XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION: CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.-Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, eastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It prescribes that all coasting vessels shall be enrolled and licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury. No certificate of registry i required but such a shall be subject to all regulations and penalties applying to registered vessels. Compensation of one thousand dollars per year, with fees under Treasury regulations, and three per cent. on collections, is proposed for collectors of customs at Pembina, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sault St. Marie, Detroit, Miami, Cuyahoga, Presque Isle, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara, Genesee, Oswego, Cape Vincent. Oswegatchie, Champlain and Vermont; provided that the salary shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. Collectors' bonds must be approved by the Commissioner of

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the Sioux nation in Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It appropriates \$10,000, or as much of it as is necessary, to make provision for the welfare of such Indian as periled their lives in the savage massacre of the whites of Minnesota in 1862.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce This bill gives the same jurisdiction to such Courts over actions concerning coasting vessels on lakes and rivers as they now have over vessels upon the high seas. It repeals the acts of

February, 1845.
Mr. Howard introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for the reversion to use lands granted to Pere Marquette Railroads, which was referred to the Committee on Public

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Secretary of War was directed to communicate information touching the recent arrest of Captain C. B. Ferguson, Quartermaster of the U.S. arms, and Capt. William Stoddard, Assistant Quartermaster, lately in charge of the Military Department at Alexandria, Va.

On motion of Mr. Anthony it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the professors of ethics, of Spanish and of drawing, in the Naval Academy, on the

same footing with other professors. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution amending the Con-

stitution. Mr. Sumner said the first thing that would strike an angel from the skies, or a stranger from another planet, if either could be permitted to visit this earth, with surprise after viewing the external resources of our people, would be the fact that there were four millions of human beings held in the most abject bondage driven by the lash like beasts, and deprived of all rights, even that of knowledge and the sacred right of family. The stranger's astonishment would be doubly increased when he was pointed to the Constitution as the guardian of this many-headed wickedness. He would interpret the Constitution in its true sense, and say that slavery could not exist by its positive text. He (Mr. Sumner) contended that the word slave and slavery did not appear in the Constitution, and if the pretension of property in man lurks anywhere in the Constitution, it was under a feigned name. He considered the preamble the key to open the whole instrument to freedom. He would call attention to those chain-breaking words, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Scorning all

false interpretation and glosses which may have been fastened upon the Constitution as a support of slavery, he would declare there was could be founded. In dealing with this question in the past, it has not been the Constitution so much as human nature which has been at fault. Let the people change and the Constitution will change also, for the Constitution was the shadow, while the people were the sub-stance. Under the influence of the present struggle the people have changed, and in nothing so much as on slavery. Old opinions and prejudices have dissolved, and the tradi-

tional foothold which slavery once possessed has been waning gradually, until it scarcely exists. Naturally this change must show itself in the interpretation of the Constitution, and it is already visible in the concession of powers which were formerly denied, and the time has come when the Constitution, so long interpreted for slavery, may be interpreted for freedom. He contended, among the concessions of power over slavery as a military necessity, many join with Patrick Henry, who, in the Virginia Convention, declared the power of manumission was given to Congress in the Constitution, and argued against it on that ground-slavery receiving no support in the Constitution. He contended it was clearly under the control of Congress, under the clause giving Congress power to provide for the common defence and general welfare. To all who would deny the power of Congress over slavery, he referred the words of Patrick Henry, when he said that, on this subject, the Constitution "speaks to the point." He contended that, under the war

power, no one could deny its completest efficiency in enfranchising the soldier slave and his family. In the words of Shakspeare, when he makes Henry, on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, say to his men to encourage them-"For he to day that sheds his blood with me, shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile, this day shall gentle his condition."

He contended, also, that the clause guaran-

teed a republican form of government to each State, and made it our plain duty to abolish slavery. Considering the essential elements that constitute it, as understood by our fathers, the clause that no person should be deprived of "life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness, without due process of law," throws protection over every person without regard to color, class or condition. He held that this was not only a guarantee against, but a prohibition of

slavery,
Nothing but hesitancy and delay in eradicating slavery was unconstitutional. Slavery was not only a nuisance but a public enemy and traitor in the rebellious States, lending succor to them, and holding out blue lights to encourage and direct their operations, and must be abolished. In reference to the question of compensation, founded on the shameful assumption that there was property in men, there was a time when he was willing to pay money for emancipation, but it was as a ransom, and not compensation. Money was no longer needed for the purpose. The time had com for the old tocsin to sound, "Millions for defence; not one cent for tribute." Millions of dollars and strong arms to defend our country against slave-masters; not one cent of tribute to them. Every dollar of compensation paid should go to the slave. He contended that the pretension to compensation for the renuncia tion of a system too disgusting to picture or detail was odious. Slavery must be overthrown; first, by the Courts declaring and applying the true principles of the Constitution; second, by Congress, in the exercise of the powers which belong to it; and third, by the people thereof, amending the Constitution to that end.

As the Courts had failed to do their duty, ongress by a single brief should sweep slavery If Congress may not do this the Fugitive Slave law be repealed, and all us conflicting with the rights of colored ns. But beyond all the people put the cap-stone on the glorious

about to ordain, embodied in the text, which l should be like the precious casket to the more precious treasure, he was consoled by the hought that the most homely text containing such a rule, would be more beautiful far than any passage of poetry or eloquence of words, and would be read with gratitude when the rising dome of this capitol, with the statue of liberty which surmounts it, has crumbled to

Mr. Powell denied that it was the province of the Constitution to define what was property. If we had a right to strike down property in slaves, we had in horses. Those who were urging these measures were acting in bad faith as the President, in his inaugural, announced that we had no right to interfere with the institution in the States. The Senator from New Hampshire had said that slavery must die. He disputed the idea; that slavery alone was not the cause of our trouble. but the failure to execute the Constitution and laws of the country. It was, in his opinion, first, an officious and unwarrantable intermeddling with the institution on the one hand, and the grossest indiscretion of its advocates on the other, which caused this war.

Had there been no Abolitionists there would have been no rebellion. The present was the best disunion measure ever proposed. Such a measure directed to any other species of property would put one-half of New England in revolt to-morrow. A cupidity and love of gain was their ruling characteristic. Why were not the men who now so earnestly support this measure in favor of amendments to the Constitu tion at a time when they would have prevented, perhaps, this bloody strife? The amendment ne offered yesterday, because, while we are at this work he desired to do a little for the white

man, were all voted down. Mr. Davis said that we should be guarded in the terms of an amendment which proposed to take five millions of property without consent or compensation from those who were more loyal than those proposing to take the property. He desired to enter once more his protest against this wicked and unjust act, although he knew the protest of an angel, much less the voice of a feeble worm, would be of no avail. Mr. Saulsbury proposed lengthy amend

ments, a substitute securing the liberty of the press and free speech, and re-establishing the principles of the Missouri compromise, which were rejected. Mr. Sumner withdrew his amendment; here-

tofore offered as a substitute, as he did not desire the committee to amend it in its passage. Mr. McDougall claimed that the vote he should give against the measure was not from want of philanthropy to the slave or hatred to freedom. He had been the teacher of philanthropy to some of those who are now so bla tant for freedom. He denied that the question of emancipation was germain to the present war, and had, therefore, declined to take part in it, believing that it tended to aggravate rather than heal our wounds. Any effort to antagonize the blacks with the whites must result in disaster to the former. As a true friend of the black race he should vote against the

The amendments as reported from the Committee on the Judiciary as a substitute for the original bill of Mr. Henderson, were then adonted.

YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandier, Clark, Collamer. Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard. Howe, Johnson, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas.), Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trum-bull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson-37

NAYS-Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell, Biddle, Saulsbury-6. The following is the resolution as passed:

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, subing to the Legislature States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.—Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
On motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House passed a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to allow the Postmaster at Harrison, Ohio, \$523, that being the amount of money and postage stamps taken from his office by Morgan's rebel force during his raid in July

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill extending the time for States to accept grants of land for agricultural and mechanic college purposes.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that any State or Territory may appropriate the revenue derived from land donated to them for the education of the orphans of soldiers and

Mr. Morrill protested against diverting the act from its original purpose.

Several other gentlemen took a similar view.

Mr. Holman defended his amendment, which was subsequently rejected. The bill passed, with an amendment including the State of West Virginia in its provi-

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the

President's annual message.

Mr. Long (Ohio) made an hour's speech, in the course of which he said aid and comfort was not given to the enemy by those who were opposed to the Republican party, but by that party and the Administration, who by their confisca tion acts and proclamations of emancipation and amnesty, and other extraordinary and unconstitutional measures, were strengthening the hands of the South, and weakening the Union feeling in that section.

He quoted from Benton, Lincoln, Seward Everett, John Quincy Adams, Fillmore and others, to show that coercion could not be successful under our republican system, and that the last three years had proved the truth of the

proposition.

Mr. Long's hour having expired, he asked a few minutes longer to conclude his speech.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said, I hope the gentleman will be allowed to finish his spench, as it is the keynote of the Democratic party for the coming election [cries of order! order! from the opposite side of the House]. It means the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign Powers and peace on the terms of disunion Mr. Long gained permission to finish his

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) said he remembered when two armies stood face to face in the west. That under a white flag he went up to a man in the uniform of the Confederacy and reached out his hand, and told him he respected him as a brave and honest man. Though he wore the emblems of disloyalty and treason, under his vestments he beheld a brave and honest soul. He (Mr. Garfield) would reintroduce the scene. with a change of only the persons. Were there a flag of truce he would extend his right hand by an amendment to the and ask the member who had just addressed While he was desirons of the committee to meet him, and let him shake he great rule of freedom, which we are hands with his colleague, because he honored

his bravery and honesty, and because he believed what had fallen from his lips here were the honest sentiments of his heart. and in uttering them he had made a new epoch in the history of the war. He had done a new thing under the sun, a brave thing-braver than most men can perform. He would now ask that the white flag be taken away while he returned to the Union lines, and speak of what his colleague had done. What the member said might be pictured by Paradise Lost, when Satan, who had rebelled against the glory of God, was hurled down from heaven, he suddenly lifted up his head, exclaiming, "Which way I flee is hell;" and, like Satan, his colleague might have added, "Myself am hell." During the Revolutionary war Lord Fairfax often deliberately desired to go over to the mother country, and went over grandly and solemnly. But

there was another man who had joined his fortunes to the struggling country, and remained with it till the war was well nigh done; but, in the darkness which precedes the morning, that man hatched treason to surrender to the enemy all that had been gained, and that man was Benedict Arnold. When the present war commenced, some men hesitated as to what they should do, while others went over to the enemy, Robert E. Lee, who sat at his home at Arlington, heritating and doubting, at last went over almost tearfully. But now when hundreds of thousands of brave soldiers have ascended to God under the shadow of the banner which now waves over us, and when thousands more have gone into a state of decrepitude-when three years of terrific war have been raging, and our arms have pushed back the reheliton and now, when the uplifted arm of majestic power is ready to let fall the lightning of vigorous execution, here in the quiet of this hal rises the dark purpose of Arnold, which would surrender the nation and its flag, and honor and glory, to the bitter curses of the traitors of our country. For the first time in the history of the war, it is proposed to give up the struggle

in the land. Mr. Garfield then controverted his colleague's position. The issue was now made up. should use the common weapons of war. If with these we should not succeed, he would take the means as he would against the savage who attacked himself or family. He would resort to any element of destruction, and if necessary, he would fling all constitutional sanction to the winds rather than lose his

and abandon the war, and let treason run riot

Mr. Eldridge asked him whether he had not sworn to support the Constitution? Mr. Garfield replied. He had, and he was lad the gentleman had asked the question. He recollected the Constitution declared the purposes for which it was formed. It was for the general welfare and public defence, and on that very ground he swore to support it. Regretting that he had not a sword in his uplifited hand at the time, he expressed a determination to interpose all means to overthrow this cursed rebellion. He said that, when he was in the military service, a spy brought to him two letters, addressed to John C. Breckinridge. They were commendations of the bearers, who desired places in the ranks to fight the abolitionists. One of them was written by a

man who lately held a seat on this floor, and was from Indiana. Messrs. Holman, Chilton A. White and others on the opposite side called for the name of the

writer. Mr. Garfield replied he had the letters, and was understood to say he would give the name at the proper time. He then alluded to the f the Golden Circle, with their secret signs and passwords. Such organizations came up before the American people under the lead of the party over the way. This will be the signal for throwing up blue lights at the Capitol at Richmond. This he believed to be the ele-This will be the traitors all over the land.

Mr. Long (Ohio) replied that he said very distinctly when he commenced his remarks that he spoke for himself, and that he alone was responsible for his utterance. He was well aware of all he did say. He said it deliberately; because his conscience told him it was right, and his judgment approved. He said it because when he approached the desk and held up his hand to swear to support the Constitution, before Heaven, he intended to maintain the solemn obligation. And so help him God, fearless of all charges which should be made by that gentleman or others, and in spite of all the means of power in the land, he never would violate that oath or shrink from the responsibility he assumed on the first day of this session. He never belonged to a party which took the oath with a mental reservation. He remembered the district of country from which his colleague hailed, "the Fugitive Slave law, and the setting at defiance of the most solemn acts of Congress, and the decision of the Supreme Court." He had never been guilty of that. If the gentleman charged him with being a traitor, he ought to remember the authorities from which he (Long) read to support his position. They were the opinions of the leaders of his own party, who had advocated the doctrine which he had promulgated to-day. Secretary Chase had advocated the identical doctrine. If this be treason, all those are traitors -if this be treason, make the most of it. He was willing to abide the consequence, and take the responsibility, and he had no knowledge of the Knights of the Golden Circle. With God's help he would never be connected with that

Mr. Garfield said he did not charge his colleague with belonging to it, but that it was under the protection and patronage of the

Democratic party.

Mr. Long repeated that he made his speech because it met the approbation of his judgment. He believed that there was no power under the Constitution to coerce sovereign States.

Mr. Garfield explained that he would leap over the Constitution in order to preserve national existence, but it would be into the arms of the people who made the Constitution. Mr. Long said while his colleague would leap over the Constitution, he himself would bear being called a traitor for supporting the Constitution. He would stand by the position if he stood alone; he would not retract one syllable. He hurled back the charge of traitor. The men who are destroying this fair fabric

of liberty were the same who declared that the Union could not exist part slave and part free.
They started the ball which had produced the present condition of affairs, and he believed our fathers were as good as we are. They were as good Christians and patriots. They would not push from the communion table those who held slaves. What our fathers provided us was good enough for him and his children. He was ready to make any sacrifice to restore the Union, but this was not to be done by such exhibitions as they had recently had in this hall, applauding to the echo the sentiment of those who had always been trying to sever the bonds which united us. He would prefer having liberty in the little State of Ohio, or in Greece, or in Switzerland, than living under a despotism like Austria, with the bayonet constantly pointing at him.

Mr. Holman wished to ask for the name of the Indianian alleged to have written a treasonable letter, but general consent was not given. The committee at quarter to six rose, and the House then adjourned.

House then adjusted the house hous 800 BAGS LAGUAYRA COFFEE, NOW landing from bark Thomas Dallett. For sale by DALLETT & SON, 129 South FRONT

SPECIAL NOTICES. SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company, Office, 227 South Fourth, Philadelphia, April 4, 1861.—T e Annual street, Philadelphia, April 4, 1804.—1: e Annuar Meeting of the Stockhold-rs of this company and an election for President and Six Managers will take place at the office of the company on MON-DAY, the 2d day of May next at '2 o' clock, M. Ap5tmy26 W. H. WEBB, Secretary.

office of the Franklin fire Final April 4, 1864.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER OENT., and an extra dividend of TEN PER OENT. was declared on the capital stock na sable on demand.

stock, payable on demand. ap4-10th J. W. Mcallister, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERRIMAC MING COMPANY, 284 PEARL STREET New York, March 21, 1864. The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Mer. The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Merrimac Mining Company will be held at this office, on MONPAY, the 11th day of April hext, at a clock, P. M., at which time and place an election will be held for Officers to serve the ensuing year.

Mh24th, s, tu, tap11*

Secretary.

mh24th, s, tu, tap11*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

an Installment of 50-100 DOLLARS PER

SHARE on each and every Share of the Capital

stock in the COULTER COPPER COMPANY OF

MICHIGAN, has this day been called by the Board
of Directors of said Company, due and payable at
the Office of the Company, No. 319 WALNUT

Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of
May next. Interest will be charged on all Installments after the same shall have become due.

By order of tha Board of Directors:

ments after the same shall have become after.

By order of the Board of Directors;

ap2-lmo§ DAVIDS. HEYL, Secretary,

CITY BOUNTY NOTICE—OFFICE

GOITY BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION.

No. 412 PRUNE street, April 1, 1864.

The City Bounty will continue to be paid until further notice.

The City Bounty will continue to be paid untifurther notice.

No applications for Bounty will be entertained from recruits who enlisted prior to the date of the President's Proclamation, October 17, 1863.

In future, powers of attorney for the City Bounty, from new recruits for Pennsylvania Regiments, mustered in after this date, must be endorsed by the officer in charge of the barracks that the man has been received there.

By order of the Commission.

By order of the Commission.
ap2-tf SAMUEL O. DAWSON, Secretary HILTON'S CEMENT. - The Insoluble Cement of the Message Bilton HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insolublecament of the Messrs Hilton Brothers is certainly the best article of the kind ever invented.
It should be kept in every manufactory, workshep
and house, everywhere. By its use many dollars
can be saved in the run of a year. This Cement
cannot decompose or become corrupt, as its combination is on scientific principles, and under no circumstances or change of temperature will it emitany offensive smell. The various uses to which it
can be successfully applied renders it invaluable
to all classes. For particulars see advertisement

PHILADELPHIA AND KEADING
Railroad Company, Office 227 South Fourth
Street. PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The following named
persons are entitled to a Dividend on the common
stock of this Company. The residence of several
of them is unknown, and it is therefore necessary
that the Certificates of Stock should be presented
on calling for the Dividend.

on calling for the Dividend.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MAMES.

Timothy C. Boyle,
S. Lancaster,
John McIntyre,
Benjamin F. Newport,

S. Rebecca Ulrich.

fező-ítý

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COM MISSION.—SUMMARY TO JANUARY Work now in Progress in the Army at Best-(I, 1884.

Work now in Progress in the Army at Best-Christian Commission Stations largely increased in Number—The Work Abundantly Prospered— Many more Stations needed to meet the wants of the Army—Unprecedented Call for Delegates and Supplies—Preparations for the Coming Campaign, with its Movements and Battles.

The Christian Commission depends mainly upon direct contributions, and must not be forgotten by Loyal Christian People.

INCREASING WANTS DEMAND IN-OREASED LIBERALITY. FReceipts of Money, Stores, &c., to January 1, 1864, \$1, 148, 083 94.

Number of Boxes of Stores, &c., shipped to the field or distributed at home, 16, 330.

Number of Boxes of Stores, &c., shipped to the field or distributed at home, 16,330.

Number of Delegates sent, 1,563.

Copies of Scriptures distributed, 563,275; Hymn and Psalm Books, 502,556; Knapsack Hooks, 1,374,386; Library Books, 43,163. Pamphlets, 155. H5; Religious Newspapers, 3,316,250; Pages of Tracts, 22,530,428, Silent Comforters, 4,115.

The United States Christian Commission has seized the present golden opportunity of rest for the Army to extend its work for the good of the Soldiers.

STATIONS have been multiplied, each with its clothing, comforts and reading matter for gr uitous distribution.
VOLUNTARY DELEGATES, in numbers greater than ever before, have been sent to preach the Gospel at the stations and in regiments, but-teries and camps without Chaplains, distribute reading matter and stores, and labor for the good of the Saldians.

teries and camps without Chaplains, distribute reading matter and stores, and labor for the good of the Soldiers.

A PERMANENT FIELD AGENCY has been sufficiently extended to establish stations and superintend the work.

THE BLESSING OF GOD rests signally on all parts of the work. Many thousands have been cheered, benefited and saved. Still a large part of the Army remains unreached, and double the number, both of stations and delegates, are needed to meet the urgent demand for them.

The Christian Commission offers to the people a perfectly reliable and wonderfully economical channel to reach the entire army in all its various fields. The money given goes in full measure, in benefits for body and soul, directly to the Soldiers; and stores also, immediately from the hands of delegates from home, who add words and deeds of kir dness to the gifts when bestowed.

Let the peorle give the Money and Stores, and the work will be done.

The large corps of Delegates now in the field will serve as a grand corps of relef when the armies shall move and battles be fought, and the greater their number the more prompt and effective will be the relief they shall render.

Let not the present work languish. Want not for the cry of the wounded and aying before providing relief.

Send now and send abundantly both money and stores, and the soldiers' blessing shall be upon you.

Send money to JOSEPH PATTERSON, Trea. surer, at Western Bank, and stores to GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman Christian Climmission, No. 13 BANK street, Philadelphia. W. E BOARDMAN, Secretary
mbs-160 United States C. C

mhS-tfo United States C. C

TREASURY DEPARTMENT —OFFICE
FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th, 1864.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to
the undersigned, it has been made to appear that
the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, in the
country of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according
to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled
van act to provide a national currency, secured
by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide
for the circulation and redemption thereof," and
proved February 25th, 1863, and has complied
with all the provisions of said act required to be
complied with before commencing the business of
Banking,
Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADEL. PHIA, co unty of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, its authorized to commence the business of Banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testingony mayor the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-sixth day of February, 1861.

HUGH MOCULLOCH,

mb2-2m5 Comptroller of the Currency.

mh2-2m5 Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street, Philadelphia, December 19, 1853.

The Commission for the ayment of the City
Bounty are now prepared to receive and adjust
the claims of all new recruits in old regiments.

Until further notice, the Commission will sit
daily from 3 to 5 P. M.

Bounties will be paid to those only whose names
are borne on rolls furnished to the Commission by
the Assistant Provost Marshal-General, or the
United States Mustering Officer for Philadelphia.
Claimants for the bounty must be vouched for
by a responsible United States Officer. Officers
will bring their men to the office in squads for the
purpose.

In a few days notice will be given by the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. purpose.

In a few days notice will be given when and how

recruits in new organizations and veterans re-en-listing in the field can receive their bounty. By older of the Commission. ja4-tf SAMUEL C. DAWSON, Secretary OFFICE CITY BOUNTY FUND COM-MIISSION, No. 412 PRUNE street, De-

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMMINISTON, No. 412 PRUNE street, December 29, 1863.

Warrants for the City Bounty (two hundred and nifty dollars) will be issued to all new recruits for old regiments, credited to the quota of Philadelphia on the coming draft.

Muster rolls, certified by proper mustering officers, must be sent to the office of the Commission one day previous to the issuing of the warrants. Officers must accompany and vouch for their men when the warrants are delivered.

Philadelphia soldiers re-enlisting in the field will receive their warrants as soon as certified copies of the muster-in-rolls are furnished to the Commission by the Adjutant-General of the State.

Men enlisted in Col. McLean's Regiment (185d Pennsylvania Volunteers), will receive the bounty in companies when duly mustered into the U. S. service, and cradited to the quota of the city.

The Commission sits daily from 3 to 5 P. M., during which hours only warrants are delivered. These warrants are cashed on presentation at the office of the City Treasurer, Girard Bank.

By order of the Commission.

DRY GOODS

PLAIN SILKS, CHOICE COLORS, \$1 25.

28 inch Plain Silks, choice colors, \$2 00 to \$3 25.

Colored Silks, choice colors, \$2 50 to \$3 50.

Plain Black Silks, 90c to \$6.

Heavy Black Velvertines, 40 inches wide, at \$6 50 worth \$8 60. These Silks have all the richness of a handsome velvet.

Figured Black and Figured colored Silks, \$1 25 to \$1 75.

OSI 75.
Check Silks, all qualities, 88% c to \$1 65.
100 Alexandra Robes, at \$5 50 worth \$13 00.
These Robes are handsomely braided.
5-4 Rich Plaid Poplins, at \$1 50.
20 pieces Silk Plaid Spring Poplins, at \$6 cents, corth \$1 00.
Plain, Striped and Plaid Dress Goods, of every leavest and condity, at very low prices.

rariety and quality, at very low prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 North Tenth street. MODE COLORED WOOL DELAINES, from Auction: choice shades of action action; choice shades, of extra-fine quality, 62 and 65 cents.
Black Wool Delaines, from Auction, at 48, 50,

Black Wool Delaines, from Auction, at 48, 50, 0, 62 and 65 cents.

Double width Blick Wool Delaines, \$1 to \$1 31.

Fine Black Alpacas, 50, 62, 75, 90, \$1 00, \$1 31.

Black Silks, of every grade, from \$1 50 to \$3 50.

Extra-fine Black Bombazines, \$1 50.

Black and White Oheck Grenadines, 75 cents.

Superfine Mode Colored Alpacas, \$1 00.

Auction lot, neat Mohairs, 50 cents, worth 63.

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