XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—Mr. Harris introduced a joint resolution requesting the State Legislatures to cause a census of the industrial interests to be taken in June, 1865, and a copy of the original returns to be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, who is directed by its provisions to furnish the necessary schedules and instructions for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, it was ordered that the vote on the bill to amend the act of 1820 incorporating the inhabitants of Washington city be reconsidered.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on Mr. Davis's bill prohibiting trials by court-martial of civilians, and favorably on the bill to amend the act to punish frauds on the Treasury.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, who were instructed to inquire into the mal-administration of General Slough at Alexandria, Va., made a report with voluminous testimony.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lane (Kansas) called up the bill making an additional grant of lands to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines. An amendment, offered by Mr. Lane, requiring the road from Leavenworth to go by way of Lawrence to Emporia, and to carry one line by Fort Riley, was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the classification of paymasters' clerks, which proposes to give twelve hundred dollars to clerks of stations in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and one thousand dollars to all others; $1,200 to clerks and inspectors in the places named, and $1,000 to others. The same classification is made of clerks on receiving ships. The clerks in second-class ships $800, third class $700.

The Vice-President submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying returns of fees and emoluments of attorney, marshal and clerks of several Courts of the District of Columbia, from which it appears that the Marshals' allowances during the year 1863, for the feed of prisoners in the jail, amounted to $32,736, and the mileage allowed for transporting convicts to the Albany Penitentiary has been $8,900.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend section eight of an act entitled "an act to establish a Treasury Department." This bill forbids Government officers and agents from purchasing lands sold under the Confiscation act. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilkinson called up the subject of appointing a Committee of Conference to meet the House Committee.

Mr. Wilkinson replied to the remarks of Mr. Trumbull made yesterday. He said the Senator had sneered at the proposition at once calculated to destroy the harmony of the people of the North. We had now in our army two hundred thousand, more or less, of brave black men, fighting as earnestly for the suppression of the rebellion as any of the men sent from Illinois, and yet the Senator wants the discrimination made against this class, in a bill to define the qualifications of voters in Montana. He (Mr. Wilkinson) was opposed to the pro-slavery influence which had so long prevailed in the councils of the nation, and seemed now to be attempted to be conciliated by some of the Republican members. We were fighting against the very element which has so long exercised an evil power and influence in this country. He did not know whether negroes would vote in Montana or not; his amendment to the House bill, as adopted by the Senate, did not relate to who should vote in Montana. As to the point that Congress should no longer legislate in the interests of slavery, the sooner the Senate meets the issue before it the better.

Mr. Hendricks said that while in some of the Eastern States negroes were allowed the right of suffrage, in the Northwest the sentiment has been clearly expressed that they should not be allowed to vote. When the negro is allowed to vote in Montana, he should be allowed to vote in all the States.

Mr. Doolittle had no objection to this committee of conference. He was in favor of that portion of the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota prohibiting foreigners from voting previous to a declaration of their intention to become citizens; but on the great question discussed here, as to whether negroes shall be allowed to vote in the territories or the District of Columbia, he thought it unwise, because it would divide the loyal people of this country. He would speak plainly on this question.

Mr. Doolittle was precluded from further remarks, the morning hour having expired.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. Foster (Conn.), said in his opinion the law of 1850 was a most iniquitous one, and he would cheerfully vote for its repeal. It was passed at a period of high political excitement. He voted for the amendment of Mr. Sherman yesterday, because he had high authority for doing so. He contended that Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth were in 1793 in favor of the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and read voluminous extracts from the records of Congress of that date to prove it. Though he could not show the aye and nay vote in which their names were recorded, the brief record shows their position on the constitutionality and justice of the law. The Senate and the House at that time voted for it, in the latter body there being but seven votes recorded against it. George Washington was then President. Shall we after seventy years have passed, deny to these men that intelligence which we now claim to possess? Who are we in this day to say that wisdom has come to us that was unknown to our fathers? Who of us in this Senate were willing to institute a comparison between ourselves and the men of 1793? He for one would shrink from a comparison with such men as Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth and their compeers. Was it an argument to be used that foreign nations were to be pleased by the passage of this bill in its original form? That was not an argument at any time, and much less at the present time. It was useless to shut our eyes to the fact that the great commercial nations of Europe have for years past been looking upon our country with disfavor. The Senator says slavery was the cause. Does not slavery exist in the South, and have not several of the foreign Powers indirectly aided the South in her unholy rebellion? The manner in which we have been treated by professedly foreign neutral governments in this struggle makes the blood of every American citizen boil in his veins, and will cause us at some day to call for a balancing of the account, that it may be closed.

Mr. Sumner said he wished to secure the good opinion of our friends abroad, while the Senator seemed to be willing to repel it.

Mr. Foster was anxious for the good opinion of the world, but he way unwilling to crouch and crawl in the dust to secure it. He was not ambitious to be the messenger to go to England and approach her Majesty, the House of Lords and Commons, and heads spiritual and temporal, and in the name of this Government say that we would repeal such laws as might be obnoxious to them. The way to have the respect of foreign nations was to respect ourselves. Then we would lay broad and deep foundations for the crushing of this rebellion, and compel the respect and admiration of the nations of the earth. The truth was that the principles of our Government were antagonistic to those upon which the Governments of the old world were founded, and they know it. Let us show them that we are able to go through the present severe trial and still stand strong and undivided, and European dynasties may date the commencement of their downfall from the day that is accomplished. The powers of Europe have no particular sympathy with the rebels except so far as they can use the present rebellion to break our popular form of Government up. We should do that which is right, and let others comment upon it as they will. Our only safety in this dark and stormy day was in maintaining and not abandoning the Constitution of our country.

Mr. Brown contended that the amendment of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) makes this bill, as it now stands, tantamount to the act of 1793. It was a virtual reinstatement of that act so far as this Senate could reinstate it. He did not believe that it was the duty of Congress to pass any such act. It was not the duty of Congress to go beyond the plain letter of the Constitution, but to stand by that great bulwark of freedom which secures to all a trial by jury. After seventy years of struggle for freedom we were now about to return to the point from which we started.

Mr. Willey obtained the floor.

On motion of Mr. Lane (Kansas), the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Internal Revenue bill being under discussion, Mr. Norton offered an amendment which was adopted, that if any assessor shall demand or receive directly or indirectly, from any deputy assessor, as a condition of his appointment to or continuance in office, any portion of the compensation herein allowed, such assessor so offending shall be summarily dismissed from office, and be liable to a fine not less than fifty dollars on conviction of the offence.

The Committee acted on forty-two sections of the general provisions, the amendments being mainly of a verbal character, and there was no debate but merely explanations.

An amendment was adopted that the time of sale of real estate to satisfy duties shall not be less than twenty, nor more than forty days, from date of giving notice.

The House, at half-past four, took a recess till seven o'clock.

Evening Session.—Mr. Kasson (Iowa) from the Committee on Uniform Weights and Coinage, reported the Senate bill providing for a new cent coinage composed of ninety-five parts of copper and five parts of tin and zinc, and two cent pieces of the same composition. He said the Government would, from this arrangement, derive an advantage of a quarter of a million of dollars annually.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), opposed the bill. He said that under the present law nickel was used, and to work nickel mines, one of which was in his district. To pass this bill would be of serious loss to them.

Mr. Kasson said the remarks of the gentleman were carrying the doctrine of protection to a degree for which there was no precedent.

The bill was then passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing a republican government for the States usurped and overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. Norton (Ill.) expressed his belief that we shall conquer the rebels by force of arms, and bring them into subjection to the laws. We shall come out of this contest brighter and purer than ever before, and shall stand the model republic of the world, constantly increasing in greatness, wealth and influence. While we are proposing to prosecute the war with vigor we are met at every point with opposition from the Democratic side, including the gentleman from New York, (Fernando Wood), who says this is a "hellish war,—a crusade commenced and carried on without glory." The President was charged with being an imbecile, a usurper and a tyrant; and not only here, but in several of the States, they witnessed similar proceedings in the prosecution of the war.

Not many days ago the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Harris) declared himself in favor of the enemy. In this he was guilty of moral treason. It might be said that he was only one member of the Democratic party, but he is still here acting with that party who voted against the resolution of expulsion, thus, in effect, endorsing his assertions in favor of the rebels. He reviewed the recent speech of Mr. Long (Ohio), who had declared that this war, on our part, is wrong and unconstitutional. If this were so the war was right and constitutional on the part of the rebels, and his remark, that the rebels have a right to succeed, was a natural sequence of that gentleman's position. Notwithstanding all this the Democrats here sustained the gentleman by their votes. He could have said no more if he had been in the rebel Congress. If we expect the mass of the people and our soldiers to remain loyal, we must purge this hall of such disloyal and atrocious sentiments. There is no neutrality. Men must be either patriots or traitors. The war is to be ended not by negotiation, but by hard fighting, and nothing else. He never would let the rebellious States come back unless they knock at our doors with free constitutions in their hands.

Mr. Davis (Md.) said he intended to call the question on the bill next Wednesday.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) said we were called to legislate upon things new in the history of the republic, and which were not dreamed of by the framers of the Constitution, but to usurp powers we have not is only another mode of overturning the government under the pretence of preserving it. There was a difference between insurrection and civil war, and the present is of the latter character, and was occasioned by the refusal of the Democratic party to submit to the result of the Presidential election without the shadow of pretence that it was unfair, and while a portion of them have gone off to themselves, the others in the loyal States keep up their organization. If we yield, we abandon the principles of our government. The minority must submit to the legally expressed will of the majority either willingly or on compulsion. The weaker must submit to the will of the stronger in the event of war, the principles regulating which he proceeded to explain.

In the course of his remarks he said some gentlemen of antiquated tastes are trying to exhume the Democratic party. Conservative resurrectionists and benevolent old Whigs are taking up the withered remains and trying to breathe life into them. Political parties know no resurrection. The Democratic party under Buchanan begged to live out its short term in peace. The people will hesitate to trust the destinies of the country in the hands of those who in 1860 announced that their was no constitutional way to put down the rebellion. It is necessary that the Democratic party shall perish in order that true democracy may be saved to the world.

Mr. Broomall argued that for the purposes of war and conquest our government is absolute, and that the House has a right to pass the bill now.

The House at 10 o'clock adjourned.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

The steamship Australasian arrived at New York on Wednesday night, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Queenstown on the 10th.

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The bombardment of Sonderburg and Duppeln continued vigorously.

The Mexican question has been settled. Maximilian will accept the crown on the 10th, and sail a day or two after.

Gladstone's budget is favorable, as it reduces the income tax and the sugar-cane and insurance duty.

The efforts to float the steamer City of New York on the 7th and 8th instant, were unsuccessful. Her position is unchanged, and a renewed effort is preparing.

The Captain of the United States steamer Kearsage, in a letter to Marquis Clanricarde, defends himself from remarks made by the Marquis in Parliament, and denies that he ever enlisted men, he says, on the contrary, the Kearsage has more than her complement.

Mr. Gladstone presented a favorable budget to Parliament. The expenditure was more than £1,000,000 under the estimates. The surplus is over £2,250,000. The estimated surplus next year is £2,500,000. He proposes to reduce the duty on corn from 1s. per quarter to 3d. a hundred weight, the income tax by 1d. on the pound, the duty on high-class sugars 5s. 6d., and on lower sorts 3s. 4d., and the duty on insurance of stocks in trade from 3s. to 1s. 6d. These propositions were generally favorably received, but there was some grumbling in the sugar trade.

Mr. Layard, in reply to inquiries, said the English consuls confirmed the accounts of kidnapping Irishmen in New York and Boston, and Lord Lyons had made representations to the American Government, and an answer was shortly expected. The Attorney-General made explanations as to the commission sent to Egypt to take evidence as to Laird's rams, and the commission was returnable on the 12th of May, when the Crown would proceed with the case with all despatch.

The Canadian steamship line is reinforced by the purchase of the Hammonia, which is rechristened the Belgian.

Garibaldi enters London on the 11th. It is believed the demonstrations will be unparalleled. The freedom of the city of London has been voted him. Lord Palmerston will give him a banquet.

The bombardment of Duppeln was vigorously sustained on the 7th. The bombardment of Sonderburg recommenced on the 8th with extraordinary violence. The Prussians have completed their second parallel. The Conference meets at London on the 12th. All the difficulties as to the Mexican crown are adjusted. Maximilian receives a deputation on the 10th to formally accept it, and sails on the 11th or 12th for Mexico. It is asserted that the relations of France with England are again very friendly. The Jura arrived at Greencastle on the 11th.

Maximilian leaves Trieste for Mexico on the 13th. The police of the city of London offer £3,000 reward for information concerning certain boxes of specie supposed to have reached London, being a portion of that recovered from the Golden Gate.

LATEST PER AUSTRALASIAN.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LONDON, April 10.—Consols after official hours yesterday 91¾@92.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell has been elected from Oxford without opposition.

A privy council was held yesterday at Downing street.

Her Majesty came to London yesterday for the purpose of holding court at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Cardwell, in his speech at Oxford, said he thought the conference on the Danish question would lead to a satisfactory result, and strongly urged neutrality in the American war.

Garibaldi visited Portsmouth dockyard to-day, and was received by Admiral Seymour and Lord William Paulet, and afterwards lunched with the Admiral and his staff.

Placards were issued yesterday by the city police, offering £3,000 reward for information respecting certain cases of gold, supposed to have arrived in London from San Francisco, forming part of £25,000, a portion of the treasure in the wreck of the Golden Gate, supposed to have been stolen.

The Dutch steamer Kewbrandt, from Stettin for Amsterdam, has been captured by a Danish man-of-war and taken into Copenhagen.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of six thousand volunteers and three hundred sailors for the Empire of Mexico.

The Spanish loan was issued this afternoon at 92½.

The new steamer Matilda, stated to have been built at Glasgow for the Confederates, and bound from Cardiff for a rebel port with iron, steel, &c., was totally wrecked on Lundy Island. The crew and passengers were saved. Among them was a Major Pearson of the rebel artillery.

The *Times* adds: If the foreign enlistment act be insufficient to repress enterprises endangering the peace of the country, surely it is better to apply to legislation than to trust that in some future case a resort to a bill of exceptions will carry the question to a tribunal which may reverse the judgment already given.

The *Scotsman* understands that the case of the Pampero has been settled, the owners consenting to a verdict for the Crown, with a nominal forfeiture of the vessel, of which, however, they are to retain possession. They will be allowed to trade with her and make alterations on her, but not to sell her for two years, except with the consent of the Crown.

The *Morning Post*, in its city article, says the Confederate loan is about to be placed on a new basis, a combined French and English undertaking, in which the Confederate Government has an active interest, having for its object a regular system of blockade-running from various Confederate ports for the export of cotton. Capital £500,000, shares to be allotted only to holders of Confederate bonds. The company's steamers are to take out cargoes to supply the wants of the Confederate Government. It is estimated that the whole of the bonds of the Confederate loan may be exchanged for cotton and produce exported from Southern ports within twelve months. Promoters of the company are stated to be gentlemen of capital. Steamers are to be employed, but in order to reduce the risk, no very large cargo will be trusted on any one ship.

The *Times* draws attention to petroleum as a substitute for coal in the generation of gas, and recommends the experiment in England, as well as in America.

The affairs of the Atlantic Steam Company (the Galway line) are being wound up.

La France has reason to believe that the actual difficulty respecting the Mexican crown will be solved by a compromise between the Emperor of Austria and Maximilian, and the latter will shortly proceed to Mexico.

La Patrie says the Archduke was expected to receive the Mexican deputation at Miramar, on the 7th.

The bombardment of Sonderburg recommenced on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

The troops at Duppeln sustained no injury whatever.

On the night of the 5th, the Prussians before Duppeln drove in the Danish outposts and took up a position of two hundred and fifty paces beyond the first parallel.

Three Austrian war vessels had left Lisbon for the Baltic.

The London *Globe* hopes that one of the first acts of the Congress will be to compel the belligerents to desist.

The general continental news is unimportant.

BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, BENJ. MARSHALL, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Recovery, Wilber—190 cks soda 8sh O W Churchman; 248 do 25 drums caustic soda Yarnall & Trimble; 50 tcs bicbg powders 14 cks drugs Powers & Weightman; 220 bdls rope 23 bags 8 bales rags Jessup & Moore; 9 casks mdse D Landreth & Son; 41 crates ethw Burgess & Co; 17 do C Milliken; 341 do 7 cks do P Wright & Sons; 66 pkgs machinery Garsed & Co; 1099 bxs tin N Trotter & Co; 61 tons pig iron S & W Welsh; 2933 bars 2249 bdls iron Steever & Whitaker; 19 pkgs hdw Vance & Landis; 2438 bdls 354 bars 885 bdls iron 68 casks chemicals 50 bags corks 7 pkgs mdse order.

MAYAGUEZ, P. R.—Schr Alma, Emory—150 hhds sugar J Mason & Co.

HAVANA—Brig Ella Reed, Jarman—100 tons old iron 60 bales rags 20 do tobacco stems G W Bernadou & Bro; 70 hhds sugar Thos Wattson & Sons; 250 boxes sugar S & W Welsh; 208 bales tobacco S Fuguet & Sons; 11 do do A Merino; 10,000 cigars Balagh & Sons; 50,000 do John Wagner; 1 bbl wine 1 case coffee Spanish Consul; a quantity of old copper order.

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

TO ARRIVE.

SAILS	FROM	FOR	DATE
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	March 31
Borussia	Southampton	New York	April 2
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	April 5
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	April 6
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	April 7
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	April 9

TO DEPART.

SAILS	FROM	FOR	DATE
Corsica	New York	Havana, &c	April 22
Illinois	New York	Aspinwall	April 23
Ariel	New York	Aspinwall	April 23
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 23
Damascus	Portland	Liverpool	April 23
Geo Washington	N York	New Orleans	April 23
Havana	New York	Havana&N.O	April 25
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	April 27
Peruvian	New York	Liverpool	April 23
Evening Star	New York	Havana, &c	April 30

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA

Ship Wyoming, Burton ..... Liverpool, April 25
Ship Empire Queen, Moran ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Oswego, Cadwalader ..... Liverpool, soon
Bark Roanoke, Cookney ..... Laguayra, soon
Schr Dart, Conrod ..... Barbados, soon

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 21.

SUN RISES, 5 19 | SUN SETS, 6 41 | HIGH WATER, 1 34

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Continental, Sumner, 20 hours from New York, in ballast to A Heron, Jr. & Co. Landed thirty-two rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware. Off the Ledge saw ship New England, from Pensacola, bound up.

Brig Ellen P Stewart, Cain, 11 days from New Orleans, in ballast to captain.

Brig Ella Reed, Jarman, 9 days from Havana, with sugar, iron and tobacco to G W Bernadou & Bro.

Schr Alma (Br), Emory, from Mayaguez, PR, 22d ult. with sugar to John Mason & Co—vessel to E A Souder & Co.

Schr C Loeser, Laws, from Boston, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Schr Emma C Severs, 4 days from New York, with molasses to Curtis & Knight.

Schr Tennessee, Wooster, 2 days from New York, with mdse to David Cooper—vessel to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Two Brothers, West, 1 day Indian River, with corn to Jas Barratt.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Tillie Van Name, Cook, New Orleans, D S Stetsen & Co.

Schr Eva Bell, Lee, Marblehead, Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr J H French, Crosby, Boston, E A Souder & Co.

Schr Ripley, Eldridge, Boston via New Castle, Del. A G Cattell & Co.

Schr P Boice, Boice, Boston, Blakiston, Graff & Co.

Schr Z Stratton, Blackman, Providence, do

Schr L A Danenhower, Barratt, Boston, do

Schr Gilbert Green, Weaver, Providence, P Fisk.

Schr W Collyer, Rayner, Providence, Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Schr W S Loud, Frye, Boston, G G Morris.

Schr M A Shropshire, McElwee, Quincy Point, Blakiston, Graff & Co.

Schr W E Stevenson, Mears, Fall River, captain.

Schr H E Sampson, Blake, Portland, Twells & Co.

Schr S L Crocker, Presby, Taunton, do

Str Lizzie Wallace, Wallace, N York, W P Clyde.

Str H J Devinney, Room, Alexandria, Thos Webster, Jr.

Str J S Skriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Frank Boult, Morse, hence, via Portland for N. Orleans, was at anchor off the bar, at the mouth of the Mississippi, 14th inst.

Ship Harrisburg, Wiswell, cleared at New Orleans 14th inst. for Liverpool.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, cleared at N York yesterday for New Orleans.

Steamship Glasgow, Gill, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, cleared at New York yesterday for Havana.

Steamship Cassandra, at N Orleans 11th inst. from Portland, had cast off the ship Westmoreland, on account of severe weather.

Bark Pauline, Osterloh, cleared at New York yesterday for this port.

Bark Scotland, Rollins, at Boston yesterday from New Orleans.

Bark Amy Nickerson, from Messina, was below Boston 19th inst.

Brig Aurate, Clark, hence at New Orleans 12th instant.

Brig Carrie Estelle, Thurlow, cleared at N. York yesterday for this port.

Brig Wave, Smith, hence, was telegraphed at Boston 19th inst.

Brig Russian, Toothaker, at New Orleans 12th instant from Matamoras.

Schr San Juan, Coe, at Fall River 17th inst. from Washington, NJ.

Schr Ivy, Henderson, cleared at New Orleans 12th inst. for New York.

Schr Elyaway, Davis, for this port, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Mattie, from Matamoras for New York, has put into New Orleans, leaky, for repairs.

DRUGS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE of the following desirable toilet articles, of foreign manufacture, Law, Son & Hayden's Honey and Glycerine Soaps, Benbow & Sons' Elder Flower and Brown Windsor Soaps, English Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, French Extracts, of triple strength, in the original packages, from the Flower Farms of De Genlis & Co., Sommieres (Gard.), in quantities to suit purchasers. Morgan & Bros.' White Felt Corn Plasters, &c. For sale by E. YARROW & CO., Druggists, Eighteenth and Vine. ap20-1m*

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.—ROBT. SHOEMAKER, BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER, WM. M. SHOEMAKER, RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER.

TO DRUGGISTS.—We offer the following, o recent importation: Agaric, Aniseed, Star Anise, Caraway and Canary Seed, Althea, Aconite and Calamus Roots, Barbadoes Tar, Poppy Heads, Tonqua Beans, Refined Borax, Refined Camphor, Jennings's Calcined and Carb. Magnesia, Calabria Liquorice, Essential Oils of prime quality, French Chamois, Wedgwood and Porcelain Mortars and Pill Tiles, Evaporating Dishes, Porcelain Funnels, Flint-Glass Prescription Vials, Druggists' Furniture Bottles, of Boston manufacture, French Vial Corks, Pallet Knives, &c.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, fe3 N. E. corner Fourth and Race streets.

DRUGS, &c.—Refined Camphor in barrels, Pure Cream of Tartar in barrels, English Magnesias, Calced Carbonate and Henry's genuine Super Carb. Soda, Quinine, Morphia, Opium, Sarsaparrilla, Jamaica Ginger, English and French Tooth Brushes, Low's Soaps, Glycerine Honey and Brown Windsor, Druggist's Earthenware, all sizes, Mortars, &c. For sale by WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Druggists, No. 724 MARKET street. ap9-tf

FRESH ENGLISH EXTRACTS, &c., &c.—Just received direct from GEO. ALLEN & CO., Ampthill, a supply of Ext. Aconiti, Belladonnæ, Cannab. Ind., Conii, Digitalis, Hyoscyami and Taraxaci, also, Oleum Amygd, Dulc, Oleum Croton, Tigli, Elaterium, Lactucarium, and a full assortment of fresh medicinal leaves, &c., &c. BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Arch and Sixth streets.

BETHLEHEM OATMEAL by the pound or keg—fresh every week. HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1410 CHESTNUT street. fe12

AUCTION SALES.

FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., Nos. 615 CHESTNUT and 612 JAYNE street.

LARGE SALE OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS AND RIBBONS, ON FRIDAY,

April 22, at 10 o'clock,
600 packages and lots of Fancy and Staple Goods.

—ALSO—

1200 CARTONS RIBBONS,
From Nos. 4 to 60 choice Colored and Black Poult de Soie Ribbons.
Also, Black Velvet Ribbons.
Also, 250 pieces Black and Colored Dress Silks.

AUCTION NOTICE.

MOST ATTRACTIVE CLOSING SALE OF SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS.

FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell

ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26,
At 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, Nos. 615 CHESTNUT and 612 JAYNE streets, on Four Months' Credit—

THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS, of the well-known manufacture and importation of Messrs. SCHMIEDER BROS.

N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is called to this sale, as it will be the last offering of this celebrated make this season, and will include many new styles that have never been offered.

JOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Southeast corner SIXTH and RACE streets.
Sale at 251 Pine street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, BEDS, BEDDING, CARPETS, &c.

ON MONDAY MORNING NEXT, APRIL 25,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pine street, below Third, north side—

The entire Household Furniture of a gentleman relinquishing housekeeping, (the whole of which has been in use but three months.)

Consisting of velvet Parlor carpets; Brussels, tapestry, 3 ply ingrain, entry-stair carpets; stair rods; oil floor cloth; walnut tete-a-tete; sofas; lounges; parlor chairs, rocking do.; etageres, marble top centre tables; mirrors; engravings; Venetian window blinds; curtains; window shades; hat stand; walnut extension dining table; cane seat chairs; marble top dressing bureaus; washstands; wardrobes; bedsteads; cottage chamber sets; beds; mattresses; bedding, &c.

Also, kitchen furniture and utensils.

The house will be open early on the morning of sale.

WATCHES—WATCHES—WATCHES.

At private sale, upwards of 2000 gold and silver watches, at half the usual selling prices. Watchmakers, dealers and private purchasers will do well by calling at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Race streets.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

50 Peters's Philadelphia cases English Patent Lever Watches, of the most approved and best makers; some of them have five pairs extra jewels and very fine and high cost movements. If applied for immediately they can be had singly, or the lot at $25 each. The cases will wear equal to solid gold cases.

Very fine double barrel duck guns, breech loading; carbines; revolving rifles; fine English rifles; revolvers, &c.

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL SELLING PRICES.

Fine gold magic case, hunting case and double bottom English patent lever watches, full jeweled and plain, of the most approved and best makers; fine gold hunting case and open face Geneva patent lever and lepine watches; ladies' fine gold enameled diamond watches; fine gold American hunting case patent lever watches, of the most approved styles; fine silver hunting case and open face English patent lever watches, of the most approved and best makers; fine silver hunting case American patent lever watches, of the most approved makers; fine silver hunting case and open face Swiss and French patent lever and lepine watches; independent second and double time lever watches; silver quartier English, Swiss and French watches; fine gold-plated watches Peters's patent watches, fine English movements and numerous other watches.

Very fine English twist double barrel fowling pieces, burr and back action locks, some very costly.

MONEY TO LOAN,

in large or small amounts, on goods of every description, for any length of time agreed on.

SALES ATTENDED TO,

either at private dwellings, stores, or elsewhere and, when required, two-thirds of the value of the goods will be advanced thereon after acceptation of sale.

CONSIGNMENTS

of goods of every description solicited for our public sales.

Very fine sewing machines; several superior.

Hammocks; fine gold chains; jewelry of every description; diamonds, and numerous other articles.

GROCERIES.

TEA, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—A choice assortment of fine Black and Green Teas, prime old Government Java, Mocha, Laguayra, Rio and Maracaibo Coffee; patent cut Loaf Sugar, Lovering's double refined Loaf, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars. For sale at the lowest prices, by THOMPSON BLACK & SON, Broad and Chestnut sts

EXTRA FINE SALAD OIL.—Fresh Bordeaux Olive Oil, of the celebrated brands of "E. Sayres" and "J. Lateur;" also, pure Virgin Oil of Aix, in quart and pint bottles. For sale by the case or single bottle, by THOMPSON BLACK & SON, Broad and Chestnut streets.

OLIVE OIL.—To connoisseurs and those wanting the best Olive Oil, we have just received a lot of the celebrated virgin oil of Aix; also, Olives Farcies of our importation, and for sale by SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. Broad and Walnut sts.

STUART'S BROKEN CANDY.—Just received Stuart's Broken Candy, and for sale by SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. Broad and Walnut.

CALIFORNIA PORT.—Suitable for invalids from its purity, and to the public generally from its being a rich, fruity wine, and for sale by SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. Broad and Walnut. ap7

OLIVE OIL! FRESH OLIVE OIL.—Just received a lot of fine Table Oil in whole, half and quarter bottles. Imported and for sale by E. B. CLARKE, dealer in fine groceries, Main street, adjoining R. R. Depot, Germantown.

MACARONI.—Curled Italian Macaroni, fresh and very choice, for sale by E. B. CLARKE, dealer in fine groceries, Main street, adjoining R. R. Depot Germantown.

WINSLOWE'S Green Corn, French Peas and Boneless Sardines, for sale by E. B. CLARKE, Family Grocer, Main street, adjoining R. R. Depot Germantown.

NEW PRESERVED GINGER—$1 00 per jar. Just received and for sale at COUSTY'S, No. 118 South Second street mh23

NEW MAPLE SUGAR—Very bright, in store and for sale at COUSTY'S, No. 118 South Second street.

TOMATOES IN GLASS.—100 doz Fresh Tomatoes in Glass Jars—a very superior article, for sale by JAMES R. WEBB, Walnut and Eighth Streets.

PRIME NEW DUTCH HERRING—Anchovies, Curacoa, and Maraschino, for sale at COUSTY'S, No. 118 South Second street.

SMOKED SALMON AND HERRING.—Smoked Salmon and Yarmouth Herring, just received, and for sale by JAMES R. WEBB, Walnut and Eighth Streets.

ALMERIA GRAPES.—Choice Almeria Grapes in large clusters and first order, for sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. corner Arch and Eighth streets.

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI.—Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli of superior quality just landed and for sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. corner Arch and Eighth streets.

REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS OF ALL grades manufactured at the Southwark Sugar Refinery and the Grocers' Sugar House, for sale by E. C. KNIGHT & CO., Southeast corner Water and Chestnut streets.

COFFEE.—Prime old Government Java Coffee; also, Maracaibo, La Guayra, Rio, &c., for sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. corner Arch and Eighth streets.

STOVES, HEATERS, &C.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD, 41 South FOURTH Street.
mh18-6m§ B. M. FELTWELL, Sup't

THOMAS S. DIXON,
Late Andrews & Dixon,
No. 1334 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia,
Opposite United States Mint,
Manufacturers of
LOWDOWN,
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
OFFICE,
AND OTHER GRATES,
For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fires
ALSO,
WARM AIR FURNACES,
For warming public and private buildings,
REGISTERS, VENTILATORS,
AND
CHIMNEY CAPS,
COOKING RANGES, BATH BOILERS, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. my4

SHEATHING FELT.—LOWELL PATENT Elastic Sheathing Felt for ships; also, Johnson's Patent Wooding Felt for Steam Pipes and Boilers, in store and for sale by WILLIAM S. GRANT, No. 138 South Delaware avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

ASSETS OF THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CARD.—Due notice will be given of the day of the above sale, by order of assignee. Catalogues preparing.

☞ FURNITURE SALES AT THE AUCTION STORE, EVERY THURSDAY.

SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE at the Exchange, every TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock noon.

☞ Particular attention given to sales at private residences, &c.

☞ Handbills of each property issued separately, and on the Saturday previous to each sale 1866 catalogues, in pamphlet form, giving full descriptions.

STOCKS &c.
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 26,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange—
By order of Assignee—
100 shares Mechlenburg Gold and Copper Co.
$500 seven per cent. Bond Richmond and Schuylkill Passenger Railway Co.
100 shares Broad Top Improvement Co.
300 shares North Branch Coal Co.
$100 Bond Bestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railway Co.
1 share San Francisco Land Co.
2 Bonds, $500 each, Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Co.
166 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co.
40 shares Pioneer Iron Co.
96 shares American Marine Governor Manufacturing Co.
$8000 Bonds Broad Mountain Improvement Railroad Co.
☞ By order of Executor—
40 shares Philadelphia and West Chester Turnpike Co.
$100 Mortgage Bond Frankford and Germantown Turnpike Co.
For other Accounts—
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
47 shares Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Co.

REAL ESTATE SALE, APRIL 26.

Trustees' Peremptory Sale—Estate of William F. Fotterall, dec'd—FIRST-CLASS CHESTNUT STREET PROPERTY, corner of Thirteenth st; 55 feet front on Chestnut street, 55 feet front on Kelley street and 100 feet on Thirteenth street—3 fronts. To be divided and sold as 2 properties, viz: The corner house 30 feet front; the one adjoining, west, 25 feet front. Clear of all incumbrance. Sale absolute. ☞ *Chestnut street in this vicinity is rapidly improving for business purposes, and the above would make two splendid stores*, a public hall, or any other business requiring large space, in a first rate location.

Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of John T. Ricketts, dec'd—LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, about 76 feet front, occupied as a BISCUIT BAKERY, in good running order, with capacity for baking 260 *barrels of flour a day—working by contract for the Navy Department*, Front st., between Race and Vine. Has steam engines, ovens, mach