England and the Slave Trade. It is far from improbable that England, whose present policy is to diminish taxation by diminishing expenditure, will soon abandon her naval and other establish ments, so long maintained, at great cost, on the Western Coast of Africa, for the prevention and suppression of the Slave Trade. The question was lately brought before the House of Commons, and a Select Committee of inquiry was appointed. It was contended that the British settlements in the west of Africa had been practically useless in suppressing the slave trade—any diminution in that traffic which had taken place being really caused by a diminution in the demand for slaves, and not by the efforts which had been made to put it down, and it was urged that "the policy of taxing England for the purpose of civilizing savage tribes in Africa, was unjust, even if the prospect of the desired result was not hopeless."

One of the ablest among British statesmen, at once thoughtful and far-seeing, is Lord STANLEY, eldest son of the Earl of Derby. Thirteen years ago, he was Foreign Under-Secretary, during his father's first premiership, and subsequently presided over the affairs of the Colonies and of India, in 1858-'59. Although not yet forty years old, Lord STANLEY has been nearly seventeen years in the House of Commons, and there is every prospect of his one day being prime minister. His ability and position give him much influence in Parliament. His declaration, upon the subject of trying to suppress the slave trade, by forcible means, is simply this, that English blood and treasure are annually wasted, very extensively, in doing little good and a great deal of harm—that any debt which England owed to Africa which was to be redeemed by efforts to suppress the slave trade had been amply paid—that, as regarded the question of civilizing Africa, it would be better to look at home—and that the time had arrived when the system mustbe inquired into, with a view of reconsidering its policy. What he said was loudly cheered, which indicates the tone of the House of Commons on the subject, and Mr. CARDWELL, the Colonial Secretary, intimated, on the part of the British Government, that every facility would be given to make the inquiry complete and searching. The expense of trying to suppress the slave trade ought to be diminished, he said, but, at the same time, increased efficiency in carrying out that object ought to be

Nearly sixty years ago, England distinguished herself by abolishing the Slave Trade, which, up to that time, had permissively existed. Nearly thirty years later, negro slavery was extinguished in all British territory. The nation paid the large sum of £20,000,000 to effect this. One result was, it gave England a right to remonstrate with other countries, and to obtain their co-operation to suppress the Slave Trade. Although the South recountry has co-operated (very effectively, at times,) with England, in the much-desired object. But England has gone to by far the largest cost. To maintain the African squadron costs not only money but men. The fearful climate is dreadfully fatal to the officers and sailors, and the sacrifice of life, for very uncertain results, is naturally objected to. The question has been put-might not the money expended to benefit the Africans be more properly who live within a mile of the Parliament

House itself? It is doubtful whether Lord PALMERSTON mane necessity, but the feeling in the can safely ignore or oppose, is against pathy with the South, has unequivocally ment. shown herself so remarkably tolerant of slavery, that her ceasing to resist it, on the African coast, may be taken as an expected result. The serious consideration iswhether the Slave Trade will not increase in the absence of the efficient force which has hitherto endeavored to suppress it?

The Mexican question is one of the interesting problems of the times. Many of our most patriotic thinkers contend that the Government instituted by Louis NA-POLEON will prove to be far more advantageous to the people of Mexico than if they had been left to the tortures of their own chronic and bloody dissensions. In the latter event, it is more than probable that their country would have become a hiding-place or stamping-ground for the rebels, in which to repair their injuries, so as to renew and continue their warfare upon the Government of the United States. These views are shared by many intelligent statesmen, and are evidently not without their influence upon Louis Na-

Cost of Living. Complaints are made of the cost of living, from high rents and dear provisions, and will be made until prices come down. As to rents—they are kept up by the paucity of houses "To be Let." Persons who his immediate emigration to Hindostan, own houses put them into the market for sale, in order to get rid of them, just as any | filed. But we do not care to have "the | their great scheme of repudiation, robbery, one would gladly get rid of the traditionary elephant. The truth is, the vast increase of the City Debt, carrying with it a certain and increasing augmentation of city taxation, has rendered house-property so much the reverse of remunerative, that rentals do not yield the legitimate income usually expected from and heretofore given by real estate. For a time, those who made money during this war—a great deal has been made, and much of it very fairly, too-indulged in the gratification of purchasing house-property. This demand, as well as the depreciation in paper money, sent up the price, and then came, of course, an increase in house-rents. In every street in this city, and in other large cities, houses were placarded as up for sale—so many, indeed, that the demand may be said to have now been supplied. As far as we can judge, the tide has turned, owing to the heavy city taxes, and the owners of houses will speed- 785,000,000 of "degraded" Mongolians; in as much as they were able. He asked no more ily seek to get rid of them, for less than Africa, 110,000,000 of "degraded" negroes When the war commenced, both his financial and physical strength was much impaired, and younger they gave, rather than be perpetually putal and Moors; in Oceanica, 5,000,000 of ting their hands into their pockets, to meet | "degraded" Islanders. The whites are as this or that public demand. Already, house | apt to be the marked class as darker naagents are free to confess, rents are coming tions, for God would certainly not degrade back to what they were before the war, and there is an increase in the number of houses | go on and tear our correspondent's boardto be let. If inquiry be made at the houses ing-house logic to pieces, but content ourplacarded as for sale, it will be found that | selves with merely laughing at him, and about two out of every five are to be rented, showing how ridiculous his ideas appear and this because people do not any longer desire to purchase a property which is sub- all these questions by asking what is right ject to a constant, inevitable, and steadily increasing drain, in the shape of taxation. House rents, then, are in due course of reduction, and a few months will effect a considerable decline in that item of living. The fall in gold has lowered the cost of clothing, which is another heavy item of

anavoidable expense; and, though the re-

fore then,

ion is not considerable as yet, we may

ook for it when existing stocks, pur-

an gold was "up," shall be con-

because those

was depreciated

te changed rates,

will bring

ined from heavy pur-

20 620

nanufacture that these will become much lower, for there happily is such a thing as a protective tariff, but articles of home production, (and we can have them quite as serviceable as if made in England, France, Belgium, or Italy,) must come down in price, and good sitizens ought to wear such in preference to foreign importations. Rent and clothing are in fair course of eduction, under the effect of the lowered rate of gold. But food, which is even more cessary than shelter or raiment—food not only is not coming down but is actually ad-

vancing in price. On Saturday, in our markets, flesh, fowl, fish, eggs, and vegetables, were dearer, gold being at 155, than they were, about two years ago, when gold was 286. There was a slight reduction in butter, which was only seventy cents a pound, but all other articles of food were dearer than they had been at any time since the war commenced. The marketpeople, city folks as well as country, sprang up their prices, without a moment's hesitation, when gold became dear, but have not exhibited the same alacrity in lowering them, now that gold has ecome cheap. Were things properly arranged—were the balance fairly adjusted market prices would now be only fifty per cent, higher than they were when a dollar note was exchangeable for a gold dollar from the Mint. As it is, they are one hundred and fifty per cent, above that standard. Nor do we see how we can help ourselves; the market people, city as well as country, constitute a close corporation, and enjoy an exacting monopoly. If Philadelphia, by common consent, could let even one week pass without marketing, the monopoly would be crushed; but that cannot be, and so the extortionate and conscienceless dealers have us at their mercy. We must pay their prices or starve.

Funeral Expenses. A statement has been put forth, on behalf of the undertakers, that not they but the owners of livery-stables have combined to advance the hire of carriages employed at funerals. We have expressed our surprise, that in the very face of the fall of gold, and the admitted decline in the price of provender, the livery-stable people should have made any advance whatever. We never intimated that the undertakers had "hand, act, or part" in the advance, but we affirmed, and here repeat, to condemn, that the livery-stable keepers have to give from fifty to seventyfive per cent. to the undertakers out of the hire of each carriage employed at a funeral, and, we need not say, this money comes out of the pockets of those who have to pay for the said carriages. We challenge contradiction, and we know where leading-that is, the most expensive-undertakers actually keep accounts with the livery stable keepers, settling with them only once in every three

months. Considering that undertakers may be said to charge whatever they really do charge very heavily, in most cases, the additional profit on the carriages may be described as an exaction which is almost an extortion, for the public have no means of checking it, except by relieving the undertakers from the trouble of ordering the carriages. No doubt that would be considered "mean," and sneered at accordingly. If a person wishes to hire a carriage, or a dozen carriages, to convey a party a little way out of town, on a pic nic, it is usual to inquire what the liverytained the "institution" of Slavery, this stable keeper will charge, and it is also strictly in rule to make a contract for the work being done at some little reduction if the price demanded be considered too high. But, when carriages are required at a funeral, the party who has to pay for them is precluded, by custom and etiquette, from any endeavor to moderate the price. The undertaker orders the carriages, and, be sure, will order them only from the livery stable keepers, who pay him "his regulars"—i. e. the per centage applied to civilize hundreds and thousands on their hire. The time is not distant, we hope and think, when the needless outlay and ostentatious display at funerals will be dispensed with—when grief will no longer may be disposed to give up the African | be measured by the number of carriages, squadron, so long upheld by him as a hu- (at \$5 to \$7 each), by which the dead is followed to his long home, and when none House of Commons, which no statesman but the immediate family and closest as well as dearest connexions and friends of

maintaining it. England, by her late sym- the deceased will be present at his inter-The Car Question. The Car Question.

To the Editor of The Press:

SiB: As one of your subscribers and regular readers, allow me to express my dissent to your doctrine of the rights of negroes to ride in the cars established for the accommodation of the white population of our city. I am altogether ignorant of the rights possessed by this class of people to put them on an equality with whites. I find where I move about the city a universal repugnance to giving up the cars to them, as would be the case were they to get a right to ride when they please At the boarding. right to ride when they please. At the boards house where I live there is a colored day cook, of very large proportions, who gets \$4 per week for het services. She gives us first rate dinners, but I doubt whether the ladder at the table, would consent that she should come to the table, in all the majesty of grease, or dressed in silks, and dine with us. The colored soldier who fights our battle is paid for it just as the general is, but it gives him no more right to ride in our cars than the white soldier has to enter the general's tent to get his dinner. beg you to pay some deference to the rights of the whites. We are not all ready for social mixing up of colors. God has placed a mark upon them for some wise purpose, and let us respect it. Do not blame conductors for obeying the orders of their

employers, who have a right to admit or reject any improper person, and protect the rights and com-forts of their patrons, to the exclusion of intruders, s all blacks are who presume to force their way nto our cars. I am, sir, yours truly, H. It is not often that the supporters of a cracy of privileged classes in this country; class to have no "rights" at all. If our correspondent desires to see a perfect realization of his theory we would suggest where one class is sacred and another de Institutes of Menu" transferred to free and bloodshed. America. The argument that God has placed a mark upon the negro for a "wise purpose" indicates a celestial familiarity

with God's designs. How does he know whether God's "marks" are black or white, or red or blue? God made some of us white for a "wise purpose," and others of an olive color, and others still with red hair. Why not say that red hair or olive complexion is a badge of degradation? If God degrades all who are not white, what is then peculiar circumstances enabled him to become of the strange people who live in take the "bear" side of the market. He wen Oriental countries? And what a shame to parade the Japanese in our streets and give them princely honors? It would not be difficult to prove, if we accepted this ridiculous assumption, that white is the degrading mark. He assumes that the black is "marked" because he is in a minority; yet, from God's point of view, taking the

three-fourths of his creatures. We might in the strong light of print We decide and what is wrong? It is wrong for us to assume the province of Divinity, and elevate and degrade as we please. It is right for us to take men and women as we find them. For ourselves, if the colored cook who serves our correspondent such good dinners at four dollars a week enters a car. cleanly and sober, and pays the regular fare, we would as soon ride at her side as

who enjoy his inestimable society. WE notice Dr. WILMER WORTHINGTON, of Chester county, among the visitors to Philadelphia. He is the State Senator for his district in the Legislature; and in the session which has just closed his ability, integrity, and energy were generally reparked and commended. It is a happy ry to see high-tened and intrepid gen. our legislative halls, and Dr. is one of the parest and best

ded class of citizens.

at the side of any of the other ladies in silk

GEN: GRANT'S ARMY. DESCRIPTION OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE ON THE LEFT.

serves more than a passing comment. No higher tribute was ever paid to a great Evidences of Rebel Despair—Their Fight people contending for their rights and ing no Longer Stubborn. their liberties. Every participant in the debate, willingly or unwillingly, joined in DISTINGUISHED COURAGE OF OUR TROOPS-LIST this tribute to the growing power and com-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March be defended against the increasing influ-26, via Washington, March 28.—The engagement here yesterday (Saturday) was, without a doubt, the most important and successful for the Union ence and the suspected designs of the United States, as those who laughed at arms that has taken place since our arrival in from the apprehension because they believed our of Petersburg. Not only were the enemy met and Government entertained no such designs. lefeated at every point, but the fact was demostrated that they have lost heart in their cause, and and because, if it did, no army or navy hat large numbers are ready and anxious to lay could hold Canada to the British Crown. own their arms and give up the struggle. This last idea was boldly stated by our After they had succeeded in gaining post Fort Steadman they at once fell to plundering good friend, John Bright, on the 18th of he baggage in the tents, and all the officers c would not induce them to desist. Those who emained in line fought with nothing like the en-Mr. Bright said that he thought Parliament hould understand that there is no power whatever in he United Kingdom to defend successfully the territory of Conoda against the United States, but denied that the harden they exhibited last summer, and many laid down their arms at the first opportunity reaching the rear. On withdrawing the rebel officers determined eturn to their own lines as rapidly as possible, and,

The roar of musketry, on this ground was as se-

ard, and was not surpassed even by that heard at

General Miles and his officers and men, particu-

larly the Irish brigade, receive the highest praise

The 3d Division, under General Mott, held the

enemy with spirit, although the contest here was

entre of the line, and repulsed each attack of the

The 120th New York and 11th New Jersey are

ver. The 2d Division held the extreme left

highly spoken of for their conduct under Colonel

of the line toward Hatcher's Run, the brigade com

manded by General Smyth only being engaged. They advanced at the same time with the rest of

he line and took a part of the enemy's works, with

The losses in the 2d Corps, as near as can be as

ertained, are about six hundred and fifty, with pro

Col. Blies, 99th Pennsylvania Infantry, wounded

deut. Col. Andrews, 20th Indiana, wounded; Maj

Hamilton, 110th Pennsylvania, wounded, and Capt.

The engagement between the 6th Corps and the

emy was not so sever as at other parts of the

Here, also, the object of the attack was to feel the

enemy, and ascertain if the works were occupied in

Some of the troops finally reached the rebel pick

ets and took about 1,547 prisoners, driving the re

The enemy's batteries were very active here and did a good deal of mischief.

Firing was kept up till dark, without any attempt

and 2,414 men, among whom are the following:

and 2,414 men, among whom are the following:

Killed.—Sergeant Michael Halleran, 6th Maryland; Capt. S. Oakley, 7th New York Battallon; Leutenant S. Pierce, 77th New York; A. W. Riser, 93d Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. A. W. Dwight, 122d New York.

Wounded.—Henry, 57th Pa.; Jas. Easter, 67th Pa.; Jacob Schmidth, 110th Pa.; Michael Durger, 110th Pa.; A. Griffith, 110th Pa.; M. Marlow, 122d Onio; J. Armstrong, 110th Pa.; Capt. J. W. Millinger, 93d Pa.; Lt. F. Phillips, 93d Pa.; Lt. J. H. Park, mer, 93d Pa.; Capt. A. C. Douglass, 139th Pa.; Adjutant D. L. Crawford, 139th Pa.; Lt. Col. J. G. Parr, 139th Pa.; Major J. Fritch, 93d Pa.; Lt. Col. J. G. Parr, 139th Pa.; Major J. Fritch, 93d Pa.; Lt. Col. J. G. Parr, 139th Pa.; Major J. Fritch, 93d Pa.; Lt. Col. A. Milliken, 1th. F. Hunter, 1st Me.; Lt. A. A. Dwinelle, 1st Me.; Lt. J. W. Helper, 1st Me.; Col. A. Milliken, slight, 43d N. Y.; Capt. J. Goldthwalte, 1st Me.; Capt. J. C. Semple, 139th Pa.; Lt. J. Beggs, 139th Pa.

The hospitals of the 6th Corps being insufficient to accommodate all the wounded, Colonel Spauld-

to accommodate all the wounded, Colonel Spaulding, of the 50th New York Engineers, and his

officers, not only tendered the use of their handsom

church and residences to the surgeons, but rendere

coffee and doing all in their power to make then

The number of prisoners in our hands, as the

result of the day's operations, is 2,571 enlisted men and 88 officers, besides about 150 wounded in the

hospitals. An order is being issued to the army

congratulating the officers and men on the splendid

and thanking them for their behavior on the occ

To-day a good deal of picket firing has been kep

as known.

bringing, however, no news.

p along the line, but without any casualties, as far

About twenty-five deserters came in this morning

ALL QUIET AT THE PRONT.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Our Fortress Monroe

Point, reports all quiet at the front.
REBEL VERSION OF THE FIGHT OF SATURDAY—

WHY THE REBEL TROOPS WERE BEATEN-WHAT

THEY CAPTURED.
[Special Despatch to The Press ]
WARHINGTON, March 28.—The Richmond Whig

and Sentinel of the 25th have been received here.

"PETERSBURG, March 25 .- About 4 o'clock thi

morning, General Lee attacked the enemy on our

left, in the vicinity of the Appomattox, assaulting

and capturing two lines of works, and one or more

heavy forts. Our men advanced well into action

but the enemy massed his artillery so heavily in the

neighboring forts, and was enabled to pour such a terrible enfilading fire upon our ranks, that it was deemed best to withdraw. The

captured works were therefore abandoned, and our

roops reoccupied their original position. General

Gordon's and General Bushrod Johnson's divisions

of troops were engaged on our side. Our loss was several hundred. Five hundred prisoners were cap-

tured, among them General McLaughlin and

number of officers. Major General Warren (Yan

kee) is reported killed. Brigadier General Terry, on our side, was wounded. Many pieces of artillery and mortars were captured. The former were ne-

cessarily abandoned; some of the latter were

brought off. The attack was a surprise to the enemy."

UNCTION OF SHERIDAN WITH GRANT-ARRIVAL

Special Correspondence of The Press.]

ARMY OF THE JAMES,

OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN-HE REVIEWS THE

Yesterday about noon this army was thrilled with

the gratifying intelligence that General Sheridar and forces had arrived safely into these lines, in the

vicinity of Deep Bottom. The horses looked a little jaded, the men somewhat bronzed by exposure, but

bearing themselves like conquerors and evincing the most confident assurances of their ability to repeat

the thrashing exercises upon Lee with which Early is so familiar. They marched like true soldiers.

under the inspiration of their commander, with a

apparent faith in his ability to bring them out of

every conflict with honor. General Sheridan came

coat which, in the absence of the usual insignia,

and the amiable deportment which he evinced to-wards the members of his staff, are some of the

offuences which endear him to his com

mand. The General planted his headquarters flag at Jones' Landing, on the James river

where he was joined by a number of officers of hi

army who had been North, absent on a leave, and

will be given of his operations in the future, which must satisfy public curiosity until something more

Another event of yesterday which attracted co

derable attention in this army was the arrival of

resident Lincoln, and his reviewing parts of the

President Lincoln, and his reviewing parts of the 24th and 25th Corps. Both white and colored troops looked well, and, if possible, marched better than on former occasions. It was a grand sight, and must have been a source of considerable satisfaction to his Excellency, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Wells, and other ladies who accompanied the President to the front and witnessed the martial ceremonies. A best of converse also swelled the smite of the Com-

host of generals also swelled the suite of the Com-mander in chief to proportions beyond the primi-tive ideas of republican simplicity.

Everything is quiet along the lines this morning.

The sun in unbroken splendor is just emerging from behind the trees, which betokens one of those

pleasant and refreshing days of spring that give re-

newed vigor to humanity. Affairs here are pro-

emained there no matter how long. Due not

angible is forwarded for their consideration.

BEFORE RICHMOND, March 21, 1865.

The former journal contains the following:

letter says the mail steamer Webster, from City

victory achieved over the enemies of the country.

casualties in the 6th Corps include 35 officers

Among the casualties are the following:

ewart, 110th Pennsylvania, killed.

line, where the 2d and 9th Corps fought.

n their part to regain the lost ground.

mainder back to the main works.

for their gallant behavior on the occasion.

desperate as in the 1st Division.

vere and continuous for two or three hours as ever

the Wilderness.

number of prisoners.

bably one hundred missing.

OF CASUALTIES.

the United Kingdom to defend successfully the territory of Conoda against the United States, but denied that the American Government entertained any idea of attacking that Province. He remarked: "There is not a man in the United States, probably, whose voice or opinion would have the smallest influence, who would recommend or desire that an attack should be made by the United States on Canada, with the view of its forcible annexation to the Union. Hear, hear,! There have been dangers, as we know, on the frontier lately. The Canadian people have been no wiser than some members of this House, or a great many men among the richer classes of this country. When the refuges from the South, I am not speaking of the respectable, honorable men of the South, sing of the respectable, honorable men of the South, if whom large numbers have entered Canada, and who have employed themselves in a course of policy likely to embroil us with the United States—when they entered Canada the Canadians treated them with far too much, consideration. They expressed very openly opinions hostile to the United States, whose power lay close to them. The United States, whose power lay close to them. The United States have not a syllable to say against Canada. The Canadian people found they were wrong; they have now returned to their right minds, and there is not a men in Canada at this moment. I believe, who has any kind of idea that the United States Govern ment has the smallest motion of attacking them, now or at any future time, on account of anything which has transpired between Canada and the United States." urging their men over the works, managed to get a large portion of the assaulting column back is safety. Hundreds, however, ran and hid in the bomb proof and waited there for our troops to come and ake them prisoners. The number brought in by the 9th Corps was reported yesterday correctly at eighteen hundred The loss in this corps is not far from six hundred. the official figures not yet being ascertained After the fighting ceased at this part of the line it was thought that the attack might have been made to cover a more important one on the left, and eady for any emergency. General Humphreys was ordered to make a re mnoissance in front of his line, in order to develop the enemy's strength and to ascertain their movements. This was done shortly before noon, and t picket line was either driven in or captured for a

considerable distance. Our men still continued t advance, and part of the 3d Division reached and took possession of a second line of works, but the ebels soon after charged the line of battle and On the same day, Mr. Lowe, lately conforced our men back to the first line taken.

This was principally caused by the enfileding fire from two batteries, which they were enabled to nected with the Palmerston Ministry, and it one time a writer on the London Times, row along this advanced pos nunciated the same idea in yet stronge From this time until 4 P. M. the firing was not liction. Mr. Lowe has held official position very severe, the enemy having retired to their works, leaving a strong picket line to hold the pit. At this hour the signal to fall in was sounded along n Canada; and therefore speaks with voice potential." He showed that the the rebel lines, and soon after a heavy column appeared, and, forming in line of battle, advanced or uperiority of numbers made the Americans formidable that Canada must fall an Milest division, but they were gallantly repulsed by the heroes of this division, who soon drove them easy prey to them in the event of war. Quebec itself would be at their mercy, for ack in disorder with heavy loss. Twice they repeated the attempt to break through he line, and failing in this, they endeavored to turn the right flank. But Gen. Miles was as ready to receive them here as at other points. They finally fell back and disappeared, leaving their dead and many wounded on the field.

Point Levi commanded it; and even though a fort were now built on Point Levi, it could not be held against such a force and such artillery as America would bring against it. So hopeless did the defence of Canada appear to Mr. Lowe that he urged he immediate withdrawal of the British roops now there—they served but to irriate the Americans. Indeed, there was mingled with this feeling an amount of temptation, for nothing could be conceived which would cause such an ecstacy of delight in the United States as the capture of eight or ten thousand British troops, the flower of the British army.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1865.

The recent debate in the British Parlia-

ment on the "defences of Canada" de

manding position of the United States-

alike those who insisted that Canada must

March, amidst the cheers of his support-

ers and the "hears" of his adversaries:

Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and others, while demanding that it was the duty of the Government to fortify Canada spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which Mr. Lincoln's Administration had been conducted in its relations to foreign Powers, and several other members alluded with much commendation to the conciliatory deportment and refined example of Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister at London, in this momentous and absorbing crisis. The attempts of the London Times to provoke a war between England and the United States were mercilessly ridiculed during the debate; in fact, the whole current of the discussion must work irreparable mischief to that irresponsible and unscrupulous organ of Tory spite. The President of the United States and his Secretary of State may justly felicitate themselves on a demonstration which affirms their whole policy towards Great Britain, and prepares the way for the complete reparation of all injuries suffered at the hands of the subjects and the officials of that Power. John Bright, also, stands proudly vindicated and avenged. In a commercial view, these opinions of the best statesmen in the Old World are of immeasurable importance: and he is purblind who cannot see as in a mirror the speedy beginning and magnificent development of an unprecedented maritime trade between all these States and

confirming the power of the Federal Government, army, and navy, and the wisdom of the Federal Executive and his counsellors, the justice and practicability of the legislation of Congress—the debate in question cannot be over estimated. As to France and our Government, and France and the rebellion, the prospect is equally auspicious. Never at any period of the war have our relations been more amicable than at this writing with that nation. Louis Napoleon is aware that if Mr. Lincoln had agreed to coalesce with Jefferson Davis to make war upon Maximilian in Mexico, and to establish a Southern slavery despotism in its stead, the traitors would have given up many of their pretensions long ago. It is said, I know not with how much truth, that they offered to do so when they met the President and Mr. Seward in Hampton Roads, in February last. Letters from distinguished Americans in Europe, measure of justice find an argument as and particularly in Paris, are full of joy plausible and effective as this from an op- over the cheerful future for our country, onent. According to the argument of and of the decided change in the feelings ur correspondent, republican institutions of many who have been indifferent or hoshave failed, and we are to have an aristo- tile. You have of course observed that "Druid," the Baltimore correspondent of one class to have "rights," and the other | the New York World, evidently speaking by the book, admits that the rebels can have no help from France, especially now that the Emperor realizes not only the hypocrisy of the rebel leaders, but the rotten-

every nation of the habitable globe. And

as defeating the hopes of the rebels-as.

BROKER.—Yesterday morning, as is announced by elegraph, Jacob Little, a very remarkable man i his day, and one of the boldest and most suc brokers of the New York Board, died in that city aged 68 years. His name has been prom sociated with most of the great financial transa tions of Wall street for a long series of years. He began his operations in 1819, having been previously a clerk in "Jacob Barker's Bank," which failed at the opening of that year. For a long time—unti "short" of almost everything, no matter how heavy, and was usually very successful. Some times, however, his calculations were incorrect, bu succeeding ventures enabled him to pay all his ebts to the very last cent, principal and interest In this way, he made and lost and made again many large fortunes. In his different failures man names were associated with him until he became, and is now, perhaps, better known than any other financial operator. But they were, as before remarked, repaid, while those who owed him, and whole world at a glance, there are in Asia whom he regarded as henest, were allowed to pay men managed the great combinations. His adverse circumstances and the knowledge that other men were supreme where he used to rule, affected his

ness, weakness, and complete failure of

mental energies of late. Up to a few weeks of his death he attended entirely to his own personal af-GOOD FOR BENNETT .- An evacuation in search of supplies may be precipitated upon Lee at any moment by some new movement of Sheridan's cavalry-otherwise, with the resistless approach of Sherman, a capitulation is inevitable. Gen. Grant is a fisher of armies. With one end of his mighty eine fixed at Richmond, he sweeps around with the other end from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic east, and up the coast to the Richmond landing. There, where the two ends of the seine meet, we shall have a grand haul of all sorts of fish-shad and herring, sturgeous and suckers, cathsh and eels, crabs, drumfish, swordfish, gudgeous and porpolses, and the draft may possibly include that regular old hammer-headed shark, Jeff Davis. The selne is oming ashore, and we can see from the fluttering on the surface inside that the haul will exhaus the Confederacy."-N. Y. Herald of yesterday. THE FIRE ARTS.—We would remind our readers

hat the collection of valuable paintings now on hibition at Messrs, Birch & Son's Gallery, No. 110 Chestnut street, are to be sold this evening, at alf-past seven o'clock. They will remain on exhion during the day, and we advise all those who have not yet seen them, to pay them a visit. They are all to be sold, without reserve. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-We have the Illustrated News of the World, Illustrated London News, and News of the World, of March 11th, from J. J. Kromer, cewspaper and periodical agent, 408 Chestnut street. The Cleveland Plaindealer, the only Deraccratic

paper in Northern Ohio, is no more. It advocate

the merits of Mr. Vallandigham,

gressing as rapidly as can be expected or could be desired. Imquiry into the Becent Corruption Case. Harrisburg, March 28—Speaker Olmstead of the House of Representatives yesterday appointed Nessrs. Elias Billingfelt, 367 Lanoaster; M. S. Quay, of Beaver; and Geo. A. Quigley, of Philadelphia, the committee to inquire into the alloged attempt to corrupt the House of Represent cives, in reference to the passage of the bill to 3-thorize connecting railroads to consolidate their dines, &c. The committee will sit during the reseas, and report the result of their investigation to the next Legislature. Inquiry into the Recent Corruption Case

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY. Seven Thousand Prisoners Captured at the Battle of Bentonville.

SHERMAN AND SCHOFIELD IN CONJUNCTION. THE ARMIES RESTING Loyalty of the North Carolinians—Large Cap

tures of Government Property.

NEW YORK, March 28 .- A letter from Newbern (N. C.,) dated the 24th, says: The enemy cap-tured three guns on the first day of the battle at Bantonville, but on the arrival of the 17th and 14th Corps the enemy were driven in all directions, leav ing these three guns and seven others, besides 7,000 orisoners, and their dead and wounded. Deserter are coming in in large numbers. Sherman having formed a junction with Terry and Schofield, is now strong enough to sweep everything before him. Sherman's wagons have arrived at Kinston for supplies. He will refit and be ready to move aga Sherman's army will be brought to Newbern. The people along Sherman's and Schofield's routes ave the troops a hearty welcome. It is reported that 20,000 of Sherman's men were vithout shoes. Supplies have been sent forward. A large amount of cotton and other property ha

The enemy burned 1,000 bales of cotton at Golds REBEL NEWS FROM SHERMAN — EVERYTHING GRATIFYING-SHERMAN ENTRENCHED, AND ALL HIS SORTIES REPULSED Special Despatch to The Press WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The Sentinel save that he accounts from Johnston's army are gratifying, nd that the people of North Carolina are doing heir duty. The Raleigh Confederate of the 230 ave that Sherman's whole army was entrench n the 20th, and that the rebels did not renew the

ttack. On the 20th and 21st there was heavy kirmishing and partial attacks by Sherman, which were repulsed. PREPARATIONS FOR SUPPLYING SHERMAN—RE-INFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES TO BE SENT RA-PIDLY FORWARD. MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., March 25 .- Quarte master General M. C. Meigs and staff arrived here this morning from Washington. Vessels are ra striving with supplies, which are being sont to the front by rail. Captain Austin is in charge of both railroad and water transportation. He is extending the wharf and making many other im-One steamer which salled with three hundred and exty mules lost ninety before reaching here from want of air. All vessels drawing less than nine fee hould be sent direct to Newbern, as railroad facili-

ties are very limited. A train will go through to-day to Goldsboro. The risoners captured by Sherman are arriving at Newbern: 500 arrived last night, and 2,000 read at the same time. The rest will be forwarded as fast as possible. ments for Sherman are continually arlving. Deserters and refugees continue to come n in great numbers. Our troops will doubtless take a few days' rest, and Sherman may make a rief visit to General Grant ANIMATED SCENES AT KINSTON-FURTHER DE-TAILS OF THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE-THE SUBSEQUENT BETREAT OF JOHNSTON.

Special Correspondence of The Press. ]

Kinston (N. C.), March 21. The scene around Kinston has become animated Croops upon their way to the front, and long wagon trains arriving, to be loaded with supplies for the army, fill up the prospect from day to day. The army is being rapidly furnished, and the resumption of the advance cannot be very long delayed. Unless Johnston desires to provoke a battle unequal and disastrous for his own part, he may remain for arber, acting chief quartermaster under Sherman, colonel Conklin, chief quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee, and General Dodge, chief quarternaster of Schofield's army are here, diligently at-ending to the business of the army. The news to day from the front amplifies, by some the engagement of Sherman's forces on Sunday nd Monday last. Of the occurrences which preceded the battle, and developed the vigorous demon tration which the rebels made on that occasion ome interesting data is also at hand. On leaving Fayetteville General Sherman relieved his army of the vast gathering of contrabands and efugees which encumbered his march, and directed them, by way of Clinton, to Wilmington. No decided resistance was made by the rebels up to the 16th, when their rear guard was enntered chiefly by Ward's and Jackson's divisions, belonging to the 20th Corps, and General Slocum's olumns. The enemy were, for the principal part Hardee's command. A gallant charge, made by the division of General Ward, drove the rebels from a strong line of earthworks, and with the joint efforts of the two divisions another line was taken. Three gons and two hundred prisoners were captured, and from five to six hundred, principally wounded, were lost. The rebels suffered with equal severity, and on

the approach of our forces to dislodge them from Alfred Rheit, of South Ogrolina, was captured on the 15th preceding the fight. He had gone out to set pickets, and, returning to camp, was accosted by a squad of men who demanded his rank and name. Belleving they were rebels, like himself, Genera Rhett-returned an answer by no means gracious but still satisfactory. He was then conducted b our scouts through the rebel pickets and into our own lines. Captain Macbath, of the South Caro lina Artillery, and a son of Mayor Macbeth, of Charleston, was mortally wounded in the fight Pursuant to this spirited fight the right wing moved across the South river and up toward Bentonville while the left wing made a crossing further up pursued the enemy retiring by Bentonville toward mithfield, and reached Beaver Dam creek, one o the many small tributaries of the Neuse. On the 19th the fight opened with the left wing near Mannah's creek, the battle taking place in the angle formed by this creek with the Neuseriver, between which streams the Bentonville road curved inward to the rear of our forces. It was while moving up this road that the 14th and 20th Corps met the enemy posted between the streams in force, and anxious, as usual, to crush one wing o the army before the other could come to its suppor The right wing reached the vicinity of the fight on Monday, the 20th, and General Hazen's division, mployed to guard the trains, marched up and fille the gap between the two wings. The fierce and ipitate charges of the rebels were gallantly me

and repeatedly driven back by divisions of the 14th and 20th Corps, which, for the time, withstood the shock of Johnston's entire army. The right wing ame promptly to aid on Monday, and the rebels were driven out of the angle streams which they occupied, to retire upon Smithfield. Kilpstrick's cavalry operated with excellent service, during the battle, upon the right flank of the left wing.
Several brilliant exploits were performed in this action. The 46th Ohio, armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, made a splendid charge, and drove an entire brigade of the enemy from its earth. works, but for want of immediate support were unable to hold them. In coming to aid, with the 17th Corps, on Monday, Gen. Joseph Mower's division made another gallant charge, and captured several lines of works. The troops on either side were fre-quently without shoes. In default of hats, many of our soldiers wore bonnets and caps, picked up on the march, and charged across the briar-fields with pare feet. The rebels were 50,000 strong. Our loss will not reach beyond 2,000. That of the rebels is fully as large. Johnston evacuated his position on Monday night, and withdrew to Smithfield, a novement determined and accelerated by a move ment of the 17th Corps upon his flank. Gen. Sherman was in Goldsboro to-day, and his army, it may be presumed, will thereabout await equipment. KANE O'DONNEL.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 28. PERSONAL. General Robert Anderson is here, en route for

Charleston, to carry out the President's order in re-He is well, and has been visited by many friends. [By Associated Press.] PRESENTATION. The clerks and employees in the Bureau of the Commissioner of Patents, Hon. D. P. Holloway, gave presented that gentleman with an album con taining their photographs, some hundred in number. The occasion was the fourth anniversary o Mr. Holloway's control of that department, and his associates took this method of expressing their appreciation of the uniform kindness they had received at his hands, and their respect for him as an

officer and a gentleman. THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT THE FRONT. A gentleman who to-day arrived from the front Says that while on Saturday morning General Grant and the President and his party were on their way from City Point to witness a review in the Army of the Potomac, and when about ten miles from that place, General PARER, just from the battle-field, approached and gave a circum-stantial account of the fight at Fort Steadman. Lieutenant General GRANT thanked him for his skill and gallantry, and the President also com plimented him highly for the manner in which he and the officers and men under his command had inducted themselves on that occasion. The party then resumed their journey, and stopped at a fort within a mile and a half of a subsequent action, and from the parapet of which they had a good view of the contending forces. They afterwards continued their trip, and visited many points of interest, their extreme stopping place being within six miles of Richmond. On this excursion General GRANT and several members of his staff, together with General Sheridan, accompanied the President's party. On their return they witnessed the ossing of Sheridan's cavalry from the north side

o the south side.
The President has been indulging in riding o orseback, and his health has been considerable proved since his absence from Washington. SPIRIT OF OUR TROOPS. The best possible spirit animates our troops, and prominent military men seem to be well satisfied with the aspect of the situation. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED AND PRISONERS. The hospital steamer State of Maine arrived here this morning from City Point with 366 wounded officers and men, the majority of whom were ounded in the engagement of Saturday morning t Fort Steadman. Yesterday a transport left City Point for Point Lookout, with 1,600 rebel prisoners who were cap-ured on Saturday. The Lizzle Bader brought up 218 robel deserters, all of whom came within ou

nes on the 23d and 94th inst., accompanying whora were 149 prisoners of war, who were captured by ar troops in the engagement on Saturday.

arther orders. Parties who contemplated visiting St. Augustine in connection therewith will govern GOVERNMENT PRINTING. The Government printing buildings are about to be extended, Congress having made a liberal appropriation for that purpose. The printing has accumulated to such an extent that some large documents ordered to be printed early in December are not yet finished, and much of the other work has to be executed at private offices in this city.

The guerillas under the command of the rebel Major WHITE, who have been operating so industriously of late in Fairfax county, have gone up the Shenandoah Valley to a new field of operations. COURT-MARTIAL OF A CORRESPONDENT. B. S. Osbon, the newspaper correspondent, ar rested for the publication of contraband information relation to the expedition against Fort Fisher before it had sailed for its destination, was taken from the Old Capitol vesterday and sent to New York, to be turned over to Major General Dix fo DEPARTED FOR SAVANNAH.

Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left here to-day for Savannah, on business connect with his Department. He was accompanied by his wife, and Mr. J. G. NICOLAY and others. BALTIMORE, March 28.—The United States teamer Santiago de Cuba sailed hence this aftercon for Charleston, Savannah, and other points. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox took passage in her, and a salute was fired at his recep CATIFORNIA.

zona to February 5 announce that the expedition under Lieutenant Barr had attacked a camp o hostile Indians, and killed nineteen warriors. The Apaches continue to steal and kill horses, mules Sailed, steamer Constitution, for Panama, with passengers and mails for New York, and \$574,000 in specie, of which only \$131,000 goes to New York Arrived, ship Revere, Manilla, with 210,000 hs of ugar, for local refineries. Sale of the Ohio Central Railroad

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The Central Ohlo Rallad was to-day sold, under a decree of the Circu W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Oh of the Little Mismi Railroad Company, who, a trustees, represent the creditors and stockholders who are parties to an agreement for the capitaliza

We know how the conventional Gallic cook has always been accused of getting up strictly composite meat ples wherein participate all methods of fiesh, wherein, indeed, the dog and the lamb have lain down together, and a little child has eaten simply libelious and preposterous, and demands an earnest refutation. benches, and is otherwise strictly democratic in his methods of action. The "wealthy and intelligent" ladies are allowed to propound such relevant ques-tions as may suggest themselves, looking out from according to the physical laws of the kitchen, to hover just overhead. Lovely woman pencil

But Blot is a genuine missionary, and his aca-ARRIVALS WITHOUT PASSPORTS. steamer arriving at this port brings passengers who are without passports. Notwithstanding the wide publication of the order rendering it obligators upon all to procure such necessary endorsement, all don't procure it. The America, from Bremen, which arrived here on the 26th, brought some fifteen or twenty of these non-compliants, who were, of erse, thoroughly outraged at their detention on shipboard by the surveyor's officers. The rule is nearly inexorable, so far as its enforcement is con. cerned, and the miserables are left to lament and

vided with the requisite documents. How they are enabled to obtain such false endorsement it is not easy to see, yet it is a notable fact that they do obtain them; a result which may be due to the exercise of peculiar sharpness and powers of imposition GENERAL ITEMS. There is some talk of celebrating in style the oming anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumpt The draft question has been settled again, and ficial announcement is now made that unless an werage of two hundred men per day shall be re-

the conscription positively and without reserve.
The "average" will not be raised.
The Grand Jury has presented the concert salions as nuisances and as pest-holes. Cui bono?
When a Republican Legislature suppressed them, the act was stigmatized as puritanical. The Count Johannes is, it is said, about to start a weekly paper known as The Johannes Journal! [By Telegraph.]....

per hog. EPPORTS TO MAINTAIN THE SUPREMACY OF THE ENGLISH NAVY—A CURIOUS IDEA.—The member the naval committee of the English Parliament are setting the best wits of their nation to work t invent such new guns and plan such new vessels as will maintain the alleged supremacy of the English navy. It is a hard thing for them to allow the flag that has so long "braved the battle and the breeze" to be lowered in defeat or disgrace before the supe rior inventive talent and tried prowess of American seamen. Our monitors and our guns have proved successful and dangerous in many flerce actions. But though it is not fully sure that they can cross the sea in safety, because there has been no necessity for trying them, yet such vessels as the New Ironsides, which has often proved its efficiency in battle, might with but slight improvements attempt some such voyage with some show of success. This naval com nittee, therefore, has been closeted with the leading puilders of the Kingdom, and by the last arriva

sponding size of the gun. This has already been knewn. With this premise, naturally admitte they further argue that the ship should be as small as possible, built with a view to speed and handiness. With a heavy gun mounted on it, its smallness and speed would render it exceedingly dangerous, by rendering it hard to hit and of easy move ment round a portly enemy. This idea, which seems to have been the result of some labor, much research, and more discr struction. Other nations could as readily mak

Max Strakosch for to-morrow, and Friday evenings, at which those eminent artists, Mile. de Katow, the violoncellist, and Mr. Wahli; th planist, will perform. Mrs. Behrens, the well-known, and favorite soprano, and Signor Poullo-chi, basso profundo, will contribute the vocal portion of the entertainments. The programmes ar composed of fresh and admirable To morrow evening Mile. de Katow will perform

tique," by Beethoven, and Heller's "Wanderstu

den."

Both concerts will take place at Musical Fund
Hall, and seats may be obtained at Trumpier's
music store, Seventa and Chestaut streets. "GRUMBLER & COMPANY."-Rov. T. Do Witt Talmage we see is to repeat his great lecture on 'Grumbler & Company,'' on Thursday evening, in Handel and Haydn Hall, the proceeds to be devoted to a behavolent object. During all the season there has been no lecture that excited more interest than this when it was delivered, a month ago, in Musical Fund Hall. It was one of the rarest spec mens of with elequence, and pathos that we ever heard. Mr. Talmage has the faculty of amusing while he instructs. We bespeak a large attendance

CHESTRUT-STREET THEATRE.-It should not b orgotten that Mr. Lewis Baker's benefit takes place this afternoon and evening. Great bills are ablished for both performances.

THE CITY. ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE POURTE PAGE. REFORM NEEDED PASSENGER RA ROADS-TIRE COMPANIES.

EXODUS OF GUERILLAS.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS—BUSINESS NEWS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Merch 28.—Advices from 'Arl-

tailroad Company, and W. H. Clement, president pany.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Special Correspondence of The Press.] / New York, March 28, 1865. THE COOKING-ACADEMY n institution of the times. Up stairs, in the second

f Monsieur Blot seems absolutely to have become story of a building on Fourth avenue, this high riest of the cuisine, "with the glare of Tophet on is face," holds forth to a female audience, which f it include not the beauty and fashion of the city t least embraces no little embodied common-sense freat men like Monsieur Blot are always the obects of envy, and consequently of vituperation; the air, rotund marks at which vermicular malice will launch its shafts. Witness the following from one f our leading dailies : or our genuing dailies:

"The professor has been quite successful in obtaining pupils, at the present time having sixty-two, many of whom are wealthy and intelligent ladies, who are determined not only to know how dishes should be prepared, but also how to cook themselves!"

them : but that Blot should fire his pupils with a suttee determination "to cook themselves," is the great nimbus of smoke which ought always,

down notes upon the snave and sage remarks which periodically fall from the oracular lips of Mons. Blot! Mothers of families and sisters of brothers animated with a stern, unbending determination to devote henceforth all-their higher energies to the question of cookery, and with their focalized intellects grasping rigidly at and over-coming the tremendous sausage problem ( demy, being one of the curiosities and utilities of the city, is not to be sneezed at, and, therefore, deserves It is a singular fact that nearly every foreign

grumble until the powers that be decide their fate. Blockade-runners, however, always seem to be pro-

DEATH OF JACOB LITTLE Jacob Little, the veteran stock broker, died this orning.
THE EVENING STOCK BOARD. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Stocks very active and rather weak on call. Gold, 182%; after call, 182, rallying at the close to 182%. N. Y. Central, 86%; Eric, 49%; Hudson River, 94%; Reading, 90; Michigan Southern, 51%; Michigan Central, 94; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 52%; Rock Island and Chicago, 85; North Western, 21%; do. preferred, 48%; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 79%; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 21; Cumberland, 34%; Mariposa, 11%.

CATTLE MARKET. Beef firm; receipts 3,600, quoted at 14@77c. Veal firm at 10@15c. Sheep firm at 18c; receipts 7,000. Swine lower; sales of 4,000 head, at \$12.75@13.75

we see that in the debate on the navy estimate their conclusions thus far have been given to the world. Most of the members, with our monitor and our Ironsides as a starting point, condemn these two classes of vessels, and suggest a very unique pattern. They assert, very truly, that a war vessel is nothing more than a floating gun-carriage, the dimensions of which are governed by the weight of the projectile and the corre-

is readily seen, contains within itself its own de similar ships, and the matter of superior ships and ermaments would thereby remain where it is now Heavy guns that will stand much service and be wholly reliable must first be invented before our present effective menitors and Ironsides are ever surwhich can be trusted alone, unconvoyed, in the wildess of the sea TWO GRAND CONCERTS are announced by Mr.

Servais, "Souvenir do Spa," and Offenbach's "Musette;" and Mr. Wehli, in addition to two of his own compositions, will give the "Sonate Pathe

next Thursday evening.

TAX SALE SUSPENDED.

The Classical Quinteres Clus will give the The tax sale appointed for April 19th; at St. regular matines at the Assembly Buildle's to-day, Augustine, Florida, has been suspended until Afine programme is offered.

As a general thing there are entirely too made steam engines in attendance at fires, and the result is there is an immense amount of water used, nine-tenths of which never reach the burning combustionable water and the burning combustions.

steam engines in attendance at hres, and the results there is an immense amount of water used, ninetenths of which never reach the burning combustibles, but runs through buildings, damaging furniture, filling cellars, do. This is the effect of not having more steam fire engines. If the powers that be would locate, at least sixty steam engines, and divide the built up portion of the city into say thirty fire districts; then there would seldom be any necessity for mere than two engines to be present at a fire, if a law were passed to limit the engines to their own respective districts, excepting in cases of emergency. Such an arrangement as this would be an accommodation to the community. Less damage would be done by water, which, when beyond control, is as destructive as fire, and even more so. Then there would, be no occasion to stop the travel of the passenger railroad cars. These lines are a great convenience to the public, and every incliity should be given not to impede the progress of the cars. At the fire on South Fourth street there were about twenty steam engines in service for an hour, during which, period there were at less to one million galloms of water used to extinguish a burning third story and roof of a single house. Upwards of a hundred passenger railroad cars were delayed. The business of the Second and Third-street line, the Spruce and Pine, Fourth and Eighth, Green and Coates-streets lines was entirely suspended, at a great loss to the companies and greatly to the inconvenience of the thousand passengers. On the Second and Third-street sine was entirely suspended, at a great loss to the companies and greatly to the inconvenience of the thousand passengers. On the Second and Third-street was no real necessity for this. There were only, two steam engines on Third street, and each of them projected a few inches over the rails. By a little attention on the part of the fire companies the travel on this road need not have been stopped a single moment. There is an evident desire on the part of some

flagration, nobody could possibly complain. The firemen, as a body, are philanthropists; many of them possess excellent judgment; they have in the department some of the best citizens, and a hope indulged that hereafter, in time of fire, they will dealt they can to prevent occupying the passence railroad tracks when there is no absolute necessity. HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR IN-CURABLES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR INCURABLES.

The annual meeting of the contributors to this institution was held at the Hospital, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, on Monday afternoon. By the annual report of the managers, it appeared that the number of new patients during the year ending the 1st inst., was 7,816, an increase of 1,005 over the previous year. These patients were treated at the hospital, and their medicines furnished to them gratuitously. The number of their visits during treatment was 19,419, or an average of 1,518 permonth, and the number of prescriptions compounded for their use was 18,119. It was stated as a noteworthy fact, that notwithstanding, increased expenses, coasioned by the advance of prices, such strict economy had been exercised in providing for the wants of this large number of patients that the average cost of each was less than thirty cents. The expenditures for druxs, apparatus, salaries &c., amounted to \$1,666.65, and the value of articles donated and used in the hospital was \$653. With this small amount of means the institution has relieved the allments of nearly eight thousand poor persons, and the managers earnestly commend so inexpensive and useful a charity to the generous support of our city. The hospital is now free from all liabilities, except a ground rent of \$1,500 against the building. An effort is being made to secure the funds for the release of this debt, and a part of the necessary amount has bren aiready subscribed. No donation is, however, diverted to this object, unless so directed by the donor. The managers are looking forward to the establishment of the institution, as originally intended, as not merely a dispensary, but a hospital and an asylum for those afflicted with incurable disorders, believing that thus extended it would not only perform good among the poor persons are looking forward to the establishment of the institutions of hencyclence. After the report had been read, and ordered to be printed for circulation, the contributors passed a resolut

AN EXCEILENT SUGGESTION.

A correspondent signing himself "Traveller" suggests, in reference to the running of the last trip of the city passenger care, the following plan to accommodate belated city travellers, and which would at the same time increase the number of passengers on the last trip of the various city railroad lines. Persons miss the last car owing to their ignorance of the hour at which it passes a given point. The plan suggested is for the various companies to have painted, upon the street gas-lamp-shades at short distances along their routes, the hour at which the last car passes that point. For instance, on Ninth-and-Arch-street gas-lamp have painted "Ridge-avenue car, last trip up passes this point at 12.15 A. M." Lines which have double tracks upon same street could have down trip time. on one side same street could have down trip time on one side and up trip time on the other. The small expense this would entail upon the various companies would

be made up to them in a very short time, and many weary and belated travellers would be accom-modated. SALE OF PEWS AT THE CATHEDRAL. Yesterday afternoon the pews of the Cathedral were sold at auction. There was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the sale. A circular, explaining the terms of sale, was read before the commencement of the sale, as follows:

The whole of the bonus, and one-fourth of the ascessment, must be paid within thirty days after the sale; the balance can remain on interest at six per cent. payable semi-annually, in advance, and the entire infilment of these conditions gives undituribed possession of the pew to the holder during his lie, and that of his wife and children (provided they be Cathelies), as long as they continue residents of Philadelphia, according to the following regulations, viz.:

1. The pew rents and interest are payable six

regulations, viz.:

1. The pew rents and interest are payable six months in advance.

2. Four weeks' delay in paying the rent and interest vacates the pew.

3. No pew can be transferred, except by the pas-3. No pew can be transferred, except by the pastor.

4. The pews will be free at the early Masses.

5. The sexton is authorized to open any unoccupited pew after the Gospel at High Mass, and after the beginning of Verpers.

6. In Lent, Advent, the month of May, and other extraordinary evening devotions, the pewholders are required to notify the sexton of their intention to occupy their pew, and the same rule will be observed as above, No. 5.

7. The only ornament allowed is the cushion (g:een), expet on floor, and kneeling stool. The pew cannot be transferred by gift, sale or otherwise, to any other person, except by the pastor; and it finally reverts to the church.

These who rent pews are considered as tenants at will, and, after oue notification, will be expected either to pay the sum assessed, subject to a bonus, or vacate the pew.

In all cases where any misunderstanding may arise, the final decision is reserved exclusively to the Bishop.

To each new an assessment was attached, which

Bishop.
To each pew an assessment was attached, which was in each case eight times the annual rent. The first twenty pews were assessed at \$640, with an annual rent of \$80; the next twenty at \$560, and \$70 rent, and so on. The sale yesterday was to secure a bonus above the assessment. The first pew in the middle siles sold at \$100, which really made the cost \$740, besides the rent; No. 2 sold at \$310, which made its real cost \$950. The highest price obtained was for No. 4, which sold at \$370, making the real price \$1,010. About 20 pews only were sold at a bonus; the rest will be sold in the regular way.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Yesterday morning between six and seven o'clock, as one of the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was going down. Washington street, when near Eleventh street a switch became displaced, and the engine was thereby transferred to the other track, upon which a train of freight-cars was standing. The concussion almost demolished the freight-cars, and the engine was also badly damaged. The engineer, Charles Miller, was thrown to the ground and seriously injured, and was taken to the hospital. J. M. Sardine, the fireman, was slightly injured. RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Yesterday morning Mary Ann Blount, aged eight years, had one of her feet crushed by being run over by a coal car, at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets. She was gathering coal along the track at the time. She was taken home.

A soldier, named Richard Blake, belonging to Company D, 183d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was run over and instantly killed, last evening, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Berks street. MEETING OF CHILDREN. Rev. Mr. Hammond's meetings for children continue with increasing interest. Half a dozen denominations were represented in the clergy on the platform yesterday. Rev. Dr. Boardman, of the First Baptist Church, who came from Rochester to this city, declared his entire and hearty approval of Mr. Hammond's method, as he had witnessed and participated in them in Rochester.

CITY ITEMS

OPENING DAY.—We invite attention to the an irst grand Spring Opening of Millinery, to take place at their salesroom, No. 725 Chestnut street on Thursday, the 30th instant. The annual "open ings" of this popular old house are usually gal day occasions to the ladies of our city. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arri-

street. Work done by hand, in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of entlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpasse Prices corresponding with the decline in gold. TRAPLE OF FASHION Temple of Fashion, Temple of Fashion, Temple of Fasaion, No. 784 Market street No. 734 Market street No. 734 Market street. Fine Clothing Fine: Clothing At prices to suit all. At prices to suit all.

At prices to suit all. GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN, & Co., 734 Market street FIRE CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAIL CSTABLESBMENT. Granville Stokes' Old Stand, No. 609 Chestnut street, above Sixth. Got up in the very best style, and sold at prices to correspond with the fall in gold. mh

IMPORTANT -- NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING Co.—Any Philadelphia subscriber to the stock of this Company, wishing to dispose of the samo, can receive the amount of his investment in ill, and allowance made for his trouble, exper &c.. by applying at the office of the Company, i this city, 612 and 614 Chestnut street.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENTS—A man while putting on his coat ruptured a muscular fibre of the back causing great pain, and requiring medical atten-dance for three weeks. His doctor gave him a little sound advice, to the effect that he ought to save his muscles by wearing such comfortable coats as those made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.-Great interes is manifested in literary circles to know who 'che '' Jack" is, referred to in the late publication called Stokeslana." We would state, for the information

and right pa loss. Ocopper & S. E. corner Ninth and M. No " PANTO," at the northeast con and Market stree ts, Philadelphia. Mes Bourke have stock ed their extensive to its utmost capack y with Faper-han Their stock now embraces the I ment of imported sa'd domestic Paper-hangings in Phh'adelphis; a eserved reputation to sel cheap will be luring another season. Their abun heavy importations, extensive manufac ties, all tend to give them advantages shrewd buyers. Their business is stead! ach season, and if the late panic still OFFICES OF CAMBRON PETROLEUM

THE PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS ICV F. Taggart, and for sale at the po

Furnishing Establishment of M

No. 610 Chestnut street, are the be

itting Shirts in the world. The ver

TWENTY-FIVE-CENT GOOD QUAL

Two cases Prints, from auction,

No w York Mills, Williamsville,

Large stock domestic goods selling

Black A pacas of every grade, rec

in this department are always for se

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and subscriptions received. Books days longer. Subscription price, A CONVENIENT POCKET BOOK.-I ost complete article of the kind we have is that of Mason & Hughes, No. 44 N street. It is made of one piece of leather and is the most durable book made. EYR, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCC

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fames, and southeast corner Seventh

. Douglas, where full particulars ca

rtificial eyes inserted. No charge for SPECIAL NOTICES LOUIS NAPOLEON'S BOOK. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HAL Curiosity, the teaser.

Has inspired an impulse atrens To peruse that life of Cæsar Nap has been about so loog; And no doubt you'll be delighted When we give you in advance This impressive passage cited

From the royal book of France The times in which great Casar And want of knowledge of he fe Though not the want of powers He, thinking he had trod earth's Knew not that beyond the sea Lay the vast land Columbus Now as mighty as 'tis free Were beheld by men no more, Buildings of such majestic walls Mor that within that favored la Clothing of such rich device Should be bought from a Tower

And at such moderate price We have now on hand our usual full have been purchased for cash, at the privates, which enables us to fully meet it mand for goods at reduced prices. Our the finest class of goods, made in the be sible. Those who usually have their order can be suited at once, in garments respect—style, fit, make, and material We have all sizes, styles, and price sortment. An examination invited

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No. 518 MARKE VERDICT OF AN ACTRESS. QUIRBMENTS of a theatrical life, in all t e dress and totlette, render the judgme their unqualified approval. laring paste or powder, or a vulgar p ille Western is appe PHILADELPHIA. Novem Tules Jared & Co :

Jules Jared & Co.:

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faction used the "Bmail de Paris." Con
am, to the use of powders as stage require
that the "Email" produces all the brillia
and illy-white, with the great and peculia
of total harmlessness. It really adds to the total harmices of the skin, without convey I have no hesitation in recommending fession and the public. And to belief thanks, yours truly, LUCILLE "L'Email de Paris" can be obtained of Perfamers, and Ladies' Hair Dresser Messrs. KUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South T elow Chestnut: JOHNSTON, HOLLO DRN, and DYOTT & CO., are the gene he trade.

GRAY HAIR, BALDNESS, DAND DISEASE OF THE ECALP. No discovery can compare with the London ' THE WORLD'S "Hair Color 'Lordon''
Lordon''
London'' (GREAT) REMEDY. (Invaluable as a dressing and bear

The certificate of Mrs. Miller, No. 730 sizeet, Philadelphia, is convincing proof. very gray when she commenced its use: glossy. Testified to by Edward B. Gangist, Tenth and Coates streets—a man w Single bottles 75 cents; six bottles, \$4

330 Morth SI STAIR RODS, OF THE OVAL OF Pattern, and Stair rod Eyes, Buttons, and sale at the Hardware Store of TRUBAN No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET S CARPET SWEEPERS AND C Wringers are treful. The most approve

five) MARKET Street, below Minth. ARMY TTCH. TETTER, ALL DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OF "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL HEALING O nently cured. Salt rheum, barber's itc "ASHLAND PETROLEUM COM OF PENNSY LVANIA. "-The Stockhold corporation are requested to call at heir "CRRTIFICATES OF STOCK " subscribed, and not paid, are also notife eav their sub scription price, viz: \$1 per share. ISRARL R. DEACON. Office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street. HATE DYE! HAIR DYE! BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in The only true and perfect Dye—harmles rown: remedies the ill effects of Be

mently restores the original co rists. The genuine is signed W. A. Ball SARCLAY Street, New York. BE CAREFUL OF YOUR LUN SWAINE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF 1. It will cure the most obstinate Cou L. It will cure Asthma, Bronchitis, West. It will cure all diseases of the Chest. It will cure Palpitation or Diseases 5. It will cure all complaints of a P

WHY INJURE THE COMPL POWDERS AND WASHES which choke perso of the skin, and in a short time leaved ry? It is in the blood, and if you want a soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT PARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the To PURIFY, ENRICH THE SEAUTIFY the complexion, use HELME LY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRA A. CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AL FUL COMPLEXION follows the use CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT LA. It removes black spots, pimples

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(WHEATON'S) TTCH. SALT RHEUM. (OINTMEST)
Will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also
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