.
An act protecting miners in Luzerne county. Passad.
Repealing the act authorizing notaries public to take acknowledsments of deeds. The bill was discussed and postponed.
Mr. CONNELL called up an act incorporating the Frankford and Falls of Schuylkill Turnpike-road, which passed. Frankford and Falls of Schuylkill Turnpike-road, which passed.

Mr. JOHNSON called up an ast providing for the manner in which the psople are to vote upon the semend manner in which the psople are to vote upon the semend ments to the Constitution (allowing soldiers to vote). Section 1 provides that the Governor shall issue writs of election to be falled on the second Tuesday of August, 1984, and that he people shall then vote agon the adoption or rejection of three proposed amendments to the Constitution, viz.

1. Allowing solders to vote

2. That the Legislature shall not pass upon matters over which the courte have jurisdiction.

3. That he courte have jurisdiction.

3. That he courte have jurisdiction over the pass upon matters over which the courte have jurisdiction.

There have a mondments are to be a paranged on tickets as to be voted upon separately by the paople.

Section 2 provides that the election shall be conducted as other election 3 provides that the shart of conventers whill

Siction 2 provides that the election and the conducted as other elections.

Eccilon 3 provides that a board of canvascers shall are made to the conducted are made to the conducted as the conduc

tender notes. The bill was considered to Committee of the Whole, and was taken up by the Senate and dis-cused until the hour of adject meent. Adjourned until Notick P. ATTERNOON SESSION. The following bills passed:

A supplement to the Butler House Hotel Company, increasing her value of stock: Plymouth and Rockstory Baltroad; incorporating Juniatia Steamboat Company,

A number of other local bills also passed. Adoursed. HOUSE. The House met at 11 o'clock A. M.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the private calendar.

The following were objected to on first reading:
A supplement to act incorporating the city of Philadelphia: relative to the appointment of port wardens.

An act to incorporate the Anthracite Coal and Iron An act to incorporate the Anthracite Goal and Iron Company.
An act to incorporate the Humbeldt Petroleum Works.
An act to incorporate the New Castle and Franklin Baliroad.
A further supplement to act incorporating the city of Philadelphia relative to construction of sewers.
Mr. GLASS presented the report of the committee which had been appointed to ascertain the authors of certain articles offensive to the Legislature, which had appeared in certain papers.

Philadelphia relative to construction of sewers.

Mr. GLASS presented the report of the committee which had been appointed to ascertain the author of certain articles offensive to the Legislature. Which had appeared in certain papers.

The report of the majority of the Committee (Messra. Gless, Foster, and Reed) sets forth that various witnesses were examined in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. In the former city Mr. John Robley Duagilson, an assistant editor of the Evening Dulletin, upon being interrogated, promptly acknowledged the untorship of the offensive article in that journated with the former city, but were able to dict nothing tending to fix the offensive article in that journated with the former city, but were able to dict nothing tending to fix the post of the majority says:

Such a firnities escarch in the dark among those who it was presumed knew who was the author of the offensive communication in the Commercial convinced your committee that any attempt to ascertain the authorship by pursuing the investigation among the "rest of mankind" would not only be without success, but foolish, and your committee cannot dose this raport without express ing their unqualified disapprobation of the practice and policy of creating committees of investigation, unless there is some definite and distinct charge, made by some responsible party who is willing to give character and shape to the charge.

In this case there was no charge of breach of privilege against any one; not even idle rumor, with its meddlessome tongue, had pretended to fasten any charge upon any per'on. Without any light to guide them, your committee were compelled to grope in the dark, following only shadowless phantoms. They could but shift their course and purpose as the passion, prejudies, caprice, or misching only shadowless phantoms. They could but shift their course and purpose as the passion, prejudies, caprice, or misching of the them your committee were compelled to grope in the dark, following on the former of the foster of the first lett

adopted. Without disposing of the bill, the Sensteat four o'clock went into Executive session, and adjourned.

the Committee were foiled in this purpose by the persist that Committee of the majority to reveat he persist in the decembration of the majority of the Committee shaped the questions put to the witnesses so as to elicit indirect and insufficient arawers, and so that the House could not pass upon the sufficiency of said answers. The majority refused to have questions put upon record which were asked by the minority. The majority were resolved to screen the culprise, particularly those who corresponded with the Pittsburg Commercial. It was a matter of public rumor—uncontradicted rumor—that Mr. Bigham, a member of the present House of Representatives, was the author of said articles—withal, the majority obstinately refused to call Mr. Bigham, as member of the present House of Representatives, was the author of said articles—withal, the majority obstinately refused to call Mr. Bigham, such conduct, in the opinion of the undersigned is uncardismentary, parlian, unfair, and inconsistent with the discharge of their duties as members of the committee soforesid. We cannot too strongly condemn the conduct of the parties in charge or having the management of the Pittsburg Commercial.

Trom the testimony of Mesers, Sawyer, &c., it is palpable that slander of the vileat kind were again and again published, without even the precaution of requiring the slanders so published to have the name of the writer tent to the managing editor! Bither the witnesses who teatified before the committee foreswore themselves when testifying to anch a sight of facts of the majority, and di honorable. Your committee further show that the investigation, under the ruling of the majority, was at variance with every rule of law and cquiry. While taking the testimony at Pittsburg, one of the committee, was subscribed to the said articles in the majority of the crimitee, after the conference, indicated their purpose to smoother the investigation, and not to elicit the truth; if not so, why not examine Mr. Bigham, whose initial was subscribed to the s

Sisters of charity of St. Josephs.

An act incorporating the Union League of Philadelphia was considered, and various amendments were offered by Democratic among them, one by Mr. Exx. to make corporators amport "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," also, one to insert names of Borace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Donglass, and William Garrison. (Langhter.) The amendments were lost, and the original bill passed.

The following also passed: Regulating culverts in Philadelphia, authorizing St. John's Methodist Church to sell real estate: authorizing four notary publics in Philadelphia. Also a number of private bills. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1894

Gold fluctuated to day just in proportion as rumors of the final passage of the gold bill predominated. Open-ing at 162, it rose to 164%, rapidly falling off to 160%@%, rything, with the exception of our army movements, i Government securities strengthened this morning, and were more in demand, the 5-20s being the weakest, at 108k@X. extions at the stock exchange continue to show a de-Operations at the stock exchange continue to show a desire to realize, and prices generally are a fraction lower than last evening. Mining shares continue the most active. Fulton settled to 9%; Big Mountain to 10%; New York and Middle to 15%; Green to 8%; Oil Creek to 13%; 4% was bid for Marquette; Clinton, a new concern, sold at 1%; Etpa at 20; Butler at 30; Pennsylvania at 9%; at 1%: Bins at 20; Butler at 30; Pennsylvania at 9%; New Greek was in demand at 2%@%.

Reading declined to 68%: Penna. to 75; Catawissa common to 27%, the preferred to 42%. North Penna. was steady at 36%. Phila. & Brie declined %. Long Island sold at 46%; Huntingdon and Broad Top at 24%; Girard College at 31; Green and Coates at 44; Spruce and Pine at 16; Thirteenth and Fitteenth at 43%; Second and Third at 80; 20 bid for Race and Vine. State, city, and frest-class corporation loans were firm and in fair demand. The market at the close was irregular and somewhat week.

Drexel & Co. quote United States Bonds, 1881

New Certificates of Indebt'ss,

7-30 Botes, August.

7-30 Botes, October.

Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.
Gold. Sterling Exchange... United States 5-20 Bo Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange i South Third street, second story :

Market closed fluctuating.
The monthly summary of imports at the port of New York for February, 1861, was as follows: Foreign, dutiable..... Foreign, free..... Specis and bullion..... Cash duties..... The monthly summary of exports from New York to oreign ports for February, 1984, was as follows: \$18,6°2,218 456,493 77,8°8 3,015,367 Total......\$17,211,776
A propositice, which will probably be adopted, is before the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad Company, to pay quarterly divided ds of two and a haif per cent. The earnings of the road during the present year, .\$17,211,776 it is estimated, will amount to between twelve and thir-

it is estimated, with a second of the amount it is proposed to divide appropriated towards increasing the facilities of the road.

The following national banks were organized between the 5th and 11th of March : 60,000 60,000 60,000

Including the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing-House, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the 

Philada Stock Exchange S FIRST BOARD 500 U S Coupons....111 200 U S T 7-50 N E Feb. 109 500 U S T 7-50 N E Feb. 109 500 U S 5 20 Bonds....108½ 600 U S 5 20 Bonds....108½ 600 City 6s.........104½ 1000 do Rajiroad...109½ BETWEEN BOARDS 

| SECOND | DORDE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 Mandan 6 50 Safq (\*Anal 200 Chinton 124 do) Fulton (\*O) Reading 6914 100 N 1 x Mi + 100 Rulton (\*O) Reading 6914 100 N 1 x Mi + 100 Go 6914 100 N 2 Mi + 100 Go 6914 100 G CLOSING PRICES-FOUR O'CLO

Semi-Weekly Review of the Philad but prices are without change Querciton by dull. Coffee is acarce and firm. Coal is with In Cotton there is very little doing, and the very quiet. Fish and Fruit are nuchange very quiet. Fish and Fruit are auchanged it thuses scarce and firm. Coal Oil is firmly is, sales are limited. Naval Stores are rather bevisions are less active. Sugar is firm and six prices. Seeds are dull. Wool continues very The demand for Flour is limited, and the very dull; about 2,500 bbls sold, including: tra family, at \$7@7 50 \$7 bbl for common 10 1,000 bbls city mills extra on private terms tailers and bakers are buying at from \$6@6 2 fine, \$6 50@7 for extra, \$7@7.50 for extra #: @9 50 🕏 bbl for fancy brands, according to 9: Flour is quiet; amall sales are making at \$6 Corn Meal is dull, and there is little or nother GRAIN—There is less demand for Whene marget is dull and rather lower, with sales at 160@165c for common to prime reds, and w 17(@195c \$\frac{2}{2}\$ bus, as to quality Rye is dull, at sales at 12(@130c \$\frac{2}{2}\$ bus. Corn is rather dull, at have declined; about 20.000 bus sold at 115(\$\frac{2}{2}\$)!...
and in the cars, and 115(\$\frac{2}{2}\$)!...
bus have been disposed of at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ dult; and bus have been disposed of at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ dult; and bus have been disposed of at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ dult; and market is very firm; about 6,000 tons No. 1 it sold at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ dult \$\frac{2}{ 17(@195c P bus, as to quality Rye is dull, BASK - Quercitron is scarce and very dull-is offered at \$37 % ton. CANDLES.—City-made Adamantine are in sales of 80 boxes at 21c cash, and small lots of \$5 is offered at \$37 % ton.

CAMDLES.—City made Adamantine are interested of 50 boxes at 21c cash, and small loss of \$12k & \$\tilde{B}\$.

PROVISIONS are firmly held, but the sales is ed. Mess Pork is selling at \$22\tilde{A}\$ 30 \(^{1}\tilde{b}\tilde{b}\), at \$1\tilde{C}\$ 40 \tilde{C}\$ 6(A66c P. Several cargoes of foreign have arrive boxes Oranges and Lemons sold on private the Apples are selling at \$2 6(A3 70 P bb). Drief it demand at former rates.

GUANO.—Peruvian is scarce, and selling it HOPS.—Small rales are making at 25@500 7 Sorr.

HAY is selling at \$24@25 B ton

HIDES,—There is a fair demand, and prices I'
the receipts are not large, but sufficient to so wants of the trade.

LUMBER.—rrices are without change said are limited; white Pine Boards are selling at 1 000 feet, and Lehigh and Hemlock at \$32.

MOLASSES.—Cuba is scarce, and prices are behinds sold at 56@57c for clayed, and 56050c felling and 56050c fell NAVAL STORSS.—Rosin continues scarce.

NAVAL STORSS.—Rosin continues scarce.

MAVAL STORSS.—Rosin continues scarce.

MAVAL STORSS.—Rosin continues scarce.

Named \$4(@42 Pbbl. Spirits of Turpenting held; rmals sales are making at \$3 40 P gallon.

Oliss.—Lard Oli is firmly held, with sales of \$1.10@1 20, casb; Red Oli is scarce, with small record to the sales of \$1.10@1 20, casb; Red Oli is scarce, with small 1670 P gallon. Petroleum is unsettled; buyer lers apart in their views; we quote crude at \$2.00 fined in bond \$4.40@45e, and free at from \$3.65\$.

Sato quality ined in bond \$4460486, and free at from 506032 in as to quality

PLASTAR is scarce; soft commands \$6.607 in RICE continues very scarce, and prices selling at \$5,000 in RICE continues very scarce, and prices selling at \$5,000 in RICE continues very scarce, and prices selling at \$5,000 in RICE continues very scarce, and prices selling at \$7,700 in RICE at \$1,000 in RICE a

AsHES firm, and are selling at \$5 57% for i 10.00 for Pearls BERADETUFFS —The market for State and Nour is more active, but without material conprices
The sales are 12,000 barrels at \$6.3566 50 for 57 fate: \$6.706 90 for extra do: \$6.266 45 for 17 fate: \$6.706 90 for extra do: \$6.266 45 for 17 fate: \$6.706 90 for extra do: \$6.266 45 for 17 fate: \$6.706 90 for extra do: \$6.266 for 18 fate: \$6.266 for 18 fate: \$6.266 for 18 fate: \$6.266 for 18 fate: \$6.266 for extra do: \$7.466 for extra at the common, and the control of the common, and the common common, and the common common, and common comm Corn is quiet and without essential charast pushels at \$1.31 in store, and \$13 at stort. The western mixed,
Oats are lower and dult, at \$3)2,090c for Candil.
90c for State, and 90c for Western.
Whisky-Enles firm, with a fair demand at the chieff at our outside quoistions.
Tallow is firm, with sales of 25 000 lbs cily at 1 Duties, &s.—Chemicais are firm, with a six of the carboda at 75,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 75,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 75,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 75,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to as sod as at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to 1 and at 1 the carboda at 1 the carboda at 25,07%; 100 to 1 and at 1 the carboda at 25,000 at 1 the carboda at 1 the carboda at 1 the carboda at 25,000 at 1 the carboda at 1 the carbod

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Flour dull Howard-street superfine sells at Wheat dull and drooping: Kentucky 1 90; Corn firm; White \$1.15@1 16, Whisky itm at 95@96%1. Provisions settled.