XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a resolution to provide additional grounds for the Cemetery at the Soldiers' Home, in the District of Columbia. It directs the Secretary of War to add to the Soldiers' Cemetery such portions of the ground adjacent as may be serviceable for the purpose. He stated that six thousand soldiers had already been interred in this Cemetery, principally since the war commenced, and additional ground was now needed that all the soldiers buried in this vicinity should be interred in one ground, so as to make their resting-place a spot of common interest. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sumner called up his resolution requesting the President to communicate the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the rights of persons of African descent in the regular and volunteer service, with accompanying papers, which was adopted.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the present condition of the Soldiers' Home, the administration of the funds of that institution, and whether some other mode of relief, by pension or otherwise, would not be for the public interest, which was adopted.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to grant one million acres of the public lands for the benefit of public schools in the District of Columbia. The lands are to be taken from any subject to private entry, and the proceeds are to be forever devoted to the instruction of children between the ages of five and seventeen years, without distinction of color; and men of color between the ages of twenty and sixty, in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, shall each annually pay a toll tax of one dollar for the use and benefit of the public schools, to be assessed and collected by the corporate authorities of these cities, and the levy court of said county.

Mr. Hendricks called up the Senate joint resolution to pay the State of Minnesota five per cent of the grant of lands made heretofore to her for literary purposes, which was laid over at the expiration of the morning hour.

The Chair presented a letter from the President in answer to the Senate resolution calling for information as to the territory of Nevada, enclosing a letter from Gov. J. W. Nye.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians, with two amendments, and moved that they be printed, which was so ordered.

The Army Appropriation bill was received from the House, with amendments, and, on motion of Mr. Fessenden, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide a national currency was then presented to the Senate by the Chair as reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Davis (Ky.), by unanimous consent, introduced an amendment preventing associations created under the act from holding real estate for a longer period than five years. Adopted.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment after the 31st section, to read:

"That every association doing business under this act six months after the rebellion shall be crushed and the authority of the government restored, be required to redeem with gold and silver their notes in circulation at their several offices."

Mr. Davis said he was no friend of the present measure in any form; but as the bill was to become a law, it should be made as unobjectionable as possible. He thought his amendment of the most vital importance. There never was a wholly commercial country on the face of the earth that retained for a considerable time an irredeemable paper currency. The universal practice, by the inexorable rule of the world, was gold and silver. Congress should not change the law of the world. The sooner this present measure was stamped as a temporary expedient, to pass away on the restoration of peace and tranquillity, and the laws of money that have regulated the world for eighteen centuries should be resumed, the better for the Government.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) did not deny that this whole measure was one of expediency. No one could indicate the day when the rebellion would be subdued. As long as the war lasted we could not return to specie payments. The banks established under this bill could not be expected, in six months after the suppression of the rebellion, to redeem their enormous issue in specie without great financial curtailment and embarrassment. We should be very cautious in fixing a period for the resumption of specie payments.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Fessenden reported from the Finance Committee the House bill appropriating $25,000,000 for the pay of volunteers called out for one hundred days, with recommendation that it be passed.

Mr. Hale opposed the measure as unwise. While he would keep the public faith with every man called out by the Government, he thought this resolution eminently unwise.

Mr. Fessenden said that whatever might be his individual opinions of the wisdom of the call, they had been offered and accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, and he should vote to appropriate the amount required.

Mr. Henderson said he would vote any amount of money to pay troops called out for a longer period, but he did not think the present bill of any account; in fact it was a perfect humbug. These men could not be drilled in the time for which they are called out.

Mr. Grimes inquired how long the men who fought at Wilson's creek had been drilled?

Mr. Henderson said, that so far as the Missouri troops were concerned, they were mustered into the service in August, 1861, but they had been drilled for a number of years previously. For himself he was opposed to calling out a mob.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) said there could be no doubt of the President's authority under the existing law to call out these troops, and whatever might be our opinion as to the wisdom of the call, we should vote the appropriation.

Mr. Carlisle (Va.) did not think it was entirely respectful on the part of the President to have slighted Congress in not having indicated his intention to call out these troops for one hundred days. This proposed action places the Treasury of the United States directly under the control of the President, and we sit here merely to vote money to carry out, and not to determine upon measures. The sum proposed would not itself cover the cost. Besides this, the men were to be taken at a time when labor was of more value to the country than any service they would render in the field in their short term of service.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) had expressed to the Secretary of War his opinion that this offer of the Western governments ought not to be accepted. The President, however, with the sanction of law having the power and having exercised it, he should vote for it. He was in favor of calling out the troops for a longer period.

Mr. Henderson inquired if the President had given a written or mere verbal acceptance of the offer of the Western governors.

Mr. Wilson understood it to have been an official acceptance by the President; advised by and approved of by Lieutenant-General Grant, and the draft of the bill before us was enclosed in a letter to the Chairman of the Military Committee of both Houses. The mode of this call was proper enough, though many of us doubt the wisdom of it. He voted for the measure, and put the responsibility where it properly belongs—on the President.

Mr. Clark said the great point was whether this call, having the approval of the Executive, after consultation with the commander of the army, should not now be sanctioned by the Senate; for one he was not willing to say so. When this great campaign was about to commence, and when we needed men, and the Governors of States offered them, he wanted to know what Senator would refuse them, or prevent their rallying to our standard. He, for one, would be willing to take this responsibility.

Mr. Fessenden did not think we should raise trivial objections in the present emergency. We certainly had the power to make the appropriation, whatever might or might not be the wisdom of the object which it was designed to forward. He was not a military man, and yielded his judgment to those who were, or were presumed to be such.

Mr. Johnson opposed the measure. He would inquire why the Governors of other States had not been consulted? Was the opinion of able general officers in the service asked before the acceptance of this offer? If we have heretofore passed laws conferring the power on the President to accept these troops, then in good faith we were bound to support him. He took the view that we were under no such obligation, and felt bound to vote against the bill.

Mr. Windom called attention to the law of 1861, which clearly gave authority to the President to call for the militia in particular emergencies.

Mr. Conness frequently gave votes in favor of measures when he had doubts as to their propriety and wisdom, because in our present troubles he felt it his duty to do so. The measure before us did not receive the concurrence of his judgment, and he should vote against it. This measure propose that a hundred thousand men should be mustered in for one hundred days, at an expense of $25,000,000, to be doubled and quadrupled. The first knowledge he had of this measure came to him from the public press. It was said these Governors would call upon the President with their offer, and the next announcement was the President had accepted it.

Who authorized these Governors to regulate the method of carrying on the war? Was not this the function of the President and his cabinet? If the President wanted additional men, why, in God's name, did he not call for them to the extent of five hundred thousand men for two or three years, or for the war, and thus inspire the nation instead of trifling with it and mortifying its temper? He said this as a friend, than whom no truer could be found, to the Administration.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) defended the acceptance of the troops offered by the Western Governors, and their proclamations calling them out expressly state that their action had no endorsement from the President. For himself, he was as willing as any one to advocate a stringent conscription law.

Mr. Conness offered an amendment giving the President power to continue the service of these troops for six months from the date of their muster, which was rejected—yeas 11, nays 25.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment providing that no part of said appropriation shall be paid to troops mustered in after May 15th, 1864 unless they shall be mustered for a period of six months, which was rejected—yeas 19 nays 17.

The bill was then put upon its passage.

AYES—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Ks.), Morgan, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, 22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Johnson, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Sprague—13.

No quorum voting, the Senate at 5.10 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the bill appropriating over a million dollars to indemnify the citizens of Minnesota for losses sustained by the depredations committed by Sioux Indians in that State, the amount being in accordance with the report of the commission on that subject.

It also passed the Senate bill, appropriating two hundred and twenty three thousand dollars to enable refugee Indians in Kansas to return to their homes in the Cherokee country, and for other relief; and the House passed the bill for the relief of the Weas and other Indians, making appropriation to reimburse them for losses by the abstraction of their bonds from the Interior Department.

Mr. Windom (Minn.), who had reported the preceding bills from the Committee on Indian Affairs, also reported one for the benefit and better management of the Indians. It was passed, and provides that it shall be lawful for the President to remove any tribe or tribes to any of the public reservations, as he may deem necessary and proper, and take measures for stimulating them to habits of industry.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr Blaine (Me) in the Chair, and considered sundry bills, which, when the committee rose, were passed, namely:

A bill providing for the removal of certain stray bands of Indians from Wisconsin.

A bill authorizing the President to negotiate with the Indians of middle Oregon for the relinquishment of lands belonging to them by treaty.

A bill for the extinguishment of Indian titles to lands in Utah suitable for agricultural and mineral purposes.

Mr. Washburne (Ill) introduced a joint resolution that the staff officers of the Lieutenant-General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments and allowances as the staff officers of the same grade on the staff of corps commanders, to take effect from the day of appointment on the staff of the Lieutenant-General.

Mr. Washburne said he had a letter which, if desired, he would have read in explanation, from Lieutenant-General Grant. But nobody desired it to be read, and the House immediately passed the resolution.

The House, after a debate, concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House's Minnesota Lands and Railroad bill, and then took a recess till seven o'clock.

The following is the vote on laying Mr. Harding's resolution on the table:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin (Mass.), Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Cole, Davis, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (Conn), Hulburd, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg (Mich.) Loan, Longyear, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller (N. Y.), Moorhead, Morrill, Morris (N. Y.), Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill (Pa.), Orth, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Rollins (N. H.), Schench, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Washburn (Mass.), Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin (Mich.), Blair (W. Va.), Brooks, Brown (W. Va.), Chanler, Clay, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris (Ill.), Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson (Pa.), Johnson (Ohio), Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Morrison, Noble, Perry, Radford, Robinson, Rollins (Mo.), Rose, Scott, Smith, Steele, Stiles, Strouse, Stewart, Whaley, (W. Va.), Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Wood and Yeaman—56.

Evening Session.—The bill to guarantee republican governments to States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion, being under consideration,

Mr. Longyear (Mich.) argued that a State is the people united in one body or community for the purpose of government. Sovereignty is an attribute of government. Primarily sovereignty is in the people. States are erected through the forms of government. These forms become living bodies by virtue of the sovereignty imparted to them by the people. The United States government is the supreme State to which all the people owe primary allegiance.

When a State of the Union becomes subversive of the ends for which it was created, or seeks by virtue of the sovereignty with which it has been invested, to bring the people in conflict with the superior sovereignty to which they owe primary allegiance, or when such State government becomes abrogated or destroyed by any means, the sovereignty with which it was invested returns to the people to be exercised by them de novo, and such State ceases to exist as a State of the Union. This contest is war, and all the rules of war attach, among which is the right of the conqueror to dictate to the conquered the form of government they shall adopt. The States, in their corporate capacity, may be treated as foreign enemies; but the people, in respect to their allegiance to the national government, must be considered and treated as domestic enemies.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) said that the great question involved in the solution of the question of reconstruction was the safety of the nation, and that everything must be made to give way to this; that the close of the war would simply restore us to the condition of affairs out of which the war arose, and that we must change that condition by the extrication of slavery, or we would have a series of wars and rebellions. The President's amnesty proclamation did not go far enough, and it was the duty of Congress to supply that deficiency. The safety of the country could not be permitted to rest solely on the oaths of allegiance as the conscience of the rebels justified them in committing perjury against the nation. It was the duty of the North to regenerate the South, and compel freedom of speech, freedom of press and universal education everywhere. These measures were required by our own safety, and we could not permit the Southern people to return to the social condition which prevailed in the South before the war.

He further showed the importance of the Union to the West, and argued that the West would continue to insist upon the unity of the nation in spite of all disasters and disheartments, and that it was the right and necessity of the West to reach the sea in every direction over kindred territory.

Mr. Dawson (Pa.), was opposed to the bill under consideration. It was proposed at a time when we have not the power, even if we had the right, to recognize a single State. The States had been treated as if they had no reserved rights. All State constitutions had been trampeled upon and placed at the mercy of the war power. A solemn act had been passed to protect the military agents against any crime they may think proper to commit. The last vestige of State rights and the protection of citizens, together with all other powers, are sought to be centralized in the general government. This he was not prepared to sanction by his vote. The bill was intended to legalize and perpetuate the unconstitutional proclamations of the President. It had been said that slavery must be eradicated in order to preserve permanent peace, but this was the cry of unrelenting and cruel fanaticism. It was an effort on the part of the strong to justify their attack on the weak.

The only reconstruction there ever can be is to spread the kindly influences of the old Constitution over all the land. He did not justify secession, which was brought about by foolish men, who deserve punishment, and who preferred their own wicked projects to the welfare of the country. He believed there were good men enough North and South to overwhelm both the abolitionists and secessionists, and once more restore the glorious old Union. The existing usurpation of a monstrous military power should be removed. There does not exist a more despotic government than this on earth, and Abraham Lincoln is not merely a despot in name but in fact.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) repeated the points heretofore made by him, namely, that the rebels were entitled to no rights under the Constitution and the laws, and could invoke the aid of neither in their behalf; that they were to be treated during the war as belligerents, according to the laws of war and nature; that they could claim no other rights than those of foreign nations with whom we are at war, and are subjected to all the liabilities of foreign belligerents; that their real and personal property may be taken to pay the expenses of the war and to relieve the wounded soldiers and families of the fallen. While the innocent should be spared, the morally and politically guilty should be punished. He proceeded to reply to the attacks which had been made upon these positions, arguing that, from the crimes of the belligerents, we are justified in exacting the extreme demands of war.

The people are the absolute sovereigns, and there is no other government independent of these sovereigns. When they make an unjust war all their property, both public and private is subject to forfeiture. The confederate States are a republic, however bad may be the sovereigns, and speak for the entire people. This view he illustrated, and said to allow them to return with their property untouched would be rank injustice to the loyal men. If, as has been contended, they are in the Union, where are their representatives? We are making war upon them for going out of the Union, without law, and they should never again be received into it until they repent and are re-baptized into the National Union.

In the course of his remarks he alluded to the recent speech of Mr. Blair (Mo.), and to that gentleman as stealing the mantle of the President and stabbing the friends of the President in the latter's name. If he (Mr. Stevens) could live to see the land no more trod by the foot of a slave, he would be content with any lot.

Mr. Strouse (Pa.) said that free and voluntary enlistments exist no more, for the reason that the war has been diverted from its original purpose declared by a solemn vote of the House, namely: "That this war was not waged for purposes of conquest or subjugation, but to define the supremacy of the government with the equality of the States unimpaired, and that when obedience to the Constitution and the laws should be secured the war ought to cease." But instead of this we have confiscation, abolition, the destruction of State lines, violation of the Constitution and a national debt, the contemplation of which is frightful. Notwithstanding all this they were told by the stipendiary Swiss guards of the Administration that all is well and there was plenty of money.

All hopes of peace were dispelled so long as the administration shall adhere to its present policy. We cannot subdue eight millions of people and hold them in subjugation. In order to be successful, the administration must retrace its steps, and President Lincoln divest himself of the fallacy that he is the government. The Democratic party is the only organization for restoring the seceded States to their former *status*, in order to secure a more perfect Union.

The Democrats were opposed to the shedding of blood in the effort to raise the negro to the equality of the white man, and gratify the abolitionists of New England and their brother fanatics of old England. While he hated secession he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the constant agitation of slavery in the North is the primary cause of the war, and secession the consequence.

He repeated that the war is the result of abolitionism, and its object is the extinction of slavery and the extermination of the whites, with the negroes for vassals to the brood of Vandals and Goths created under the Confiscation act. Unless we accompany the sword with the olive branch, we will never have the Union.

Mr Craven (Ind.) briefly stated his views. The Democratic party, whose principles he endorsed, had inscribed upon its banners "The Constitution and the Union." When passion and prejudice have run their course, and not till then, will we realize in their vast extent the blunders which have been committed.

This cruel war would have been ended before now if the abundant means furnished had been honestly and wisely applied, and if the Administration had rigidly adhered to the policy avowed at the beginning of the struggle. Fanaticism rules and we must drink the bitter cup. By changing our policy the Administration has divided the North and united the South. He arraigned the Republican party, whom he characterized as abolition fanatics, for breach of promise and faith; and among other things charged that McClellan was removed from command because he was conservative and against the radical negro policy. Defeats instead of victories had resulted, because of folly and ambition for political ends.

At half-past ten the House adjourned.

THE BLAIR CASE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following message and accompanying documents relative to the case of F. P. Blair, were sent to the House of Representatives:

To the Honorable House of Representatives: In compliance with the request contained in your resolution of the 29th ult., a copy of which is herewith returned, I have the honor to transmit the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—*Hon. Montgomery Blair*—MY DEAR SIR: Some days ago I understood you to say that your brother, General Frank P. Blair, desires to be guided by my wish as to whether he will occupy his seat in Congress, or remain in the field.

My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country and best for him, and it is that he will come here and put his military commission in my hands, take his seat, go into caucus with our friends, abide the nominations, help elect the nominees, and thus aid to organize a House of Representatives which will really support the government in the war. If the result shall be the election of himself as Speaker, let him serve in that position; if not, let him retake his commission and return to the army. For the country this will heal a dangerous schism. For him it will relieve from a dangerous position or a misunderstanding, as I think he is in danger of being permanently separated from those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy, the sincere opponents of slavery. It will be a mistake if he shall allow the provocations offered him by insincere time-servers to drive him from the house of his own building.

He is young yet. He has abundant talents. Quite enough to occupy all his time, without devoting any to temper. He is rising in military skill and usefulness. His recent appointment to the command of a corps by one so competent to judge as Gen. Sherman proves this. On that line he can serve both the country and himself more profitably than he could as a member of Congress upon the floor. The foregoing is what I would say if Frank Blair were my brother instead of yours.

A. LINCOLN.

The accompanying documents refer to General Schenck's resignation as the Commander of the Middle Department; to Mr. Blair's military resignation, and to the withdrawal of that resignation the last document is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.—General Orders No. 178.—Major-General F. P. Blair is assigned to the command of the 17th Army Corps.

Captain Andrew J. Alexander, 3d Regiment United States cavalry, is assigned as Assistant Adjutant-General of the 17th Army Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the tenth section of the act approved July 17th, 1862.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

The foregoing constitutes all sought by the resolution, so far as remembered, or has been found upon diligent search.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

May 2d, 1864.

The message was referred to the Committee on Elections.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Estate of CAROLINE S M. DEMUTH, dec'd.—The Auditor appointed to audit and settle and adjust the account of LAWRENCE J. DEMUTH, Executor of the will of CAROLINE S. M. DEMUTH, dec'd., and report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 10th, A. D. 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of THIRD and CHESTNUT streets, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM B. HANNA, Auditor.
ap28-th,sa,tu-5t§

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Estate of AARON S. DECH, deceased. The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of DANIEL FOCHT, administrator of the estate of AARON S. DECH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on MONDAY, May 9th, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at his office No. 402 WALNUT street, 2d floor, in the City of Philadelphia. [ap28-th s,tu,5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Estate of SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D., deceased.—The Auditor appointed to audit, settle and adjust the account of William S. Vaux and Robert Pearsall, Executors of said Estate, being an account of a certain fund held by them during the life of Mrs. Rebecca P. Morton, deceased, and the widow of Samuel George Morton, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in their hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 9th, 1864, at 5 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 137 South FIFTH street, in the City of Philadelphia.
EDWARD OLMSTED, Auditor.
ap25th,s,tu5t*

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of WILLIAM F. TAYLOR, deceased, late of Worcester County, Md. All persons indebted and those having claims will pay or present them to ANDREW M. JONES, Administrator, No. 1419 Locust Street. ap26-tu6t*

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A good assortment constantly in Store and Bond—at lowest rates for cash.
STEPHEN FUGUET, Importer,
mh2-3mo§ No. 216 S. Front Street.

PENNSYLVANIA SEED LEAF TOBACCO. 19 Cases Pennsylvania Sea Leaf Wrappers and Fillers, in store and for sale by GEORGE ALKIN'S & CO., 154 North DELAWARE Avenue. mh17

HAVANA CIGARS.—3000 Havana Cigars received per Brig Marie Louise, and for sale by GEORGE ALKIN'S & CO., 154 North DELAWARE Avenue. mh17

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—THE FIRST ARRIVAL SINCE THE WAR BROKE OUT.—35 boxes superior sweet lumps just received from Norfolk, now landing from schooner Florence, and for sale by
THOMAS WEBSTER, JR.,
General Agent Union Steamship Company,
14 North Delaware avenue.

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE of 5 per Cent. Loan of State of Pennsylvania, for $516 05, dated March 12th, 1830, No. 751, in name of WILLIAM MEREDITH. Also, a Certificate of 5 per Cent Loan of State of Pennsylvania, for the sum of $200, dated June 30th, 1845, No. 1452, in name of ELI K. PRICE, Administrator of William Meredith, in Trust. Application has been made to the Auditor-General for a renewal of said Certificates.
ELI K. PRICE,
fe9-3m* No. 911 Arch street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK, COTTON CANVAS, of every weight, from one to two feet wide, all numbers; heavy and light RAVENS DUCK ASHLAND TOPSAIL and other Awning Twills. Paper Felting, Sa[il] Twine, &c.
For sale by W. EVERMAN & CO.,
au30-1y No. 129 Jones's alley

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor).—The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.................Saturday, May 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday, May 14
And every succeeding Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PAYABLE IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$35 00
First Cabin to London	85	Do. to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95	Do. to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Do. to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
FARES FROM LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
my3 111 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE—Carrying the U. S. Mail—To sail Saturday, May 7th—The splendid new steamship CAROLINA, Bulkely, master, will receive what freight offers and sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to J. E. BAZLEY & CO., 122 S. Wharves my2-5t

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE—Sailing from each port on Saturday—From first wharf above Pine street, Philadelphia, and Long wharf, Boston, on Saturday, May 7, 1864.
The steamship SAXON, Mathews, master, will sail from Philadelphia on Saturday, May 7th, at 10 A. M., and steamship NORMAN, Baker, master, from Boston on Saturday, May 7th, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial Steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurance at one-half the premium charged by sail vessels.
Freight taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send slip receipts and bills of lading with their goods.
For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., 332 South Delaware avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and SWIFT-SURE LINES—Via Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock, M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., from third Pier above Walnut st.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 132 South Delaware avenue.

FOR NEW YORK—New Daily Line—Via Delaware and Raritan Canal—Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company will receive freight and leave daily at 2 P. M., delivering their cargoes in New York the following days.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, Agent,
14 South Wharves, Philada.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
jy25-tf Piers 14 and 15 East River, N. Y.

FOR HARTFORD, Conn.—Direct.—The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company's steamer MARS, Grumley, master, now loading at the second wharf above Market street. For rates of freight, apply on board or to WM. M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 132 South Wharves. ap26

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
SAILING REGULARLY AS ADVERTISED.
Freight for this Line sent to New York via Swift Sure Line at reduced rates.
The splendid extreme clipper,
CALYPSO,
Baker, Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at pier 11, East River.
This little clipper is new and built at Newburyport expressly for the California and China trade. Shippers will please examine this vessel and send their goods down at once. She will only carry about 1,300 tons, and will be dispatched in a very few days. For balance of freight, apply to BISHOP, SON & CO.,
tf 105 Arch street, above Front.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Direct from Philadelphia—The fast sailing clipper bark OLD HICKORY, Charles Callaghan, commander (late of the clipper ship Storm King), is now loading at Cattell's wharf, above Market street, and having the bulk of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. Shippers will please hurry their goods alongside, as this vessel will have quick dispatch. Apply to WORKMAN & CO., 123 Walnut street. ap12 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL—The first class Neutral ship THE CRAIGS, G. A. Baker, master having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail soon. For balance of freight, apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 115 Walnut street. ap9tf

FOR LIVERPOOL.—20th instant.—The first class Neutral packet ship EMPIRE QUEEN, R. G. Moran, master, having her cargo engaged, will sail as above. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 115 Walnut street. ap9-tf

FOR ANTWERP.—The A1 British bark C. A. JONES, Francis, master, now loading petroleum at Willow street wharf, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock street Wharf. a28-6t

FOR HAVRE—Petroleum—The Bremen bark PAULINE, Osterloh, master, is now loading petroleum oil for the above port; can take the bulk of five hundred barrels, if applied for at once. Apply to WORKMAN & CO., 123 Walnut street. ap29

FOR BOSTON—Express Line—The fine packet schr. QUEEN OF THE SOUTH—Corson, master, is now receiving freight at Kennedy's wharf, above Arch street, and will sail with dispatch. For freight, apply to DAVID COOPER, 18 North Wharves. ap21

FOR BOSTON—Express Line—The fine packet schooner CARRIE M. RICH, Brier, master, is now receiving freight at the second wharf above Race street, and will sail for the above port with prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to DAVID COOPER, 18 North Wharves.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and WASHINGTON—Hand's Line, via Canal—On Wednesday—The schr. AID, Moore, master, now loading, will sail as above. For freight, apply to THOS. WEBSTER, No. 14 N. Wharves. my2-3t

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—Br. ship Burmah, Beckwith, master, 746 tons register; Br. bark Maria, Killam, master, 6,500 bbls. capacity: Br. bark Isabella Jewett, Hopkirk, master, 6,000 bbls. capacity; Br. bark C A. Jones, Francis, master, 4,200 bbls. capacity; bark Jennie Pitts, Haskell, master, 7,000 bbls. capacity; Br. bark Irma, Russell, master, 2,200 bbls. capacity; brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, master, 3,800 bbls. capacity. For terms, apply to E A. SOUDER & CO., Dock street wharf. ap27

JOHN SHINDLER & SONS, SAIL MAKERS, No. 244 North WARVES, below Vine street, Philadelphia.
All work done in the best manner and on the lowest and most favorable terms, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. mh15-tf
Particular attention given to repairing.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—Schooner BELA PECK, Avery, master, from New York, is now discharging cargo at second wharf above Market street. Consignees will please send for their goods, and oblige DAVID COOPER, 18 North Wharves. my2-3t

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—British ship RECOVERY, Wilber, master, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order at Shippen street wharf. Consignees will please attend to the reception of their goods. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 115 Walnut street. ap23-tf

PIANOS, &C.

UNITED STOCK COMPANY FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, of New York; also, Worcester's inimitable Patent Hinged Plate Pianos, for sale at No. 11 North Seventh street.
mh16-2m§ GLOSE & BAECKLER.

A. STANKOWITCH, PIANO TUNER and REPAIRER, removed to 930 RIDGE avenue, above Vine, and is prepared to receive orders as usual. His many customers bear testimony to his skill and ability as a correct and thorough Tuner. His Repairing is done in a durable and artistic manner, as he is a practical Piano Maker; has eight years' city experience, with the best references which can be given. All orders promptly attended to; and guarantees to give entire satisfaction. Price for tuning $1. Orders from the country accepted, and done very reasonably. mh2-3m§

AN ASSORTMENT of the best New York and Philadelphia Manufacturing, from $275 upwards. Also, MELODEONS, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs. No. 233 South FIFTH street, at the New Store, a few doors below Walnut. P. SCHULER & CO fe17-3m§

TRUSSES.

MRS. DR. McCLENACHAN, with long experience in the constructing and applying the various kinds of Trusses and Supporters, would respectfully invite Physicians and all others interested to call and examine her late improved Rotary Supporters, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Spinal Supporters, pronounced by all enlightened Physicians and others who have seen them, far superior to any heretofore in use. The above articles are constructed and scientifically applied at her office,
No. 50 North SEVENTH street.
Dr. G. W. TAYLOR attends to the Male Department.
Private entrance for ladies. ap23 1m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835. OFFICE—S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
NOVEMBER 1, 1863

$100,000	United States 5 per cent Loan	$97,000 00
75,000	" 6 per ct Loan 5-20s	75,000 00
20,000	" " " 1881	22,000 00
50,000	" 7 3-10 pr ct Tr Nts	53,250 00
100,000	State of Penna. 5 per cent Loan	100,997 50
54,000	" 6 per cent "	57,880 00
123,050	Philadelphia City 6 per ct Loan	127,628 00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per ct Loan	15,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 6-per cent. bonds	22,300
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage 6-per cent. bonds	53,250
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guarantied by the city of Philadelphia	15,000
5,000	100 shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,225
5,000	100 shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,650
21,000	United States Treasury Certificates of indebtedness	21,420
123,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, amply secured	123,700
$791,750	par. cost, $768,737 12—market value	794,200 50
	Real Estate	36,363 35
	Bills Receivable for insurances made	107,947 16
	Balances due at Agencies—premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	28,919 87
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,803. Estimated value	3,205 00
	Cash, on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call ... $80,000 00; Cash, in Banks ... 38,588 32; Cash, in drawer ... 200 80	118,789 12
		$1,089,425 52

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Thomas C. Hand,	Charles Kelley,
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Dr. R. M. Huston,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pitts'bg
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. ja16-stuth

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Accumulation nearly....................$2,000,000.
Total Losses Paid..........................850,000.
Dividends made over......................700,000.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 418 WALNUT Street,
JAMES B. CARR, Agent and Attorney.
This Company offers superior inducements to persons desiring to effect an insurance upon their lives, giving to those who desire the privilege of settling their premiums, annually, semi-annually or quarterly.
The rates are lower than most Companies offer, and the insured are participators in the profits.
The business of the Company is devoted exclusively to the insurance of lives. It is prompt in the payment of its losses.
Any information upon the subject will be cheerfully given by the AGENT, together with all necessary Books and Tables upon the subject.
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MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—T. M. Drysdale M. D.; Wm. Gardener, M. D.; J. K. Knorr, M. D. de18-th,s,tu,tf

PHŒNIX MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
NO. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company Insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture &c., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for the period of SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office Northeast corner of THIRD and BUTTONWOOD streets (late Tammany).
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Capital authorized by law, $100,000. Make Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire of Public or Private Buildings, Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise, on favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.

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JOHN F. BELSTERLING, Vice President.
PHILIP E. COLEMAN, Secretary. a12-tf

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED 1810.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
310 WALNUT Street, above THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Having a large paid up CAPITAL STOCK and SURPLUS invested in sound and available Securities, continue to insure on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, and other personal property. All Losses liberally and promptly adjusted.
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Patrick Brady,	Charles W. Poultney,
	Israel Morris.

THOMAS R. MARIS, President.
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary. my22-

FIRE ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated March 27, 1820. OFFICE, No. 34 N. FIFTH street. Insure BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and MERCHANDISE generally, from Loss by Fire, (in the City of Philadelphia only.)
Statement of the Assets of the Association, January 1, 1864.

Bonds and Mortgages on Property in the City of Philadelphia only	$697,261 32
Ground Rents	26,806 64
Real Estate, (Office, Fifth and North streets.)	14,396 13
U. S. Gov. 5-20, Bonds	45,000 00
Deposit with U. S. Assistant Treasurer.	25,000 00
Cash on hand	25,629 87
	$834,093 96

TRUSTEES:
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John Souder,	Levi P. Coats,
Peter A. Keyser,	Samuel Sparhawk,
John Philbin,	Charles P. Bower.
John Carrow,	Samuel Scattergood.
Geo. I. Young,	Jesse Lightfoot.

my5 WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 406 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.
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INSURANCE.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS
ON JANUARY 1, 1864.
$2,457,849 95.

CAPITAL,	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS,	971,000
INVESTED PREMIUMS,	1,086,288

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $5,416. INCOME FOR 1864. $300,000.
LOSS PAID SINCE 1829, $5,000,000.
PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.
DIRECTORS.

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LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY and TRUST COMPANY, of Philadelphia. OFFICE, No. 408 CHESTNUT Street.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Capital, $300,000—paid in and invested in Bonds and Mortgages.
Continue to make Insurance on Lives, grant Annuities and Endowments and make contracts generally, which depend on the contingencies of life. They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Committee of Lunatics, Guardians of Minors and Trustees generally, whether committed to their charge by individuals, Courts of Justice or corporate bodies.
They give a participation of Profits to the insured for life.
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MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—Geo. Emerson, M. D., and Samuel Chamberlaine, M. D., attend at the office daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Pamphlets containing tables of rates and explanation of terms of application, and further information can be had at the office.
THOMAS RIDGWAY, President.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary. fe14

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.—MARINE, FIRE AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.
Office, No. 232 WALNUT street, South side, East of Third street.
The Properties of this Company are well invested and furnish an available fund for the ample indemnity of all persons who desire to be protected by Insurance.
MARINE RISKS taken on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes.
INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS on Merchandise per Railroads, Canals and Steamboats.
FIRE RISKS on Merchandise, Furniture and Buildings in City and County.
INCORPORATED IN 1794—CAPITAL $500,000, AND PAID IN AND SECURELY INVESTED. TOTAL PROPERTIES, $1,300,000. PERPETUAL CHARTER.
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ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 Walnut St., above Third, Phila.
Will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, either perpetually or for a limited time, Household Furniture and Merchandise generally.
Also—Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freight. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.
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WM. ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary ja22

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Farquhar Building, No. 12 Walnut street. MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCES.—Risks taken on vessels, cargoes and freights to all parts of the world, and on goods on inland transportation on rivers, canals, railroads and other conveyances throughout the United States.
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Pearson Serrill,	Charles Conrad,
	William M. Baird.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for nearly forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire, on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Thomas Smith,
Thomas Robins,	Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.	

JONATHAN PATTERSON, President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 110 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.
"The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia." Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1839, for indemnity against loss or damage by fire, exclusively.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
This old and reliable institution, with ample capital and contingent fund carefully invested, continues to insure buildings, furniture, merchandise, &c., either permanently or for a limited time, against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates consistent with the absolute safety of its customers.
Losses adjusted and paid with all possible despatch.
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Henry Crilly,	John Horn,
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Henry Budd,	George Mecke,
Andrew H. Miller,	James N. Stone.

CHARLES J. SUTTER, President.
BENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Sec'y and Treasurer.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Branch office 409 WALNUT street. Cash Capital and Assets, $330,500.
JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, Agent.
Refer by permission to
E. C. SCRANTON, President Elm City Bank, New Haven, Conn.
JAMES M. BEEBE & CO., Boston, Mass.
WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY, New York City. fe20-1y
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY.

MISS M. A. BAKER,
1346 CHESTNUT street,
has opened a large assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY,
for the Spring and Summer of 1864. ap12-3m*

MISS FENNELL,
26 North EIGHTH street,
has opened
SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,
FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
ap9-2m &c.

OPENING.—MRS. S. A. LINGLE, No. 734 SPRING GARDEN St., will open on THURSDAY, April 7th, a handsome assortment of Spring MILLINERY; also a choice assortment of Children's Hats, trimmed in the latest Parisian styles, being of quite a new design. Bleaching, pressing and Dyeing carefully attended to. ap2-2mo§

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, Braziers, Copper, Nails, Bolts and Ingot Copper, constantly on hand, and for sale by HENRY WINSOR & CO., 332 South Wharves