XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

SENATE:

Petitions.

Mr BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware, presented a petition that equal privileges be extended to all the newspapers of the country.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

Better Protection to the Revenue.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a House bill in relation to the better protection of the revenue. The bill authorizes the President to refuse the clearance of any vessel, where he has reason to believe that its cargo is intended to reach the rebels. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the transportation on railroads of certain goods, which might in any way reach or fall into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, presented two petitions in favor of the emancipation measure.

Reports of the Battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Mr Sherman's resolution calling for the reports of the officers commanding at the battle of Pittsburg Landing was taken up.

Defence of Ohio Troops.

Mr SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said he, in common with other citizens of Ohio, was pained by the sneers that had been cast on certain Ohio regiments participating in that battle, especially by the Chicago papers, and further by the Senator from Kentucky. (Mr. Powell,) who was not distinguished for his sympathy with the cause. It was reported that some of those regiments had fled without firing a gun. He referred to the Forty-third Regiment, who, according to all reports, fired two rounds and then retreated by order of Colonel Appler, who only said he was not seen any more during the day. But the regiment rallied and fought during Sunday and Monday. He had no desire to do any injustice to Col. Appler, but it was evident that the regiment's only fault was in having a faithless officer. This colonel, he understood, has been cashiered because he refused to fight on that day. In regard to the Seventy-seventh Ohio, the reports were all incorrect. Though they were raw troops they fought gravely and well, notwithstanding Gen. Sherman's report was against them. This regiment lost 221 men, killed, wounded, and missing. He also defended the Seventy-first regiment from the charge of cowardice. They were all fresh, raw troops, who were called upon to bear the first attack in that battle. He referred to the conduct of other Ohio regiments, who fought with the most determined bravery, and held their position, under a severe fire from the enemy, till they were ordered to fall back, which they did in good order. He also spoke in terms of high praise of the German regiments, and read from the various official reports, speaking highly of the bravery and gallantry of the Ohio regiments. He said he had the highest authority for saying that all the stories about a surprise, and the soldiers being bayoneted in their tents, were false and exaggerated. General Prentiss' whole division was in line to receive the enemy, and they fought bravely till three o'clock in the afternoon before they were captured and cut off; and yet, even to-day, the shameful and cruel charge is made that General Prentiss was taken without striking a blow. He closed with referring to what Ohio had done in the cause of the war, and the glory that had been won by her soldiers every where.

The Ohioans as Brave as Any in the World.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, said the Senator from Ohio had referred to him as having made sneers against the Ohio troops. He supposed they were as brave as any in the world. He simply made a casual remark in reply to Mr Wade, and thought the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had been unnecessarily in his reference to him and his remark about the sympathizers.

General Grant.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, thought a part of the Senator's speech was intended to bolster up Gen. Grant, and might have a bad effect in the future. From all he could learn, Gen. Grant was not fit to command a large army. He read from a letter from the battle-field, saying that the army was much surprised. He sent to the clerk's desk an article from a Missouri paper, in praise of the Iowa troops. He said he did not think it proper for Senators to criticise the conduct of generals in open Senate, and should have said nothing, but from the remarks of the Senator. He was not willing that the soldiers from Iowa should be led by Gen. Grant, and was not willing to sit silent under any attempt to bolster up the character of that general.

Defence of Generals Grant and Prentiss.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, said he had listened with pleasure to the remarks of the Senator from Ohio, but was sorry to hear the Senator from Iowa make any attack on General Grant. He had seen no evidence sufficient to impeach his character as a patriot and a man. He was not defending him, because Illinois and her soldiers needed no defence. He contended that General Prentiss was not surprised at all. No braver man had fought in war. He was not in possession of the facts to defend General Grant from the attacks arising from newspaper slanders, but certainly there was no braver man in the army.

Senators not Competent to Speak Authoritatively on Military Subjects.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said the resolution called for information, and no one opposed it; but he did not think it wise to discuss mere transpirations in the field, for the plans and military actions of our generals in the field. It would be better to leave these questions to the press and people. Senators have only a part of the plans and operations of military men in the field, but none of us have that knowledge which entitles our opinions in regard to military affairs to any considerable weight in the country. The people are quite as well qualified to pronounce on the skill and good or poor generalship of the men in the field as are the members of Congress. We are all very anxious for action, for the success of our arms, but are sometimes impatient of necessary delay, and get upon too ready to criticise operations in the field. No Senator, he was sure, would do injustice to any of the generals who were fighting our battles. With all their embarrassments, they deserve confidence and support of the Senate and civil authorities. But we need not discuss the plans of generals nor their actions on the field in the Senate. It would be better to adopt the resolution, and obtain the information; but we should abstain from discussing or criticising military operations in Congress.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill relative to appointments to the marine corps.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.) of Connecticut, from the select committee on the impeachment of Wm. H. Humphreys, reported a resolution "That the Senate will take proceedings thereon, and due notice will be given to the House of Representatives." Adopted.

The bill for the education of the colored children of the District of Columbia was taken up and passed:

YEAS.

Anthony (Rep.)	Grimes (Rep.)	Morrill (Rep.)	
Browning (Rep.)	Hale (Rep.)	Pomeroy (Rep.)	
Chandler (Rep.)	Harlan (Rep.)	Sherman (Rep.)	
Clark (Rep.)	Harris (Rep.)	Sumner (Rep.)	
Collamer (Rep.)	Henderson (U.)	Ten Eyck (Rep.)	
Dixon (Rep.)	Howe (Rep.)	Tremblett (Rep.)	
Doolittle (Rep.)	King (Rep.)	Wade (Rep.)	
Fessenden (Rep.)	Lane (Rep.), Ind	Wilkinson (Rep.)	
Foot (Rep.)	Lane (R.) Kansas	Wilson (R.), Mass.	
Foster (Rep.)			

NAYS.

Davis (U.)	Saulsbury (Dem.)	Wilson (U.), Mo.
Kennedy (U.)	Willey (U.)	Wright (U.)
Powell (Dem.)		

The bill, as amended yesterday by Mr. Wilson, repeals what is called the "black code" of this District.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, the bill making an appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government was taken up, but after a brief debate its consideration was postponed.

The bill to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability was taken up and passed.

After an executive session, the senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions of Gratitude.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God, that the House of Representatives, from time to time, have heard of the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction the intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are tendered to Major General G. B. McClellan, for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Liberty to All.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered a substitute, slightly modifying the bill acted upon yesterday to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Government.

Mr. ALLEN (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 59, nays 85.

Mr. LOVEJOY demanded the previous question. Disagreed to—yeas 42, nays 60.

Captains Boggs and Bailey on the Floor.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, stated that Captains Boggs and Bailey, attached to the Gulf squadron, bringing despatches of important and interesting events, together with trophies, were now present, and moved that they be admitted to the floor of the House. This was unanimously agreed to. The gentlemen received marked attention from many members.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, said that he hoped the amended confederation men would put an end to this tampering with the negro question. They have it in their power to squelch all these bills, but they move to recommit and adjourn, to daily write it, until Abolitionism grows and freedom new to break down our Union forever. The gentlemen from Illinois (Mr. Lovejoy) moved a vote of thanks to General McClellan. He has shown his Pharisaicism.

The SPEAKER. The discussion of that resolution is not in order.

Singular Motion to Recommit.

Mr. COX. I was about to say that the army and people do not approve of the continuous negroism in Congress. If they could vote they would move out of Congress the siders of that seditious legislation. Such legislation helped Secession, and treason, and Jeff Davis, and those who bring it here are enemies to this country. The people are in favor of giving bullets to the enemy at the South, and, if they had a chance, ballots against the enemy at the North. They are tired and sick of the "damnable iteration" about the negro. It began shortly after the roll-call on the first day of this session, and, with but few exceptions, it has continued up to this moment. Our only duty is to increase the revenue and energies of the army. When we get through with this we may if necessary consider other matters. Now is not the time. Give the army a chance—give white people a chance—give the old Union a chance, if possible. I move, and call on the conservative men to vote, to recommit this bill with instructions not to report it back at all.

The SPEAKER. That is not in order.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. Let it be postponed till the first day of the next session. Let it now be committed to keep the hot weather, but be over till winter. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX. I would prefer the last, but I will make that motion.

Power of Congress over Slavery.

Mr. DIVEN (Rep.), of New York, said his belief was that the power of Congress on this question was expressly limited. He voted to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, still thinking that when that was done, all the power which the Constitution gives Congress over the question of slavery was exhausted. He, however, wanted Congress to abolish slavery in all places where it has the power to do so under the Constitution. In this he was actuated by a desire to establish peace and security, and maintain the Constitution, rather than impair it. Let slavery be left with the States alone. The principle of the Republican party was that Congress has no power there to interfere with it, nor did the Constitution take slavery anywhere, and that slavery existed simply as a State institution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE obtained permission from the gentleman to read from our pages of Justice Story, delivered in the Supreme Court in better times, not long ago, to show that slaves were recognized as property.

Mr DIVEN, resuming, said he was familiar with that opinion, and continued to argue that the Constitution did not establish slavery anywhere, and hence slavery did not exist in the navy yards, forts, Territories, etc., by virtue of that instrument. They could not abolish that which has no existence. Let us violate no faith, and do nothing but our duty, and that in a plain, straightforward manner.

Evils of Slavery.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, who originally introduced the bill under consideration, said it was not intended to invade the constitutional rights of the States, but to abolish slavery everywhere within the Federal jurisdiction. When the Constitution was framed slavery was recognized as a temporary evil, to be got rid of as speedily as possible. Slavery had become a despotism, striking at the liberty of speech and of the press, and undermining the great principles on which the Constitution was founded. When the people hurled the institution out of some slavery rebelled, and was now in arms against the Government, endeavoring to destroy that which it had so long controlled. Where we can constitutionally give a blow to slavery let us do it, because, when we have weakened slavery, we weaken that which is its consequence. As far as we have the power we should destroy that criminal. Under free institutions the larger number of States have wonderfully advanced in intelligence, arts, and science. The South, however, has not progressed, because of the existence of slavery. Should they not be benefitting that section by striking, by congressional powers, the gradual and peaceful abolishment of slavery in those States?

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, inquired whether, by judicial interpretation, this bill would not embrace every person held to service or labor, wherever he may be reached. He believed the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia repealed the fugitive slave law. It would be more manly to introduce a bill for general emancipation.

Mr. ARNOLD replied that the act for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia contained no such reservation as that suggested by his colleague.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he understood that from three to five hundred fugitive slaves from Maryland were now in the District; that the legal authorities had been appealed to for their restitution, but the military authorities refused to permit the law to be executed; and that the authorities here had sanctioned it.

Mr. ARNOLD asked whether the slaves had escaped from Union masters?

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that he had been so informed. Writs had been taken out, and the marshal forbidden to execute them, on the ground that the military power rules." We are under the influence of a military despotism, so far as military law is concerned.

Mr OLIN (Rep.) of New York, stated the reason why he had voted against including the previous question. The experience of the House so far in the past and present session shows with how little prudence bills of this magnitude are brought before it and passed. Perhaps not one fourth part of the members have read the bill, nor one in fifty considered its provisions. Nothing like deliberation has been bestowed upon this measure. The bill was not definite, but full of vague generalities.

Slavery on the High Seas.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, referring to one of the provisions of the bill, as originally introduced, inquired whether Congress has the power to repeal the law of nations on the high seas. It has been decided by the law of nations we cannot do that that description of property which is recognized as such in the laws of the State of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, wished to reply to the question by asking whether, when a vessel sails from this or any other country, the law of nations interfered with the law of the country from which it sails, and whether the vessel is not the soil of the United States and the laws of the United States governing it?

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that what has been adjudicated may be regarded as the law of nations. It has been decided that slaves on board the vessels of the United States are protected from liberation by the local law of the country.

Mr. STEVENS. Is that the Somerset case?

Mr. WICKLIFFE. No. But the United States against England.

Mr. LOVEJOY stated a Louisiana case. A slave had been involuntarily taken to France, and returned. In a suit for freedom the court decided in his favor, on the grounds that whenever the master took the slave beyond the jurisdiction which recognized him as a slave he was free, any being free he could not be reclaimed.

Mr OLIN (Rep.) responded that according to his recollection, the gentleman had not correctly stated the facts, and in conclusion, appealed to the sentiment, that on a subject of so much importance, to act with deliberation, and with care not to violate plighted faith.

Mr. CRISFIELD (U.) said that they were now reaping the bitter fruits of the violence of debate on this floor in this hour of national calamity, growing out of a sectional controversy. He felt that it was no time for him to indulge in a reply to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Lovejoy). He would not add a single spark to the flame that was now consuming the Republic. His object was to pour oil on the waters, and, if possible, produce harmony. Pass this bill, and you will forever destroy the peace of the country, and revolutionize the Constitution under which we live. By passing it, he said, among other things, you are not keeping the pledge you made to the country, nor the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr KELLEY (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, replied that the gentleman from Maryland asked whether fifteen States stand such legislation. To this he would say, if the Union is to stand, if the Constitution is to be the supreme law, he (Mr. Kelley) believed that not only fifteen, but thirty-four States, will stand such legislation until it can be tested before the Supreme Court of the United States. If it stand as constitutional law, the people of all the States will be compelled by the power which is now crushing out the rebellion. Such remarks as those made by the gentleman from Maryland have been heard before. They were made to frighten doubtful men. We should act from our convictions, and not from threats. He believed that the best interests of the country required the passage of this bill. It was required, and would exclude future discussions on that subject. In conclusion, he said that the bill did not propose to abolish slavery anywhere, and generally advocated its passage.

Mr. WICKLIFFE explained his former remarks. Some one had sent him a communication saying there eight hundred and fifty fugitive slaves, from Maryland, are now here, and that the military arrest those who attempt to reclaim them, thus repealing the fugitive-slave law in the District.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, replied to Mr. Chilfield, saying that Congress was not the only one in this Union to which the gentleman referred—a State first and forward in rebellion. The gentleman sought to pour oil on the troubled waters. Why not attempt to calm those of the North as well as of the South? When the Union is restored Northern as well as Southern rights should be guaranteed. Seamen had been imprisoned at Charleston for the reason that they were black.

Mr. CRISFIELD (U.) remarked that he also desired the rights of the North to be maintained.

Mr. FESSENDEN was glad to hear the gentleman say so. Referring to Mr. Cox's remarks, he said he did not hold himself responsible to him for the manner he discharged his duties. He would like to know who made the gentleman a professor of ethics and political economy, to direct members what they should do on this question. The negro furnishes himself on this House, and you cannot force him out until you give him a place.

Mr. SHEFFIELD (U.), of Rhode Island, was in favor of a postponement of this bill. So far as it would operate it is national dock yards, arsenals, &c., in the slave States, the only practical effect would be to irritate the people therein, and tend still further to retard the restoration of the authority, everywhere, of the Government of the United States, which he desired to accomplish more than any other object. His desire was the restoration of the Government as it came from our fathers; subject, however, to the right of punishing such citizens as have violated the penal laws of the United States, precisely as before the breaking out of the rebellion.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, in response, said that he was for sweeping secession from all the States.

Mr. WADSWORTH (U.) remarked that there were two kinds of faith—old-fashioned faith and punic faith; the latter characterizing the gentleman.

Mr. ARNOLD replied that the gentleman was always quick to discover and defend the peculiar sacred institution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said that his colleague (Mr. Wickliffe) had been on the side of the Union, while the gentleman was not.

Mr. SHEFFIELD said that no practical good could result from the passage of the bill. It would repel those who were preparing to come under the old flag.

Mr. STEVENS said that every argument against this bill would arise against the bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, recently passed.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, remarked that in that case compensation was provided.

Mr. STEVENS replied that it may one supposed that compensation rendered an act constitutional when it was not then, he understood the gentleman's objection. Did any one doubt the right of a State to abolish slavery without compensation?

Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, replied that he did.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the gentleman was the only one from the free States who thus believed, and he trusted in God he would be the last.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, participated in the debate, which became literally, when the SPEAKER reminded gentlemen that the District of Columbia bill was not before the House.

Mr. STEVENS, during his speech, said that the abolishment proposed was a political question, which the supreme legislature in any locality has the right to decide to pay for or not.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said that the sage of Quincy, when Secretary of State, in his correspondence with the British minister, not only maintained property in slaves, but that any attempt of the British officers and soldiers to seduce them from their masters was a violation of the law of nations.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he had heard the Sage of Quincy declare that it was within the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with or without compensation. He had heard Mr. Clay say the same thing.

Mr. THOMAS referred to Mr. Adams' letter as against the gentleman's assertion.

Mr. STEVENS concluded his remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, said that when he asked the question of Mr. Stevens he met with anything but a gentlemanly reply.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that personalities could not be indulged in.

Mr. THOMAS argued the legal aspect of the question respecting compensation for slaves.

Without further proceedings the House adjourned until Monday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1862.

The stock market was stronger again to-day, and Government securities improved somewhat. The coal carrying stocks and securities recovered the decline caused by the Pottsville outbreak. Bank shares are firmly held. Passenger Railway shares are in demand and steadily improving in price.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, May 9.
[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila. Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Sun & Erie 7s	93	100 Reading R.	29 94
3200 City 6s new	101¾	350 do	29⅞
500 do new	105.101¾	50 do s5 w int	29⅞
1000 do	99	300 Phil & Erie 6s	92
100 do new	105½	9 Gam & Amb R.	131
400 do new	101½	50 Schuyl Nav pf.	19¾
7000 W Branch bds	86	500 do	19⅝
5000 do	86¾	5000 Penna R 2d mtg.	90
25 Lehigh Nav cp	40	25 Lehigh Scrip	40¾
10 do	40¼	100 do	41
3 N Penna R.	9¾	5000 US 6s '81..3 yrs	102¾
100 do	9¾	500 do	102¾
1000 Penna Coal 6s	92¾	20.00 N Penna 6s	74
150 Delaware Div.	42¾	1000 Reading 6s '43	100
50 do	42¾	50 Penna R	24 s.47
50 do	42	25 Arch st R	22¾
1000 U S 6s Reg '81	102¾	35 Sec & Third R.	64
50 Read R s5wint	22¾	9 West Phila R.	54¾
50 do	22¾	20 P Ft W & Chi	15

BETWEEN BOARDS.

400 Schuy Nav pf.	19¾	2 Lehigh Scrip	41
5 Penna R	47	5000 Sun & Erie 7s	93

SECOND BOARD

5 Penna R.	47	8 Bk N Liberties	60
104 do R. bds.	47	36 Girard Bk R.	41¾
2400 City 6s K S O	99	50 13th & 15th st R	13
700 do new	105.102	5500 Elm Chattel 10s	37¾
2000 do new	102¾	20 Green & Coates	25¾
20 Lehigh Val R.	54	4 do	25¾
1 Mechanics' Bk.	24¾	100 Schuy Nav pf. b3.	19¾
1000 Pa R 1st mtg ch.	103¾	5000 Cam & Am 6s '83	92½
15000 Chest Val 7s. b5.	30		

AFTER BOARDS.

50 Spruce & Pine R.	12¾	1000 City 6s	lots.102
50 Catawissa R pf.	7¾	100 do new	gas. 99

CLOSING PRICES—FIRM.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
U S 6s 1881	102¾	93	Elmira R Pref.	17	17¾
U S Tr 7 3-10 N	103¾	104	Elmira 7s '73	81	82
Philada 6s	99	100	L Island R 6s d	15¾	15¾
Philada 6s new	102	103	Penna 6s '80	99	99½
Penna 5s	89	89¾	Le Cl & Nav Scp	41¾	42
Reading R	23⅞	23-94	N Penna R	8¾	8¾
Read m 6s '36 '43	100	..	N Penna 8 6s	74¾	74¾
Read bds '70	90¾	94	N Penna 10s	93¾	94
Read m 6s '85	84¾	85	Cataw R Con	1¾	4
Penna R	46¾	47	Catawissa Pref.	7¾	8
Penna R 1 m 6s	103¾	..	Frank & South R	44	..
Penna R 2 m 6s	98	..	Sec & Third R.	61¾	62
Morris Cal Con	45	47	Race & Vine st R	6	6¾
Morris Cal Pref	116	117	W Phila s R.	54¾	55
Sch Nav Stock	4¾	5	Spruce & Pine	12¾	12½
Sch Nav Pref	13¾	15¾	Green & Coates	25¾	26¾
Sch Nav 6s '82	68	69	Ches & Walnut	35	31¾
Sunbury	..	9¾	Arch Street	22	22¾

CITY ITEMS.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF WATCHES.—We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Lewis Ladomus & Co., (No. 802 Chestnut street,) in another column of our paper this morning. This house has long occupied a front-rank position among the jewelers of this country, and having made Watches a specialty, they have acquired facilities in this department that are enjoyed by few rival houses. Their present stock of American, English, and Swiss time-keepers is unequalled, and the moderate prices at which they are selling them are certainly worthy the attention of buyers.

THE FINEST CONFECTIONS, AT MODERATE PRICES.—Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., the enterprising confectioners, Second street, below Chestnut, have deservedly the name of manufacturing the most artistic and delicious confections that are made in Philadelphia, or any where else, and their *prices* are no higher than those charged usually for *inferior goods*. Their choice cream chocolate, and various fruit preparations are unequalled for richness and flavor, whilst their plain, and various mixed candies, are sought after, and ordered, in every part of the country. No one should think of buying confections anywhere else than at the popular old establishment here referred to.

THOMAS KENNEDY & BROTHER'S "PHILADELPHIA FLOWER EMPORIUM."—What Nature is now doing for the face of the country, Messrs. Kennedy & Brother, No. 726 Chestnut street, are doing for the *faces* of the ladies, by furnishing the most beautiful Flowers, of both French and American manufacture. Their present stock of these beautiful goods is the most elegant ever offered in this city, to which they also add a magnificent display of *Straw Bonnets* in every variety, and a choice line of Children's Hats and Bonnets. Being among the principal importers of these goods, they possess unusual advantages in point of *prices*.

NEW STYLE HATS AND CAPS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Messrs. Charles Oakford & Son, under the Continental Hotel, have, as usual, been successful in presenting to the public the most elegant and approved styles of Hats and Caps of the season. There are several novelties in their stock, to which we would invite the particular attention of our readers, who are at all cultivated in their taste for dress. Their stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods is also the finest and most varied to select from offered in this city.

VANSANT STILL AHEAD.—What Napoleon was among generals, A. L. Vansant is among confectioners—*the chief*, in proof of which, the reader is referred to his magnificent new store, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut. Among his specialities, we would name to-day, his celebrated cream dates, walnuts, and chocolates; also, his sweet Jordan Roasted Almonds, French Nougat, delicious cream candies, and all the tropical fruits now in season.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.—A first-class grocery establishment, where *everything* in that line, from the most every-day necessary for the table, to the choicest imported article, can always be had, in best quality and at fair prices, is an important metropolitan institution. Philadelphia can boast such an establishment, as hundreds of our readers can testify, in the admirably stocked store of Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine groceries, Arch and Tenth streets.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS.—By advertisements, it will be seen that Dr. Colton will give an exhibition of the laughing gas, at Concert Hall, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for ladies only, at which he proposes to recite a poem, entitled "Philosophy, or A Love Tale," and another this evening for gentlemen only, a number of prominent citizens having expressed a desire to inhale the gas. On Monday evening, he gives the most public exhibition.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN, 704 Market street, are now offering the greatest inducements in cheap and fashionable clothing. The public are invited to call and examine their new stock of spring and summer styles.

PURE ICE CREAM—CHOICE CHEESE.—The lovers of good Cheese, and those who desire pure Ice Cream, made of the richest cairy cream, should not fail to call at the stand of Messrs. Slocomb & Bassett, in the Eastern Market, corner of Fifth and Merchant streets.

WINDOW SHADES, all styles, $1 to $5 each, with curtain fixtures, 719 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. W. H. CARRYL & BRO.

LACE, MUSLIN, AND JACQUARD CURTAINS, now in store, price $1 50 to $20 a piece, 719 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. W. H. CARRYL & BRO. ap12 7t

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS BETROTHED.—It is hinted that the British Parliament will amend the royal marriage act, so that the Prince of Wales may select a wife among the gentle maidens of England. Let the Prince select a partner from where he may, one thing is certain, it has long since been decided on that his wedding cuit shall be manufactured at the renowned Clothing Temple of Granville Stokes, No 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where the finest and cheapest assortment of the latest styles of seasonable garments are kept constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

THE FALL OF YORKTOWN.—Jeff Davis is becoming desperate. He evacuates Yorktown; and, falling back to his next line of entrenchments, he shouts out in black heroics, "Once more into the breach, dear friends, once more, or close up the wall with our Scotch dead!" From all accounts Secesh is losing stomach for the fight, and instead of getting into the "imminent deadly breach," would prefer getting into comfortable breches, particularly if they were made at a first class establishment like the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. After Jeff and Beauregard have been hanged, and the rank and file have seen and acknowledged the error of their ways, there will again be a chance for their procuring garments of the right stripe.

THE PAY OF UNCLE SAM'S SERVANTS.—Major generals, $457 per month; brigadier generals, $314 50; colonels of engineers and dragoons, $225; lieutenant colonels of the same, $200; colonels of artillery and infantry, $212; lieutenant colonels, $188; majors of artillery, $81; captains, $125.40; lieutenants, first and second, $129 86. In the artillery and infantry, majors receive $169; captains, $115.50; first lieutenants, $105.50; second lieutenants, $100 80. Lieutenant General Scott's monthly pay is $758. This, added to his pensions and servants' wages, would make $924, the exact number of Charles Stokes' celebrated Clothing Store, on Chestnut street, below Ninth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.—It has now been over eight years since the introduction of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, during which period it has met with unexampled sale. Dr HELMBOLD has always been a liberal advertiser and, notwithstanding the depression existing in every branch of business the past year, together with heavy losses, he has not curtailed expenses in this respect. On the contrary, he has column contracts with all the leading journals in the country, and is at the present time the most extensive advertiser in the United States, proving conclusively that his articles possess merit—(succeeds in the majority of cases.) Hence his ability to advertise—that making the name familiar only; for without this important basis, money expended in any and every branch of business is a loss. Mr. HELMBOLD is a druggist of over sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and has a comprehensive knowledge of the business in all its branches. His articles not a patent nostrum. Its ingredients are advertised for the benefit of all. Knowing this, we say to those requiring such remedy—try it. See advertisement, in another column.

"KEEP MOVING."

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

There is an observation
Of frequent application
In this great Yankee Nation—
"Keep Moving;"
With proper explanation,
'Tis as good as an oration,
That common observation,
"Keep Moving."
When it signifies progression
'Tis an excellent expression.
But when minions of Secession
"Keep Moving,"
Though of "spunk" they make profession,
All their moves are *retrogression*,
And our troops to take possession,
"Keep Moving."
In spite of storm or shower,
Lovers to the lady's bower,
Drawn by beauty's magic power,
"Keep Moving."
And whatever tempests lower,
Still to the attractive Tower,
Troops of customers, each hour,
"Keep Moving."

Notwithstanding large and rapid sales, as we are making daily extensive additions to our stock, we have the largest and most varied assortment of seasonable ready-made clothing in Philadelphia, comprising every desirable style and every quality, from low priced to the finest. All can be suited from our stock, whatever be their taste, position, occupation, or means.

We have also a large and well selected assortment of Piece Goods, which will be made up to order in the best manner for those who prefer.

We buy and sell for cash only; therefore, at the lowest possible prices.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., Philadelphia.
BENNETT & CO.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—All who have had this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS, HOARSENESS,

Or any PULMONARY COMPLAINT, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state, that for thirty years past the EXPECTORANT has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

The EXPECTORANT is prepared only at 242 CHESTNUT Street, and is sold by Druggists generally.

m3 1t-stus-3t

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike.

se22-1y JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, Tested for fifteen years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Clothes, Furs, and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals*. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES,
m3 3-stuth3m 202 Broadway, New York.

MARRIED

KING—CLEMENT.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Captain Henry W. King, of Bermuda, to Miss Beulah A. Clement, of this city.

DIED.

EASTWICK.—On Friday morning, May 9, Margaret Eastwick, eldest daughter of A. M. Eastwick, aged 22 years.

Funeral from her father's residence, on Monday, May 12th, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

ELWYN.—On the evening of the 8th, Emma Matilda Elwyn.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany, on Monday, the 12th, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

EYRES.—At her residence, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Angelina Eyres, consort of the late Doctor James Eyres.

Her funeral will proceed to the Germantown Depot, and from thence to the family vault, at old Trinity Church, city of New York. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house, on Queen lane, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

[Citizen, Centreville, Md., will please copy.]

WEIMER.—On Monday, the 5th inst., at the residence of David Weimer, Esq., Wormersand county, Pennsylvania, Josephine, wife of Mr. John S. Weimer, of this city.

SECOND MOURNING POPLINS, VALENCIAS, AND GINGHAMS.—BESSON & SON invite attention to their New Stock of—

Second Mourning Ginghams, 15 to 25 cents.
Second Mourning Silk and Wool Poplins, 62½ to 75.
Second Mourning Silk and Wool Valencias, 75 cts.
Black and White Sheet French Jaconets, 25 cts.
Plum Black Sheet French Jaconets, 25 cts.
Lupin's Black Challies, 37½ cts.
Lupin's Black Barege, 7-4 wide, 62½ cts.
Lupin's Black Crape Marets, 25 cts.
Lupin's Black Tamatines, 25 cts.

J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 8, ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT, have now open, at the lowest cash prices in the market, magnificent lines of a great variety of new Spring Goods, of their own late importation and manufacture, as well as of careful selections from New York importations. Their Bead and Imitation Thread and Guipure Laces, Fancy Buttons, No. 5 Trimming Ribbons, Paris Ornaments for Cloaks and Dresses, French Bugle Trimmings, Silk Bolting, Silk Gimps, Thomson Frères' Paris Trail Skirts, Spool Silk, new colors, at 2 cents per spool, Fresh Split and Shade Zephyr, for summer knitting, Travelling Bags, and Magic Ruffles, are all offered to the ladies as goods of the most reliable make, and adapted to the requirements of close, discriminating purchasers.

The usual liberal allowance to cash buyers.

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
Store and Factory, ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT.
ap24-1m

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, Washington Hall, SPRING GARD