THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

Non-Liability of Railroad Companies--Important Decision.

Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, has just rendered an important decision in the case of the Reading Railroad Company vs. Hammell. The case was originally tried in the District Court, where the plaintiff below (Hammell) obtained damages for the loss of a leg. It appears that the accident happened; not at a street or crossing, but, in the language of the Court, "where neither the plaintiff nor any other persons except the agents of the railroad company had any right to be." The only negligence alleged was the omission to blow the whistle. The judge says:

It is time it should be understood in this State that the use of a railroad track, cutting, or embankment is exclusive of the public everywhere, except where a way crosses it. This has more than once been said, and it must be held so, not only for the protection of property, but, what is far more important, for the preservation of personal security, and even of life. In some other countries it is a penal offence to go upon a railroad. With us, if not that, it is a civil wrong of an aggravated nature, for it endangers not only the trespasser but all who are passing or transporting along the line. As long ago as 1853 it was said by Judge Gibson, with the concurrence of all the Court, "that a railway company is a purchaser, in consideration of public accommodation and convenience, of the exclusive possession of the ground paid for to the proprietors of it, and of a license to use the highest attainable rate of speed, with which neither the person nor property of another may interfere."

The company on the one hand, and the people of the vicinage on the other, attend respectively to their particular concerns, with this restriction of their acts, that no needless damage be done. But the conductor to a train is not bound to attend to the uncertain movements of every assemblage of those loitering, or roving cattle, by which our railroads are infested. The defendants had no reason to suppose that either man, woman, or child might be upon the railroad where the accident happened. They had a right to presume that no one would be, and to act upon the presumption. Blowing the whistle of the locomotive, or making any other signal, was not a duty owed to the persons in the neighborhood, and consequently the fact that the whistle was not blown, or a signal made, was no evidence of negligence.

Of course, we are not speaking of the duties of railway companies to the public at lawful crossings of their railways. We refer only to their obligations at points where their right is exclusive; and as we can find no evidence of any negligence of the defendants which caused an injury to the plaintiff, we think the jury should have been so instructed.

Judgment reversed and a new venire ordered.

A Stage Struck Miss Sent to the Refuge.

Mayor Alexander had before him this morning a girl aged seventeen years, who was arrested at the theatre the previous evening, on information of her mother, a widow residing in the Second Ward, Allegheny. It appears that the girl had left home about two weeks since, alleging to her mother that she was "living out." She had never been a dutiful girl, and was very stubborn and selfwilled. She refused to tell her mother where she was living, but would come home occasionally to see her. Her mother at last found out that she was engaged at the theatre as one of the girls who go to make up the characters of the "Seven Sisters."

She at once laid the case before Mayor Alexander, and asked that the girl be arrested. She was accordingly taken into custody, and the choice was fairly presented to her—either to return home and obey her mother, or go to the House of Refuge. She said she would not stay at home—that she would go back to the theatre again. The mother evidently expected to exact a promise of obedience from the erring daughter, but tears and entreaties were alike vain. She was sullen and unmoved, and inflexible in her determination to remain on the stage. She informed the officer who arrested her that it was her intention to leave the city with the "Seven Sisters," on Saturday next, and she did not care what her mother did. A commitment was made out, and a final appeal was made to the girl to reflect upon the consequences of her choice. If she went to the House of Refuge she was then beyond the control of friends, and would have to remain there until the officers of the institution chose to release her. She replied that "she did'nt care how long they kept her there." The warrant was then signed, and the stubborn, stiff-necked Miss was passed into the custody of the officer. She even refused to accept a little present from her weeping mother, but left her to feel

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child."

Bank Note Quotations,

Corrected especially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*. Rates uncertain at present.

PITTSBURGH, March 4th, 1863.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England States	¾	Virginia, interior	40
New-York State	¾	North Carolina	40
New-York City	par	South Carolina	50
New Jersey	¾	Georgia	50
Penna. Phila	par	Alabama	50
" Pittsburgh	par	Louisiana	10
Bk. of Pittsb'gh, prem	67	Kentucky	par
B'k of Beaver Co., pr	67	Tennessee	5
B'k of Fayette Co. "	60	Ohio	par
Monongahela Bank,	4	Indiana, free	2
Brownsville, prem.	4	Indiana, b'k state	par
Pa. Country Banks	¾	Illinois	par50
Delaware	¾	Wisconsin	par50
Dist. of Columbia	2	Iowa	1
Maryland, Baltimore	par	Michigan	par
Maryland, Interior	1	Missouri	par50
Virginia, Wheeling	1	Canada	prem. 40
Wheeling branches	1½		

EXCHANGE—Selling rates on New-York and Philadelphia ⅛ @ ¼ cent. over bankable funds.

Gold—Gold, buying rates 47, and Silver 50 over bankable funds.

Grape Crop--Delaware vs. Catawba.

At a late meeting of the Winegrowers' Association, of Cincinnati, the members discussed the prospects of the forthcoming crop, from which it appears that the vineyards are in excellent condition, and everything is favorable for an abundant crop of grapes.

Mr. Mottier produced two samples of wine of last year's vintage, one made from the Catawba, the other made from the Delaware grape. The average of the former, after tasting, was placed at the high figure of 91, while the Delaware, was pronounced faultless, and set down at the highest figure—100. Wine from the Delaware grape is attracting great attention, *connoisseurs* pronouncing it superior in body and fruitiness to the Catawba. It is not so acid, has a rich, peculiar aroma, and resembles German still wines rather than our other native vintages. Mr. Mottier made twenty gallons of it last season, and proposes to enter into its manufacture more extensively.

Look Out for the Impostor.

A gentleman calls our attention to the fact that there is a young man now in this city, whose only business seems to be to victimize such persons as are credulous enough to believe his statements. He is of rather genteel address, professedly religious, and being a good scholar, is calculated to deceive. He has lately swindled one of our citizens out of a considerable amount, and has "borrowed" sundry sums from various parties. He has quite a number of aliases, known by a personal description. He is about five feet five inches high, rather heavily built, well formed, light complexion, and slightly bald on front part of the head. At present he wears a sack coat and slouch hat—other articles of dress not remembered. He generally operates by borrowing money, under various pretenses.

Death of an Old Soldier.

Manassas McFadden, a soldier of the last war with Great Britain, died at his residence in Franklin township, Armstrong county, on the 22d ult., in the 76th year of his age. A correspondent says of him: "The deceased served his country as a faithful and true soldier, was ten years in the service; was wounded at the battle of Bridgewater, July 25th, 1814, while fighting under Brigadier General Scott. He was a cripple for the last twenty-eight years. During fifteen years after his discharge he did not ask for a pension, but owing to his inability to work he more recently made application, of the Pension Bureau, but failed to get a pension. Two sons of the deceased are now in the Northern army."

The Killing of Wm. Crawford.

Coroner McClung, this morning, held an inquest upon the body of William Crawford, of Allegheny, who was killed on Tuesday evening, near the outer depot, by the New Brighton Accommodation. The engineer testified that he saw the deceased on the track, about one hundred and fifty yards ahead of him, and immediately whistled the alarm, followed by numerous "toots." The man did not heed these, until the train was very close upon him, when he turned round and looked a moment at the engine, still keeping his position on the track. He then attempted to spring off, but it was too late—he was struck in the side, his head at the same time flying back upon the bumper with great force, crushing in his skull. The body was thrown off the track, over the embankment, into a pond of water. We were in error in stating that the train went on, and that the body was taken up by the Economy train. The New Brighton train checked up, and the conductor had the body placed on a shifting engine and conveyed to the Federal street station. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

STILL A SUPPLY ON HAND.—Notwithstanding the heavy draft that has been made upon the stock of Gentlemen and Boy's fine ready-made clothing and piece goods at J. L. Carnaghan's, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, there is still to be found a beautiful assortment. In a very short time now the premises must be vacated, and friend Carnaghan is looking forward to the enjoyment of his anticipated retirement from business. The goods must be closed out, and are daily being sold at very low figures. Gentlemen selecting piece goods can have them made to order in the best style, as Carnaghan will not relinquish the manufacturing until he closes out his entire stock.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

The Rebels Reported Evacuating Vicksburg!

PASSAGE OF GUNBOATS THROUGH YAZOO PASS.

Favorable Reports from Lake Providence.

FORT M'ALLISTER CAPTURED!

The Troops at Hilton Head Under Orders to Embark.

ATTACK ON CHARLESTON SOON EXPECTED

&c., &c., &c.

CAIRO, March 4.—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Saturday, says: We have reports, which are confidently believed in well informed circles, that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg.

The gunboat Carondolet, and five others, are reported as having reached Tallahatchie river, via Yazoo Pass.

The reports are still favorable from Lake Providence. About one mile of the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Moscow, has been submerged several days, and bridges sunk, so that trains cannot run.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Special dispatches from Washington announce that the President has received a dispatch notifying him of the capture of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, by our iron-clads.

A Hilton Head letter, of the 27th ult., says that the troops are under orders to embark, and the next steamer will probably bring intelligence of the attack on Charleston.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Springfield *Republican* of yesterday published a dispatch dated Beaufort, S. C., Feb. 22d, stating that Fort McAllister was captured yesterday, with a mile and a half of rifle pits, by the 47th New York regiment, with the aid of boats. The 47th lost 150 in killed, wounded and missing. Two regiments had been sent to reinforce them.

Congressional.

(*Yesterday's Proceedings Continued.*)

HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes called up the resolution of the Committee on Elections declaring Grafton not entitled to a seat from the 8th district of Virginia, and a resolution declaring Alvin Hawkins not entitled to a seat from the 9th district of Tennessee. They were severally passed.

Ten thousand copies of Gen. Pope's official report of the campaign in Virginia were ordered, to be printed for the use of the members of the present Congress.

Mr. Kellogg, of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire as to the authority of the Postmaster General to exclude objectionable newspapers from the mails, made a report affirmative of such authority. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pendleton made a speech in opposition to the report.

The House took up the concurrent resolutions of the Senate against foreign intervention in the present contest, no matter what form it may assume, or motives which may induce, &c.

Mr. Stevens moved the previous question.

Mr. Mallory moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Vallandigham moved to lay them on the table. Not carried—yeas, 29; nays, 91.

The resolutions passed, under the operation of the previous question. Yeas, 102; nays, 28. The negatives are, Allen, of Ohio, Ancona, Calvert, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Lazear, Mallory, May, Noble, Norton, Nugen, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Shiel, Stiles, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White, Ohio, Wickliffe, Yeaman.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill establishing the territorial government of Montana, and changing its name to Idaho. It comprises the Salmon and Snake rivers, and the gold mines of Washington Territory.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill in relation to property in the insurrectionary States.

The House passed the Senate bill directing the Attorney General to ascertain the facts relative to the devise and bequest of Stephen Levy to the United States of certain property, and make such recommendations as he may think necessary.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act passed in April, equalizing the grade of line officers of the navy.

The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, two-thirds being necessary.

Mr. Pendleton offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered to Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of this House, for the able, impartial and courteous manner in which he has discharged his duties during the present Congress.

Passed unanimously.

Mr. White, of Ind., moved a suspension of the rules, in order to consider the bill to aid Missouri in the abolition of slavery.

The roll call had just been commenced, when Mr. Kerrigan rose and made some remarks, with violent gesticulations, perhaps with reference to the expediency of the measure which Mr. White sought to effect. The only word, however, distinctly heard from him was "negro," the remaining language being lost in the loud cries of "order," and the noise caused by the hammer of the Speaker *pro tem*, Mr. Colfax, who not only endeavored to check the remarks of Mr. Kerrigan, but also directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported promptly to the call of duty, and placed his hands on Mr. Kerrigan in a friendly manner, and evidently sought to quiet him.

Mr. Blake, from the opposite side of the hall, exclaimed, "We want him arrested."

The Speaker *pro tem.* said, "he is under arrest."

Mr. Stevens—"I move he be censured for disorderly conduct."

Mr. Kerrigan again essayed to speak, addressing the Speaker. He said, "Go to your army, and the negro—" but the remaining part of the sentence was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

Mr. Kerrigan resumed his seat, and quiet being partially restored, the result of the vote was announced—yeas, 62; nays, 57; and there not being two thirds in favor, the rules were not suspended.

The Speaker said the next business in order was the motion of Mr. Stevens to censure Mr. Kerrigan.

Mr. Chrisfield rose amid unusual quiet, expressing the hops that Mr. Stevens would withdraw the motion. He was sure this sudden explosion and outbreak was not from a settled purpose on the part of the gentleman from New York to offend the dignity of the House. No mischief had really been done, and he trusted in these last hours of Congress nothing would occur to interrupt the kindness and good feeling which an agreement to this motion would produce.

Mr. Stevens said he had no desire to censure the gentleman, but the character of the body required that such disorder should not be permitted, but as the gentleman from Maryland pledged himself that it should not be repeated, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Fenton made a report on Government contracts from the Select Committee.

Mr. Van Wyck submitted the views of the minority.

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution providing that the pay and mileage, otherwise due to expelled members, be paid to their successors.

The miscellaneous appropriation was returned from the Senate, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House nonconcurred in them and asked a Committee of Conference.

The House took a recess till three o'clock, to afford the committee time to act on them.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At two o'clock, a quorum being obtained, the bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union was taken up—yeas, 25; nays, 11.

At 2½ o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 4½ o'clock took a recess till 10 o'clock.

Mr. Trumbull wished to postpone the Colorado bill, and take up the bill to provide for Representatives in Tennessee and Louisiana. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 20.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee of Conference of the Internal Revenue bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which was taken up, and several amendments of the Committee of Finance were adopted.

The Committee moved to strike out the third mileage. The motion was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 20.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, offered a bill to organize the signal corps as an amendment. Adopted.

Mr. Rice offered an amendment authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the State of Minnesota for the expenses incurred in suppressing the late Indian outrages. Adopted.

A great variety of amendments were acted upon, and at 10 o'clock the bill passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Colorad bill, which was passed—yeas 18, nays 17.

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION—ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1863.

HOUSE.—The House re-assembled at ten o'clock to-day. There being a slim attendance, a call of the House was ordered.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., moved a suspension of the rules in order to consider bills for the admission of Nevada and Colorado as States into the Union.

The question was decided in the negative. Yeas 66, nays 47—not two-thirds.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the miscellaneous appropriation bill, was adopted.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, addressed the House in favor of his motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report, from the Committee on Contracts, made by Mr. Van Wyck, was ordered to be printed. The contents of that report never came to the knowledge of the Committee till a late hour last night. The slanders contained therein should not go to the country unchallenged and unrebuked. The minority of the Committee were assailed by this report.

Mr. Johnson, of Pa., wished to know why the report was not made till 12 o'clock last night.

Mr. Washburne replied that the evidence was not completed till Monday. The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Van Wyck) was never with it for two hours; hence, as that gentleman knew nothing of the testimony, and had never written one line of the reports, the majority determined that he should not present it to the House, but deputed him (Mr. Washburne) to do so. The majority had deposed the gentleman as Chairman. He had gone to New York, and, without the authority of the Committee, undertaken, in a disgraceful manner, to examine into the alleged frauds in that city. It had been charged that the gentleman had a personal difficulty with the collector of that port, and hard words were used between them, but he (Mr. Washburne) did not know what truth there was in this report.

Mr. Washburne yielded the floor to Mr. Dawes.

Mr. Van Wyck desired to reply to Mr. Washburne.

Mr. Johnson said Mr. Van Wyck ought to be heard.

Mr. Dawes understood that Mr. Van Wyck had reflected on the course of the Committee; but he had not seen the minority report. If this was the case, he was ignorant of any reason for such censure. He yielded the floor to Mr. Van Wyck, who said that what had fallen from the lips of the gentleman who had dressed the House should satisfy members of the propriety of printing his report. Why should the majority seek to suppress it. The House having ordered an investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House, he undertook the task of making it. The Committee being willing that he should do so, and thus relieve them from trouble, he remained in New York two weeks, and the members of the Committee knew where he was and what he was doing.

Mr. Washburne—Will the gentleman give way?

Mr. Van Wyck—No sir.

Mr. Washburne, in a low tone, said the Committee never gave you such authority.

Mr. Van Wyck, resuming, said that in his report he had made no reflection upon the majority of the Committee. If they thought he had they could hold him responsible and call upon him in any way they chose. He repeated that for two weeks he took testimony in New York about the transactions at the Custom House. The examination was suspended by the reception of a telegram from Mr. Washburne to await farther orders, which never came. The majority now undertake to suppress the testimony he had gathered while they seek to give publicity to their own report. After some further remarks in vindication of his course he moved to lay the pending motion to reconsider on the table, which was decided in the affirmative at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. Washburne, rising to a privileged question, charged that the minority report had been abstracted from the files by a member of this House, and asked a committee of investigation.

Mr. Phelps, of Cal., suggested that the committee have leave to report before twelve o'clock. The investigation was ordered.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., explained that there were 1,500 pages of manuscript to be examined, which had occupied every moment of his time for days past. The testimony concerning the chartering of the George Washington was not completed till yesterday, and then had to be analyzed. Hence it was nine o'clock last night before the report was completed. In a conversation with his colleague, Mr. Van Wyck, he could not learn whether he intended to submit his views or not in the form of a report. The majority of the committee certainly did not know that such was his intention. After the minority report was made, he (Mr. Fenton) went into the clerk's office to see it, but it had mysteriously disappeared.

Mr. McKnight, of Pa., ineffectually sought to have the rules suspended, in order that he might submit a resolution directing the architect of the Capitol to have removed under the superintendence of the artist, the nondescript ornament from the head of the bronze statue of liberty, before it is elevated to the apex of the dome.

Messages were from time to time received from the Senate, and also from the President. The latter, through his private secretary, informing the House of his having approved certain bills.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pa., a Committee was appointed to wait on the President, in connection with a similar one on the part of the Senate, to inform him that if he had no further communications to make, Congress was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Marston moved a suspension of the rules, in order to consider a private bill.

At quarter of twelve o'clock Mr. Johnson moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Marston's motion.

Mr. Marston withdrew his motion.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., reported a bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad bill. Laid on the table.

Mr. May, of Md., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into General Schenck's official conduct toward a Methodist congregation in Baltimore—it being clearly in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. While the House was engaged on this subject the hour of 12 o'clock m. arrived.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and he had requested them to say that he had no further communication to make.

The Speaker then thanked the House for the complimentary resolution yesterday, as to the manner in which he performed the duties of his office, and eloquently alluded to the country, and expressed himself hopefully as to the future. He bid them farewell, with his heartfelt desire for their happiness, and adjourned the House *sine die*.

The address was warmly applauded, both on the floor, and in the galleries.

The members, for a long time, lingered in the hall, bidding one another and their friends farewell.

Reported Engagement at Vicksburg --Rebels Whipped at Bradysville--Dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The report current here last week, of a severe engagement and repulse at Vicksburg, has, it is ascertained, been revived in distant cities. The Government is not even aware that there has been a general engagement in that quarter.

The following has been received at Headquarters.

Murfreesboro, Feb. 27.—Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: Gen. Stanley reports from his expedition to Bradyville. The rebels of Morgan and Wharton's commands made a stand at Bradyville. Cols. Paramoure and Long went in with sabres, and whipped them in about three minutes. Stoke's cavalry advanced bravely with carbines; and took seventy prisoners, including eight officers, their camp equipage, tents, saddles, some seventy horses, and Basil Duke's regimental papers. Maj. Murphy did good service. We lost one man killed, and one captain and seven men wounded. Signed,

W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

From California and Mexico—Expedition Against the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Business is dull. Legal tenders, 58@60; considerable amounts were remitted by yesterday's steamer, which partially accounts for the light shipments of gold.

The Masatlan *Cosmopolitan*, of Jan. 8th, says that on Saturday and Sunday 22,000 troops embarked hence for the southern part of the republic. They are designed to operate against the French invaders. Jamarin is the naval commander, and Gen. Vega has chief command of the troops. Colonel Norton is second in command.

The vessels comprising the expedition are the Danish ship Masatlanec, American ships Alert and Carrie, Mexican schooners Emigita and Condovera.

The Mexican steamer Emerelde will soon follow with more troops.

The precise destination of the expedition is withheld from the public, but the troops embarked in a glorious camp, and will doubtless render a good account of themselves.

Advance of Gen. Rosecrans' Army--Starvation Among the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 3d, 1863.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 28th ult., states that Rosecrans had advanced so far as Middleborough, half way between Murfreesboro and Shelbyville.

A Raleigh paper charges that the petty tyranny of the rebel military and the operations of speculators have brought starvation upon the people.

The Mobile *Register* says that efforts are being made by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to stay the famine. It is the effect of General Pemberton's order prohibiting the shipment of flour and meal southward, but as the railroad agents have no bayonats, the evil continues unabated. If it were left to the arbitrament of justice and humanity, General Pemberton and his dictatorial edict would go to the wall.

The Case of Gen. M'Dowell.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The findings and opinions of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. M'Dowell, have been published. The Court state the single point in the whole conduct of Gen. M'Dowell, which they cannot pass by without disapproval, to be his having gone to Manassas, on the afternoon or evening of the 28th of August, to confer personally with Gen. Pope, on the appeal of the latter for his views, whilst his command was on the march upon Centreville.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1863.

Coin has declined largely in New York, and our dispatches of yesterday quote Gold at 106¾, against 171¾ the day previous. The decline there has produced a corresponding result here, and brokers and dealers are now buying at 145 for Silver, 160 for Gold and Demand Notes. Eastern Exchange is steady at par buying and ¼ per cent. prem. selling.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is unchanged, and we note sales of 3000 lbs Plain Hams at 8½c, 5,000 lbs Sugar Cured at 10c; and 4,000 lbs at 6c for Shoulders, 8c for Sides, and 8½c for Plain Hams. Lard is firm at 10 @10¼c for Country, 10¾@11c for City. Sale of 25 bbls Mess Pork at $15 25, par funds.

FLOUR—Remains quiet and neglected, without, however, any change in price. Extra is selling from store at $5 50@5 75, and Extra Family at $7 00@7 50. Sale of 300 bbls Family, "Star of the West," at $7 60.

GROCERIES—The demand is light, but the market continues firm, with small sales at about previous rates. We quote Sugar at 12@12c, Coffee at 34@35c, and Molasses at 55@58c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed has still further declined, and small sales from first hands were reported at $5 75; sale from store of 30 bush prime at $6 25. Timothy Seed steady at $2 50@2 55. Flax Seed is in demand $2 75@3 00.

BUTTER & EGGS—Butter is steady, with a sale of 3 bbls prime Roll at 22c. Eggs may be quoted at 18@19c per dozen.

FISH—Firm but unchanged. Sale of 12 bbls No 3 Large Mackeral at $10; 18 half bbls White Fish at $6 00@6 25, and 30 half bbls Lake Herring at $5 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Unchanged; sale of 15 bushels Peaches at $3 50, and 12 bushels of Apples at $1 00.

CHEESE—Sale of 100 box W R at 14c, and 25 box Goshen at 15c.

BEANS—Sale of 50 bush prime Small White at $2 75.

POTATOES—Sale of 120 bbls Neshannocks and Peach Blows at $3 00 per bbl.

GREEN APPLES—Sale of 150 bbls at $3 00 ⅌ bbl.

The Oil Market.

MARCH 4.—The receipts of Crude Oil are gradually improving, reaching 3,400 bbls on Tuesday. The demand, however, appears to be equal to the receipts, and the market is firm and prices are fully maintained We quote at 9@9½c in bulk and 14@16½c in bbls, though, as we have stated before, some holders are asking higher figures. A sale of 525 bbls was reported on 'change at 16½c, f o b. There are several orders here from New York offering 45c for oil, to be delivered in April, May and June.

There is a better inquiry for Refined, and the market firm, though, as yet, unchanged. We continue to quote at 20c in bond for good standard brands, and 40c, free. A sale of 1,000 bbls "Petrona" was reported at 38c, to be delivered in New York in April and May. A negotiation for 2,000 bbls of a city brand, in bond, is pending, and will no doubt be consummated at 20c f o b.

There is considerable excitement in Benzine, and deodorized is held firmly at 40c, which is another advance.

New York dispatches to the Oil Exchange, under date of March 3d, quote Refined at 37@39c, bond, and 42@44c, free; Crude 22@23c, and Naphta 50@55c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The receipts of Beef Cattle at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching about 1,600 head. The market continues very dull, the prices being about the same as last quoted, ranging at from 9½@10½c ⅌ pound to extra; 9½@9c for good quality; and 7@7½c for common. Eight head very superior sold at from 10½@11c, according to quality. The bulk of the stock, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very poor. Choice Chester county and Western steers were taken freely early in the day, but common cattle were neglected. The market closed somewhat dull, and some were made at much lower prices than the above—say 8@8½c. 300@400 head of poor stock will be left over.

There is rather more doing in Cows, but prices remain about the same as last quoted; 140 head were disposed at from $16 to $40 ⅌ head, according to condition and quality.

SHEEP.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep are larger than they have been for several weeks past, reaching about 4500 head. The market continues very firm, and prices are well maintained, ranging at from 6½c to 7½c for first quality, and 5½@6c for second do, according to condition and quality. Stock Sheep are very scarce, and in demand at from $3@3 50 ⅌ head, as to quality.

HOGS.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the different yards are large this week, reaching about 4000 head. The market is less active, but prices are unchanged.

3000 head sold at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard at from $7@8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs, net.

550 head sold by John Orouse & Co., at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from $7 25@8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs, net.

450 head sold by A. P. Phillips, at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from $7 50@8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs, net.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Provision market was less active to-day, but the feeling was very firm—an advance of ¼c ⅌ lb being paid for Lard—with light sales at 10⅝@11c—holders at the close being very firm at the outside quotation. Mess Porks was firm at $14 00, with sales of 700 bbls city at that price, and 250 bbls country at $13 00@13 50. There was nothing doing in English Meats. Bulk Meats were in good demand and firm—sales being confined to a few lots of country cured at 5½@5¾c for Hams, and 3½c@$3 90 for Shoulders, loose.

The Flour market was more active and firm—with sales of about 5,000 bbls at $5 50@5 85 for spring extras and $7 00@8 50 for choice white winter extras. One lot of 4,000 bbls of a good city brand extra was sold at $5 85—free of storage till 1st of May.

The demand for Wheat was unusually brisk, and we have to note an advance in prices of 2¼@3c per bushel—with sales of No 2 Red at $1 20@$1 27. Rejected Red $1 15; No 1 Spring $1 23@$1 25; No 2 Spring $1 11@1 13; and Rejected Spring at 81@90c—the market closing firm.

Oats were steady and firm 56@57c. Rye was firm at 80½c. Highwines were 1@1½c lower, in consequence of unfavorable news from New York—sales being light at 43@44c—with free sellers at the inside figure at the close. Timothy Seed is dull at $2 00. Clover Seed is still dropping—prime samples selling to-day at $5 25.

Tobacco in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—The receipts and sales continue large, but there was a slight falling off in prices. The sales of the week embraced 1374 hhds leaf against 1325 the previous week. We quote:

Trash	$9 00@11 00
Planters' Lugs	11 50@12 50
Medium Leaf	14 00@17 00
Good and Fine Leaf	18 00@20 00

The sales of Kentucky manufactured tobacco were limited at 50@75c ⅌ lb. Very little Virginia tobacco in the market.

Imports by River.

WHEELING—PER MINERVA—235 bbls pork, 200 bbls, 280 tcs lard, 2 tcs hams, Clarke & co; 11 hhds bacon, Knox & Parker; 100 bbls pork, F Sellers & co; 200 bbls flour, Graham & Thomas; 210 do do, Gardiner; 50 bbls, 20 kgs dry apples, 140 flour bbls, 10 bbls beans, J A Fetzer; 10 bbls, 15 kgs do, Owens & Kennedy; 8 bbls eggs, L H Voigt & co; 500 flour bbls, R T Kennedy & Bro; 200 oil bbls, J C McVay; 77 do do, W F Woolridge; 61 do do, Ardesco Oil co; 25 ale bbls, D Fawcett; 17 do do, Spencer & McKay; 1 hhd tobacco, H Dalmyer; 3 do do, Edgerton & Stewart; 103 bxs extract, Guttendorf; 70 dozen brooms, 78 sks oats, 15 sks corn, 20 bbls apples, owners; 100 flour bbls, J L Noble & co.

LOUISVILLE—PER GOLDEN ERA—972 tcs lard, 200 bgs wheat, 300 bbls flour, 120 bbls whisky, Clarke & co; 50 bxs starch, Wm H Smith & co; 10 hhds do, Hanlen & Kolsen; 6 hhds tobacco, John Grier; 50 bxs do, McDonald & Arbuckle.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAILROAD, March 3—10 bxs tobacco, S Ewart & co; 26 hides, 90 bdls do, Chas Reuter; 100 hides, Hays & Stewart; 10 sks dry fruit, 2 do rags, Atwell, Lee & co; 10 bbls apples, STARK Vangorder; 22 do do, Wm F Rock & co; 38 bbls beans, 3 bbls butter, L H Voigt & co; 45 boxes cheese, 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lange; 69 bbls high wines, D & H Wallace; 170 tcs, 2 bbls lard, F Sellers & co; 160 pcs bacon, McDonald & Arbuckle; 1200 bbls, W S Hays & co.

THE Mexican steamer Emerelde will soon follow with more troops.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 4—6 sks dry peaches, 13 bgs beans, F Vangordor; 1149 bunk shoulders, Knox & Parker; 14 pkgs wire, etc, R Townsend & co; 20 doz buckets and tubs, McClurkan, Herron & co; 17 do do do, Jas Mills; 21 do do, Sharland & Metzger; 11 do do, B A Fahnestock & co; 20 bbls sand, R D Dithridge; 100 bbls flour, Litz & Trimble; 186 bgs barley, D H Galway; 30 bxs soap, Atwell, Lee & co; 25 tcs lard, F Sellers & co; 1044 bgs wheat, J S Liggett & co; 25 bbls flour, I C Pershing.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river continues to decline steadily at this point, with nine feet and a half by the marks last evening. The weather yesterday was cold and bracing, though very favorable for operations at the wharf.

The arrivals since our last include the Minerva, from Wheeling, and Golden Era, from Louisville. The Argonaut, from St. Louis, and the Fred Lorenz, from Louisville, are the next boats due. The former boat is expected to arrive to-day.

The Nevada got off for St. Louis last evening with an excellent trip. The Golden Era, it was thought, would get out sometime during the night for Cincinnati, if not she will leave early this morning.

The tow-boat Dolphin was sold on Tuesday, to McDonald & Brother, coal merchants, for $16,000, instead of $15,000, as reported by an evening contemporary. She will be employed hereafter in towing coal between here and Cincinnati.

The tow boat Shark, belonging to Messrs. McGrew & stone, was sold on the 24 inst. to W. H. Brown for $40,000 cash. She is a new boat, this being her first season.

COALBOATS CAPTURED AND SUNK.—Capts. James Mathews and B. F. Venum arrived in this city on Monday evening, bringing the intelligence that the coal flats (six in number, in charge of Captains Mathews, Venum and Miller) had been captured and sunk. The circumstances are as follows:

When about twelve miles above Memphis, Captain Mathews observed some fifteen or twenty men standing on the river, suspecting something was up, he detailed a man or two in a yawl from each pair of flats with all the money and valuables aboard. The men so detailed rowed themselves to Memphis in an hour. The flats were soon boarded by the armed rebels, who demanded an "unconditional surrender." Finding resistance useless, they gave way, and the rebels soon sunk the coal fleet and took all aboard prisoners, robbed Mr. Venum of a valuable gold watch and all the money he had on his person.

As soon as the crew was safely landed on shore, the rebels informed them they were now prisoners, and could only be released in the same manner as other prisoners of war. The crew were then paroled, and are doubtless safe by at or on their way home.

The coalboats and contents were owned by Mr. W. J. Morrison, of Pittsburgh, and were valued at about $33,000.—*Cincinnati Price.*

The gunboat Tuscumbia was cut again at New Albany on Friday, trying her machinery. It worked admirably, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested. The Ledger says the Tuscumbia is one of the most formidable gunboats in the Western fleet. She left for Vicksburg on Saturday evening.

Capt. R. C. Gray's new steamer Davenport is about completed, and as will be seen by card she is announced for St. Louis and points on the Upper Mississippi.

The Argosy, Capt. Reed, will positively leave for Cincinnati and Louisville this evening.

The Minerva, Capt. Gordon, is the Wheeling packet for to-day, leaving at noon.

The Nevada and Commodious Starlight, Capt. Vanhook, will leave for St. Louis and Keokuk this evening without fail.

BANKS.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 65 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually, in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate, money will double in less than twelve years, making in the aggregate EIGHT AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. A YEAR.

Books, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John D. McCadden, John Holmes, Alexander Speer, Benj. L. Fahnestock, James Moakley, James Hardman, Isaac M. Pennock, John Marshall, James D. B. Meade, A. M. Pollock, M. D., Bill Burgunia, William J. Anderson.

TRUSTEES:

Alexander Bradley, John G. Backofen, George Black, John B. Canfield, Alonzo A. Carrier, Charles A. Colton, William Douglas, John Ryan, Horwell Gepburn, William S. Haven, Peter H. Hunter, Richard Hays, William B. Lovely, James D. Kelley, Peter A. Mackin, John H. Miller, James Shields, Robert Robb, Walter F. Marshall, John Orr