The Press

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The Chronicle of to-morrow will contain the following: By the President of the United States, A ation Respecting Soldiers Absent

Without Leave. EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 10, 1863. Congress, entitled an act for enrolling and calling my of the Union is rolling its purifying course out the national forces, and for other purposes, ap- through every channel of society - obliteproved on the 3d of March, 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, rating party feeling and chastening thou-Navy of the United States, do hereby order and were poisoned with hatred of their country's into the service of the United States, now ab- of the lower branch of the Legislature of sent from their regiments without leave, shall Pennsylvania, on Friday last, I could not forthwith return to their respective regiments. And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respertive regiments without leave, who shall on or before the 1st day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department No. 58, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiting of pay and allowances during their punished as the law provides.

I do, therefore, call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against the said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President : EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

dence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

THE WAR. The advent of settled weather will open a new campaign in Virginia in which new military conchisions will be tried, with a flerceness of endeavor bitherto unknown in this war. For two months past neither the Army of the Potomac nor that of Northern Virginia, at present commanded by Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, have been at all demonbound, and unable to move five miles without great losses, and both have been thoroughly reorganized the discipline of desperation has made the rebel troops good soldiers, no doubt, whilst the Southern conscription, however rigid it may be. battles which will be fought before midsummer in bel ports, and it is well known that arms are always worthless after a year's use in active warfare, even in the hands of the most careful and economical troops in the world-those of the French army. Here we have an advantage over the enemy which is not to be despised. General Lee has done but little in the way of strategic movements in Virginia recently. It is reported that General Longstreet's division has been sent to the south side of the James river, for the purpose of advancing upon and capturing Norfolk. We look upon it, however, as a counter man planned by General Halleck, and shortly to be executed by General Burnside with the Ninth Army Corps, and perhaps other forces now in the Department of Virginia. General Longstreet is decidedly the ablest general in the rebel service, and the favorite of General Lee and Jefferson Davis, and

danger-the great vulnerable point of the "Confederacy." A vigorous and rapid ensemble movement of ral Lee's army in Virginia, conducted by brilliant securing to us the rebel capital and a war of short duration. At present, General Lee has a great advantage in position, but is inferior in troops, arms, and stores. He is well situated for either defensive or offensive operations, if he is "let alone." Three days' march to the interior, from any point now held by our troops, however, would pierce his line of defence, and force him to leave his present position, or fight a pitched battle for the mastery of the position. We should advise an early movement of every corps to this end, the attainment of which will be of the utmost importance. Should Rosecrans and Grant be only partially successful in the Southwest, or should they be entirely so, our prospects in the East could not be bettered. Much depends upon the ponderous blows to be struck in Virginia this spring, to tell whether we may look for peace in the fall, or a

he has been assigned to the post of the greatest

war for several years to come.

The Meeting To-Night. We are happy to announce that ANDREW Johnson, Governor of Tennessee, and Jo-SEPH A. WRIGHT, ex-Senator from Indiana, have positively consented to be present at the meeting this evening at Musical Fund Hall. Our correspondent "Occasional" anticipates everything we should have said of these distinguished statesmen, and it only remains for us to bid them welcome to Philadelphia as men whom Philadelphia will delight to honor. New York has spoken so bravely that Philadelphia feels it due to herself that she should make an appropriate response, and she will do so equipments and machinery, \$3,809,000. Increase in the cost of materials, \$580,000. Completion of ar-

New Hampshire. The State of New Hampshire has again sustained the Administration, and all who suppose that New England is base enough to yield to the allurements of treason and slavery, will see in the returns we print this morning the best answer to their anticipations. This is the first State election of 1863, and we hail it as an evidence of the reaction that is now overturning the schemes and intrigues of Northern traitors. It has been a hard-fought fight. Recollecting the devotion of New Hampshire to the Democratic organization in the days when that organization was controlled by true and patriotic counsels, the friends of a humiliating peace made a desperate effort to array it against the Administration. They sent there their ablest men; they courted the appliances of popular enthusiasm; they spared no efforts

The signal corps is to be organized as follows:
One chief signal officer, a colonel, who shall be signal officer of the army. One lieutenant colonel, two to pervert the minds of the people. Every town and county has been thoroughly canvassed, and we need only say, for the friends of the Administration, that they met the enemy with an energy and courage Senate, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of similar grades. And for each be followed by our friends elsowhere. The detailed one sergeant and six privates, who shall re-Republicans were sustained by the Wa ceive the pay of similar grades of engineer soldiers; Democrats, who repulsed the affiliation of Provided, That no officer or enlisted the sympathizing wing, and placed in the field two soldiers who had done their country service. At the early hour we write the result is not definitely ascertained, but enough is known to justify us in claiming the full triumph of the Union ticket. All hail, New Hampshire! This is the beginning of the reaction in the North: The people see the true designs of the ambitious men who are conspiring against the country, and they are determined to rebuke

them. The heart of the American people beats true to the Union, and the noble example of New Hampshire will be followed everywhere. The people have only to arise, and all will go well. LARGE SALE OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY

Goods.—The particular attention of city jobbing and retail trade is invited to the attractive assortment—about 700 lots—of staple and fancy dry goods,-comprising 1,000 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs, a full line of cloths, cassimeres, white goods, embroi- or deposited. full line of clotns, cassimizes, ,, atook of goods, etc., deries, millinery goods, notions, stock of goods, etc., to be sold this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Pancosat, &

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1863. 'There is a destiny that shapes our ends.' Prejudice is yielding to patriotism. Hearts long closed to the appeals of a suffering country are responding to her calls. He who shall write of this era in after times will speak of it in the beautiful language of Dryden, and say, "Men met each other with erected look.

The steps were higher that they took; Friends, to congratulate their friends, would haste And long inveterate foes saluted as they passed." Evidences of this improved state of things steadily multiply. The stream of loyalty flow-In pursuance of the 26th section of the act of | ing from the inexhaustible fountain in the ar-President, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and sands who, only a few short weeks ago command that all the soldiers, enlisted or drafted cause. And yet, as I read the proceedings contemplate the national woe with the heartless indifference of the murderer who takes the life of his sleeping victim. Thirtytwo legislators-thirty-two Democrats, deliberately refusing to allow Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, permission to speak in the hall plated the height and depth of the insult they

absence, and all who do not return within the time of the House! Of course, they knew what above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and | they were doing. Of course, they contem-And whereas evil-disposed and disloyal persons | were inflicting. This insult was not to Reat sundry places, have enticed and procured sol- | publicans or to Abolitionists, but to two of the diers to desert and absent themselves from their | most consistent and illustrious Democrats in regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the | the Republic : Democrats whose whole career armies, and prolonging the war, giving aid and has been crowded with examples to the comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the poor and aspiring youth of our country. gallant and faithful soldlers remaining in the Andrew Johnson is of the growth of selfranks to increased hardships and dangers. made men-a man who never went to school never knew the advantages of early culture, but from his tenth to his present fifty-fifth year has toiled along the rocky and perilous path of adversity until he now stands on an eminence which has made him one of the most conspicuous and sublime characters of this sublime epoch in the world's history. His life has been a struggle with aristocracy. He has been among the pioneers of every progressive move-wern the South the champion of com-war, which is never solemnly declared, behand. Done at the city of Washington, on the 10th | ment in the South; the champion of common schools; of the adopted citizen; of cause it may occur by accident. eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Indepenral system by which the public lands are donated to the indigent and the enterprising. of our race; of public improvements; and, therefore, of radical and everlasting free-

dom. His efforts against the rebellion in Tennessee have been so successful as to save most of that splendid empire from the traitors. Hundreds of his friends, and many of his kindred, have been imprisoned and slaughtered for adhering to his opinions, and he, himself, has repeatedly risked his life to prove his devotion to the good cause. estrative. Both of these armies have been mud- His eloquence in the Senate, and before the people, against the enemies of human freedom, has classed him among the most during this interim of inactivity. The increase of effective of all those orators who, from the the Army of the Potomac by the additions from the | time of Saul of Tarsus, have pleaded against | new levies has brought it up to a prime the tyrant, and in behalf of the downtrodden numerical strength, and its discipline has millions. His cotemporary and friend, Jos. been greatly improved. In Jackson's army A. Wright, is only less distinguished because his opportunities for distinction have not been so numerous. The fact

born in Pennsolvium of has failed to fill many of the old battallons. The not will two Democrats of the Legislature from but good weapons will be used in the great of Pennsylvania, nor that, for more than thirty years, he has been the honored rethe States of Virginia and North Carolina. The cipient and depository of the confidence rebels have received but few arms of late, owing to of the people of the State of Indiana. the undisputed efficiency of the blockade of the re- The crime of these patriots, in the eyes of have only made themselves infamous, is thatthey have loved their country better than their party. Let their names be remembered, so that, when they are again presented to the people, they may be reminded how they sought an opportunity to show their contempt and their hatred for the Government and the war by this outrage upon two and their right to do so is being decided by the wager of the ablest and most self-sacrificing patriots of the times. Occurrence

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. Union Echo from her Granite Hills. THE GOVERNMENT TO BE SUSTAINED.

Union Republican Governor and Entire Congressional Delegation and Legislature Elected. CONCORD (N. H.), March 10.-The political canvas has been one of extraordinary excitement, and the

Concord, N. H., March 10-Midnight Returns from about two-thirds of the State indicate that the Legislature will be largely Republican; that there has been no choice of Governor by the people, and that three Republican members of Congress are elected, though there is some doubt about the First district.

The following is the vote for Governor in some o the principal towns: Gilmore, Eastman, Harriman,1,015 748 328755 547 40886 748 32 Concord One hundred towns give Gilmore 15,549; Eastman 5.703 : Hairiman 6,080.

CONCORD, March 11-1.30 A. M.-Returns from 175 towns give for Governor Gilmore 24,881, Eastnan 25,722, Hammon 3,573. These returns indicate no election of Governor by the people The Republicans will have a majority in the Counil, Senate, and House. It is believed that all the Republican candidates or Congress are elected. The majorities in the

First and Second districts will be small. WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press"

The Civil Appropriation Act. The following items are included in the civil appropriation act: For the Mississippl squadron, building, repairs

to-night in the presence of these eminent mor-clad vessels, \$4,500,000.

The contingent fund of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for 1862 and 1863, \$300,000. For deficiencies of appropriations in the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, as follows:

For increase and repairs of the navy, completion of side-wheel steamers, hulls, equipments, and machinery, \$2,800,000. Completion of screw steamers, hulls, equipments, and machinery, \$1,500,000. Purchase of large steamers, \$2,600,000. Purchase of small steamers and tug boats, \$750,000. Repairs of steam machinery, \$1,950,000. For instituting and conducting experiments for testing various methods of working steam expansively, \$20,000.

Medals of Honor. The President is authorized to cause to be struck, from the dies recently prepared at the United States Mint for that purpose, medals of honor, additional to those authorized by the act of July 12, 1862, and to present the same to such officers, non-commised efficers, and privates as have most distinguished, or who may hereafter most distinguish, themselves in action, and \$20,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of the same The Signal Corps.

majors, who shall be inspectors, and for each army corps or military department one captain, and as officer of the signal corps there may be enlisted or lowed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secre-

tary of War. The Sale of Gold and Silver Coin. The following regulations contain the substance of the recent act of Congress in relation to the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin:

First. All contracts for the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin or bullion and all contracts for the loan of money or currency secured by the pledge or deposit, or other disposition of gold and silver coin of the United States, if to be after a period of three days, must be in writing. Second. Such contracts must bear adhesive stamps equal in amount to one half of one per centum of the amount named in the contract, and in addition thereto, stamps equal to the amount of interest at six per centum on the amount of the contract for the time specified.

Third. A renewal of the contract would be subject to the same conditions.

Fourth. No loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States, or curity of gold or silver coin of the United States, or upon any certificate or other evidence of deposit army, left Washington city to day, by order of Surpayable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited.

All payable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited.

All position of Gen. Grant's army, which is suffering in the location in which it is encamped, but not to

Decisions of the Supreme Court—The Legality of the Blockade, and the Almaden Case. The previous an

Court of the United States would to-day pror its decisions in the great Almaden case and the Prize causes, attracted to the court-room an unusually large number of distinguished lawyers from different parts of the country.

The Almaden case had been argued by Mr. PEACHY, of California; Mr. O'Conon, of New York, and REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, for the claimants and by Judge J. S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, and R. R. CUSTIS, formerly associate justice of the Su-preme Court of the United States, for the United States. Associate Justice CLIFFORD occupied about three hours in reading the decision. All the facts in the case were particularly cited, and the locuments involved critically examined. The result reached by the court is in substance: First, No grant could be made of these quicksilv nines, in Santa Clara county, California, excepting nder the colonization laws, and none of the condi tions were complied with. The proposition of the daimant could not stand, as it was founded on a rroneous assumption of the despatch of the Minis ter of Foreign Relations, and therefore the claim fo two square leagues of land cannot be sustained.

Second. The decision of the United States Commissioners cannot be rejected. restrain the feeling that there are men who | Third. Nothing like forfeiture is now propose because the title had never been acquired, for the claimant did not pursue the necessary steps to ob tain it. There was no registry or survey, 20 bounds ry fixed, no stakes set, &c., and, in addition, the claimant failed to show that the alcalde had a right to confirm the title. The parties most intereste knew the title was invalid, and the Government of Mexico must have known the claim to be us This position was maintained by an examination

> of the papers connected with the case. Tustices WAYNE CATRON and GRIER dissente om this opinion, believing there was no fraud." The counsel in the several prize cases heretofor argued were Messrs. LORD and EDWARDS, of Nev York, and Mr. CARLISLE, of Washington, for the claimants; and Representative SEDGWICK and EVARTS, of New York; Mr. Dana, district attorney of Massachusetts, and Mr. Eams, for the United States.

court, of which the following is a brief abstract said there were certain principles of law which were applicable to all of the cases: that a blockade de fact the 19th April, 1861, is an admitted fact, and that the resident as the chief executive of the Government ind commander-in-chief of the army and navy wa the proper person to make such notification uestioned. To justify the capture of prizes, a war must exist de facto, and the parties to be affecte must have knowledge of the use of this mode of coercion under the law of nations. To prosecute a war, it was not necessary that both parties should be sovereign nations. Insurrection against a go-

After dwelling some time on this point, he said religious toleration, and that great and libe- the laws of war have their foundation in reason. Parties to a civil war exercise the practices an usages of nations at war, such as the exchange of prisones, &c. These parties, at the time, must b two separate bodies, and in arms. As in this case, a civil war is never publicly proclaimed, nomine its actual existence is a fixed fact. The true test of its existence is stated when the whole course of justice is interrupted by revolt or rebellion; when the courts cannot be kept open, and hostilities are conducted as if foreigners were invading the land. Congress cannot declare war against a State ac corning to the Constitution. The President

bound by oath to take care that the laws are executed, and he can call out the militia to aid him in doing, and to suppress insurrection against the Government and repel foreign invasion. He has no lower to initiate or declare war, but he is bound to cept it. War, whether foreign or domestic, may exist without a declaration, as is laid down by mo writers on the law of nations. As soon as the attack on Fort Sumpter and the knowledge of a Government of the seceded States became known in Europe, England issued a proclamation of neutraliv. This was similarly followed by other nations After such an official recognition by foreign States, they are cotopped from denying the validations of a war and commission our treatment toward them as and commission. They cannot deny the existence of a civil war, and thus cripple the army of the Government

The law of nations is the common consent as well as the common sense of the world. Congress had approved and ratified the acts of the President as if they were legally done previous to their legislation. Authorities were here cited from Chief Jus-tice story, by his Honor, Justice Grier, remarking, of the people of the State of Indiana.

The crime of these patriots, in the eyes of those who, in attempting to dishonor them, those who, in attempting to dishonor them, enemy, but direct force, and the destruction of property is a consequence of war. Money wealth the war. The law of nations authorize the cutting these sinews by capturing property on the high seas. Under our very peculiar Constitution, citizens not only owe allegiance to the United States, but to th States in which we live. Hence the people acted a tates in risin in hostility against the United State

The boundary between the bell

law of nations. The cargo must share the fate of the

ir marked howly -- rne blockade is a

of battle.

vessel in case of violation. Associate Justice NELSON delivered a dissenting opinion. After stating the circumstances in the case of the British shin Hiswaths, which was delayed for the want of a tug, at City Point, after the fifteen days notice given by the proclamation of blockade, he said that the vessel had no intention of breaking the blockade, and, from the facts of the case, the seizure was not warranted. Another ground of ol ection was, that the vessel was entitled to warn-Neutral ships were entitled to warning, and could e legally seized only on a second attempt to enter or leave a port. After discussing these points, Jusice NELSON said, as a law cannot be lawfully comenced without an act of Congress, it is equivalent War very selemn declaration. The right of making nation. By our Constitutions savgreign powers of a longress. No power short of this can change the relation from peace to war. It had been said that war must be ascertained by looking at armies, and battles lost and won. In one sense, this was war, but it was merely a statement in a material sense The question, however, was what constituted war in legal sense, under the Constitution. Civil war can exist only by act of Congress in conjunction with the Executive. It might be asked what would become of the peace and integrity of the country if power could not be exercised until the meeting of Congress. The framers of the Constitution fully understood the

question. He then quoted the laws authorizing the President to call out the militia, and using so much of the land and naval force as may be necessary to suppress insurrection and rebel invasion. There is ample provision in such cases during the recess of longress. This is an exercise of power under the municipal law of the country, and not under the law of nations. In further argument he said Congress had passed a law confirming all the President's acts after the 4th of March, 1861, as far as possible. It had been argued that this legislation brought into effect ex post facto civil war. But admitting the full weight of this, it affords no grounds of ju These acts were constitutionally void. No subse quent ratification can make them valid. After

most careful consideration of this question, there can be no civil war between this Government and the States until it is recognized by the act of Congress of July 13, 1861. The President does not possess the power under the Constitution to declare war, or ecognize its existence under the Constitution changing the condition of the country from peace t war. That belongs to Congress, and, consequently, no other power can set on foot a blockade under the law of nations. Hence the captures under it, prior to July 30th, 1861, are illegal and void, and hence the decrees of condemnation should be reversed, and the vessels and cargoes restored. Chief Justice TANEY, and Associates CLIFFORD

and CATRON, joined Justice Nelson in this dissent-A decision was prepared, but not read, in the case of the People of the State of New York ex. rel. The Banks of the Commonwealth; Plaintiffs in Errol vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Asse for the City and County of New York, and the People of the State of New York ex. rel. The Bank of Commerce; Plaintiffs in Error vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New York. It was stated from the bench briefly that these cases came to the Supreme Court on writs of error. The judgment of the Court below is reversed in both cases, it not being in the power of a State to tax United States stocks. This is the unanimous opinion of the Suprem

The term of the court was then closed,

Extra Session of the United States Senate The resolution of Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, relative to a committee on manufacture, was taken from the table, in the absence of other business, and placed upon its passage. It was rejected.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, submitted the follow-Resolved. That the Secretary of War be hereby di-rected to lay before the Senate the late report of General Rosecuans, of the battle of Murfreesboro, with the reports and documents which accompany it. Mr. SUMNER said he would not object to the resolution, but he deprecated a course which might open the way to business of a legislative character. This

was an executive, and not a legislative session of Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, thought the resolution might properly be entertained, as there were prece-In justice to the officers and men of these brilliant engagements, it should be adopted. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, submitted the follo

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resoluted, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, with a statement of the next session of Congress, with a statement of the aggregate number in each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, of all officers and employees in the viril service of the United States who are subject to be removed by any other officer, naming the officer having the power of removal; also, the amount of all pay, salaries, and perquisites or other compensation received by all such officers and employees in such of the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, in the aggregate. aggregate.
Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution relative to the Committee on Manufactures was rejected. It was reconsidered and ordered to be loid On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, at half past

twelve o'clock the Senate went into executive ses After a session of several hours the Senate adjourned.
Inspection of Gen. Grant's Army. or deposited.

in the location in which it is encamped, but not to the extent currently reported. Every means will be the extent currently reported. thereof is subject only to the duty imposed on these used to supply them with all curatives and prevent-

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH. Contradiction of a Ridiculous Rumor-No

Rebels in the Vicinity of Winchester-Gen. Kelley in Command. HARPER'S FERRY, March 10. Great surprise in felt here at the reports in Washington and elsewhere of a disaster at Winchester by the return of the or the rebels in force to the Virginia Valley. There is not only no foundation for these rumors, but a state of preparation exists in that quarter, as well as here-abouts, that may defiantly invite any attempts the nemy can make upon us, unless his whole army in front of Fredericksburg should be moved up, which it is well known that General Hooker will not per nit, even if the bad roads would. General Belley is still in command, under Go chenck, with a full force.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Work on the Vicksburg Cut-Off-The Lake Providence Expedition—Reinforce-ments for General Grant—The Rivers still Rising.
CAIRO, March 10.—Late arrivals from below bring advices from Vicksburg to Thursday last. The rebels were throwing occasional shells at our workmen in the canal opposite Vicksburg, doing no lamage. The dredging machines were still working. A transport arrived from Yazoo pass reports the tinued progress of the expedition. It is rumored that the railroad and telegraph line ween Jackson and Columbus will be abandoned, and the troops now guarding it are to be sent to The Ohio and Mississippi rivers are still rising.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Advance Movement Commenced—Re-turn of General Reynold's Division—Re-ported Defeat of Van Dorn's Forces, &c. ADVANCING. CINCINNATI, March 10.—A special despatch to the Gazette, dated Franklin, Tennessee, March 9, says that a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery moved that morning against the enemy posted a Spring Hill. If they stand, there will be a heavy en RETURN OF AN EXPEDITION. Gen. J. J. Reynold's expedition had returned from Readyville, Woodbury, &c. At the latter town

he had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, capturing venteen and driving off the rest. DEFEAT OF THE REBELS. A small detachment went to Auburn, and routed body of rebels, killing three and wounding eight. Among the killed was a Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the rebel cavalry.

VAN DORN WHIPPED. A special despatch to the Commercial, dated Mur-eesboro, March 9th, says a report has just reached here to the effect that Van Dorn's forces have been fested and the greater portion of them captured.
DRIVING OUT THE COPPERHEADS.

Gen. Rosecraps has ordered that all whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose symthies and connections are such that they cannot ve assurances of loyalty, will hold themselves in readiness to go south of our lines within ten days.

An exodus of butternut population from Murfreesoro will take place immediately. Wm. H. Wise, Company K, 79th Pennsylvania egiment, died in Murfreesboro Hospital on the ith inst. THE LATEST. RECIPITATE RETREAT OF THE REBELS UNDER

NASHVILLE, March 10 .- Van Dorn's forces hav etreated South and are reported to be across Duck iver at Columbia. The cavalry force of the United States are this side of Duck river. There are n ebels between Franklin and Columbia. A heavy rain has fallen all day, and the river i

VAN DORN-ADVANCE OF OUR GAVALRY TO DUCK

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Citizens to Give Up Arms to the Federal

Troops-General H. G. Wright Superseded
General Summer to Supersede General

dated on the 5th inst., states that the schooner
Ocean Herald, which has arrived there from Portland, reported having seen on the 24th ult., the Curtis, &c. CINCINNATI, March 10.-The citizens of Kenton and Campbell counties, Ky., have been ordered to only were visible, s deliver all guns and other United States property in be seen near her. their possession to the Mayor of Newport by the

It is rumored that Major General Cox, of the Kanawha district, will presently supersede Major General Wright in the Department of the Ohio. There was a skirmish at Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 2d inst., between the Union and rebel forces. that of the pirate. The latter were routed, and fifteen captured. CINCINNATI, March 10 .- Gen. Burns, late of the army of the Potomac, was in this city yesterday. Gen. Sumner is to supesede Gen. Curtis. His com mand will embrace Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexi-The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce last eve ng voted in favor of lowering the Cincinnati and Covington bridge to one hundred feet above low-wa There is no special news to-day from Cairo or

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Rad Treatment of our Prisoners by the Rebels-Suffering in the Southern Army-Rebel Officers Taking the Oath of Alle-giance to the United States Government, &c.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The stea rom New Orleans on the 1st and Havana on the 5th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon. The teamer Marion, from New Orleans on the 28th ult., has also arrived. The advices from New Orleans contain nothing of rest interest. An order had been filed in the Provisional Cour for the confiscation of Slidell's property in New The prisoners from the Queen of the West report that they were jealously guarded at Alexandria and robbed of all their clothes and private property General Banks has issued an order that any soldier hereafter found without the requisite number of cartridges is to be court-martia rebels who are recently been sent interest that twenty rebels with the reblines had returned begoing for bread, and to be a lowed to take the oath of allegiance. They wen suffering from actual hunger, and their children were crying for food. ebels would not receive them. All of these pa

A rebel major and a captain who had been pe roled by Admiral Farragut have returned to New IC Orleans and taken the oath of allegiance. The give fearful statements of the destitution which are these, when the ban of Lent is upon all social prevails in the rebel States. NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

ERA OFFICE, Saturday Evening. Feb. 28.—Cotton—By auction, 19 bales sold at 756 & 16.

Sugar—Yesterday's sales were 9%c for prime to choice, and 11c for yellow clarified, new crop, and 9%c for good fair to fully fair, old crop, 10c for prime, and 10%c for choice. By anction, 20 bils fair Sugar sold at 10%c.

Molasses.—Owing to the very light supply to-day's sales are confined to about 1, (30 bbls in everal lots, part from store at 30c for old crop, 32@3 for new fermenting, and 35c for prime. By auction 128 bbls sold at 33%.

Lard.—A lot of 25 tes sold at 11c & th.

Bacon.—A lot of 16 casks clear sides sold at 5%c & 1b.

Pork.—Sales of 200 bbls mess, short weight, at \$14.50 & bbls. NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

Bran. -100 sacks sold at \$2.50 \$100 bbls. Oats. -100 sacks sold at \$5 \$\mathcal{B}\$ bus. THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Bad Condition of the Imperial Army—The Troops Suffering Much from Sickness— Vera Cruz Garrisoned with Colored Soldiers—Operations of the Mexican Gueril-New York, March 10 .- Advices from Vera Oruz, received at New Orleans, and brought hither by the steamer Roanoke, which arrived at this port to-day, state that the French army was entirely inactive, and unable to accomplish anything without further and large reinforcements; and it was generally believed that if they did not receive this assistance at an early day, they would be driven from the country. A disaffection prevails among the troops. The French officers are disgusted with the conduct of the campaign, and the climate is operating unfavorably on the soldiers. Most of the French force now at Vera Cruz are

negroes from Martinique. The bulk of the French army is near Puebla, and the country between there. and the city of Mexico is infested by guerillas, who are well armed and mounted. A whole train of supplies from Vera Cruz for the French army had been captured by them: The French are engaged in the construction of a railway to Puebla, and the guerillas amuse themselves by spreading the rails so as to run the trains

Speaker Cessna and Governor Johnson, of Tennessee. HARRISBURG, March 10.—The name of the Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives (Joh Cessna) was inserted a few days since as vice presilent of a meeting to receive Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, at Harrisburg. The Speaker of the Senate (George H. Lawrence) was one of the reception committee, and the matter gave rise to some omment, which has led Mr. Lawrence to address a letter to Mr. Cessna, in which he says: letter to Mr. Cessna, in which he says:

"Your name was not there (among the vice presidents) with your consent. You stated to me that you desired that your name should not be placed on the list of officers, and requested me to see the chairman of the committee of arrangements, and say to him that you did not wish your name to appear in that connection. I did so, and he informed me that he would ersee it. In the haste of organization, he neglected to do so, and hence it is published. Yours truly, GEO. H. LAWRENCE."

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—Capt. Murdock arrived here to-day from Newbern; N. C., and reports all quiet in Gen. Foster's department when helder by Fidday leat The steamship Robert Morris arrived to day laden Rhode Island Conventions.

Rhode Island Conventions.

Providence, March 10.—The Republican Union, the Constitutional Union, and the Democratic parties held their conventions to day. The Republicans nominated for Governor, Jas. T. Smith; Lieut. Governor, Seth Padelford; Attorney General, Abraham Payne; Congress, for eastern district, Thomas A. Jenks; western district, Nathan F. Dixon.

The Constitutional Union and Democratic conventions nominated for Governor, Wm. W. Hoppin; Attorney General, Walter S. Briggs. Elisha R. Potter, who was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, ot declined. The Constitutional Union convention nominated Wm. P. Sheffield for Congress in the eastern district, one for the western district. The Democrats nominated George H. Browne for the western and zone for the eastern district. The conventions adjourned until next week to fill the vacancles. New York Legislature.

ALBANY, March 10.—In the Assembly, to-night, a bill was introduced to preveat banks, banking associations, and other corporations and individuals, from depreciating the currency of the United States, and regulating transactions in gold and silver coin, and foreign bills of exchange. The bill provides for carrying into effect the United States statutes recently enacted; I and makes the banks, insurance and trust companies, etc., violating its provisions, punishable by a deprivation of their charters. The Price of Gold. NEW YORK, March 10.—Gold closed this afternoon

Exciting News from Utah - Threatened Collision Between the Military and Civil Authorities - Brigham Young and his Counsellors to be Arrested by Col. Conner The Mormons Preparing to Resist the Man who has just Driven the Savage Snake Indians from their Doors, &c. SALT LAKE CITY, March 9.—A collision between the military and the Mormon citizens is imminent. Governor Harding and Associate Justices Wurte and Drake, it is understood, have called upon Col. Conner to arrest Brigham Young and Couasellors Kimball and Wells. The judge of the District Court can serve any

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.

civil process, but the citizens are in arms, determined o prevent the arrest of their leaders.

Other Federal officers and the Mormon citizens have telegraphed General Wright to restrain Col. Conner till an investigation can be had.

A colonel of the United States army, who had left Washington, has been arrested by Colonel Conner, and brought back. It is presumed that his intentions were unfavorable to Colonel Conner's military interference. FRENCH DESIGNS AGAINST SONORA. SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Passengers from Ma zatlan report that the opinion prevailed in the bes informed circles there that the French would take

possession of Sonora within ninety days.

It was believed that the authorities of Sonora were willing that the change should take place, thinking that it would give increased security to the mining and commercial interests, and encourage the development of their resources. In consequence of the non-arrival of the Sonora, her departure for Panama is postponed to Thursday. The steamer Moses Taylor sails to-morrow, via Nicaragua.
Atlantic currency exchange 31@33 discount, equivalent to 46@50 premium for gold. Sterling exchange 47½@47%; legal-tenders 55@70.
The ship Rattler arrived at Mazatlan January 10

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS. Reported Arrival of Three More Anglo-Rebel Steamers at Nassau, N. P.—The Pi-rate "Retribution"—The Cotton Trade, NASSAU, Feb. 28, 1863.—The rebel schooner Retribution arrived in this harbor on the night of the 25th inst., and her officers met at the Royal Victoria Hotel in the evening, discussing loudly their piratical

exploits.

It was currently reported and believed that she brought in here several prisoners from Northern vessels recently captured in these waters; and I was told that the United States consul had sent a polite request to Governor Bayley, on the 26th, that he would have the matter looked into, but that up to this date no reply had been vouchsaled.

In the meantime the Retribution lay at anchor here for several days. here for several days.

Last evening three fast steamers entered this port within an hour of each other, viz:

No. 1. The Georgiana, a brig-rigged from propeller, recently mentioned as having cleared from an English port, and destined as a tender to the piratical ship Alabama.

No. 2. The Britannia, (Goddess of Neutrality!) a side wheel from steamer, brig-rigged, and very fast. side wheel fron steamer, brig-rigged, and very fast. No. 3. The fron screw-steamer Gertrude, a brigside wheel fron steamer, brig-rigged, and very fast.
No. 3. The fron screw-steamer Gertrude, a brigrigged vessel, also very fast.
These fine, fleet steamers will prove a valuable addition to the rebel piratical fleet, and unless we can
send a Baltic or a Vanderbilt on their track, their
capture will be next to an impossibility.
Nassau has become a port of great commercial
activity. The fast fleet of blockade running steamers
has piled the cotton upon the piers till the place has
a decidedly Charlestonian appearance.
A small pile of the gossamer "Sothron King" was
pointed out to me the other day on one of the
wharves, as valued at \$300,000.
The Royal Victoria Hotel, where I am stopping,
is delightfully situated, and but for Secession gangs
there congregated, and the Secession slang which
one hears at every turn, my visit would have been
pleasant enough. The climate, however, though
pleasant to one who seeks to indulge the dolce far
niente, is not of the recuperative character which
many suppose. Asthmatic and rheumatic invalids
assure me that they have not been benefited in the
least.—New York Herald.

HAVANA AND THE GULF.

Destruction of the Pirate Steamer "Flo pertuction of the Prate Steamer "Plo-rida" Confirmed-Release of the Schooner "Julia Latham"—The New Privateer "Stonewall Jackson" at Havana. New York, March 10.—A letter from Havana, wreck of a steamer painted black, on Abaco, twelve miles from the Light House. Her stern and stacks only were visible, and there were no signs of life to On the same day the schooner picked up two

Nothing having been heard of the pirate Florida at Havana since the gunboat Sonoma chased her into a heavy gale, about a hundred miles from Abaco, it was conjectured that the wreck might be The schooner Julia Latham, which was seized by the Yucatanese for fishing on their coast, has been The pirate steamer Stonewall Jackson arrived at

Havana on the 3d inst. from Nassau. The news from Havana is otherwise unimportant TATEST MARKET AND MARINE NEWS. LATEST MARKET AND MARINE NEWS.

HATANA, March 6.—Wharf Sales, March 2.—From Antwerp, S76 sacks Ricc at \$4.624@5; per Ambross Light, Philadelphia, 80 tes Lard, at \$42.25 \$100 bts; per H. P. Cuxen, Pertiand, 50 bxs Tallow Candies, at \$45. March 3—George Darby, New York, 60 sacks Corn, at \$2.25 \$100 bts; from store, 100 bxs yellow 80ap at \$7.25; \$30 bbts Salt Pork, at \$18.50. A charter, a British bark for Falmouth and orders with 2.600 boxes, at \$2.55. March 4—Rer.Jubal Canis, New York, 78 tes Hams, b. t. per 6—Darby, do, 250 cases cannisters of Coal Oil, do; frage.

by, do, 22 cases bear again again a same arrived, Feb. 28th, Br. brig Express, Franciax, dried fish; Br. bank William, Berry, New k, assorted cargo; Confederate schr. Wm. Batty, 17, 65 tons cotton, from Tampa Bay, latanzas—Arrived, Feb. 28, sehr. Dacotah, Clifford, rsyort; March 2, Br. brig Briah, Smith, to load for a strong word 11.8 arthern port, J. S. Brig Drian, Smuth, to load for a litern port, U. S. ailed, Feb. 28, schr. Ocean Herald, Willis, Havana; kk Welkin, Blauchard, Cork; brig John Crystal, tocck, Philadelphia; March 2, Am. brigs Brilliand, asay, Cardenas; Martha Robbins, Post, do.; H. abs, Means, Boston. Means, Menne, Boston.

CARDENAS, Feb. S.—Ar Am. bark Arlington, Crotton, CARDENAS, Feb. S.—Ar Am. bark Arlington, Crotton, Portland: do bark Canada, McDonald, Havana; brig Riby, Thurley Sight, Torena, to loud. Salled, con. Harrist Newell, Sorth Mew York; brig Wabash, Bigley, Boston; 27th dorr M. Front, Maddock, Phila; brig Saxon, Boddel, Cork for orders; Feb. 21, arrived Am. schr., Valette, Lord, Tortland, brig Mazatian, Merman, Phila.

MANZANILJO, Feb. 13.—A Br brig A. G. Geldut, Boston. Salled Feb. 7, Br schr. John Bull, McDonald, Boston. LATE NEWS FROM ST. THOMAS.

New York, March 10.—St. Thomas dates of the 25th ult. report that the Vanderbilt sailed on the 23d inst. on a cruise. The United States gunboat Alabama was spoken off Martinique on the 24th, bound in. The ship Shepherd Knapp was at St. Thomas:

Various arrivals to-day, from various West Indiaports, state that nothing has been recently heard of the pirates. HOUSE. Concert Saloons.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, March 10, 1863, DULL DAYS

variations from the usual formula of Sunday, and the universal political and war markets quite at statu quo. They are especially the days that try a orrespondent's soul; for with the obligation to write "a spicy and entertaining" letter pressing sorely pon him, he looks about in vain for the least unnotonous event to start upon. Socially and poitically the metropolis is unspeakably dull and in xpressibly platitudinous. Though our present best eiety numbers fewer Episcopalians and Catholics hin in any previous epoch in the history of Uptoin, the fact that it has hitherto been fashionable onFifth avenue to observe Lent by devout abstinece from all festive frivolities, induces the whole rac of bean contractors, shoddy merchants, briken generals, and other parvenues of the upper-tendom, to conduct their establish-on the sackcloth-and-ashes principle until he time for eating moch-turtle and beef à la mod shall have come again. As for the politicins, they break out into a great Union meeting s often as a new convert from Democracy an nonices that he has a speech ready; or rejoice the hears of the swearing and drinking fraternity with weedly outpourings of sensational treason, from speed-machines of the Vallandigham patent. But evenNew York copperheadism has grown tiresome. fromits sameness, and is rather less lively as the then of a letter than one of Dr. Spring's sern on hman depravity. All kinds of business are flourshing, and it may be interesting to reflect that Stewart, the prince of all dry-goods men, sent his agend into the markets one day not very long ago, and atually bought up all the butter, designing to send he butter to Europe, in payment of imports tions; yet it cannot be said that the ways of business ale a particularly genial topic for the pen of the Boheman scribe. Since the days when Genoa was a merantile Republic, there has been no such thing

as rouance in trade. Where shall we for the present tiresone cent-per-cent age look for that sublime emodiment of ancient counter-jumping chivalry, Who, nursed in clubs, unused to valgar trade, Exults to trust, and blushes to be reid?" GENERAL ULLMAN'S BRIGADE might possibly be turned to good sen count, I one knew more about it than that it is enlisting officers very fast and privates very slowly It has the appearance in its organization of a special orps deite, and may be designed to hold our local malcontents in awe, when the time comes for the enforcement of the conscription bill; but that is merely a desperate guess, and may be directly the teof fact. THE IRON-CLAD "KEOKUK." after stating once for sea, and being obliged to re turn again in consequence of some trifling accident to her nachinery, has commenced a voyage at ast, and s now on her way to Port Royal, where she has long been anxiously expected. The Nau-tucket, Forida, Western World, and E. B. Hale, also left tie navy yard yesterday, in obedience to a peremptory order from the Department at Washingon. The new man-of-war, "Shamrock" is to be aunched on St. Patrick's Day, by way of graceful compliment to the race which has co f which are, that

liberally in volunteers to the cause of the Union.

A UNION LEAGUE is in process of formation here, the printed obliga-"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE. LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

"We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United Sintes, to an unwavering support of its efforts to crush the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and paired the handhar thinty, both in principle and territorial boundary.

"The primary object of this League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men of all strades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory, and integrity of the metion." Certainly no men having any protension to Unionthe great objection to it is, that many disloyalists will, from interested motives, also sign it upon the strength of its being one of those "glitte ralities" which virtually mean and accomplish nothing. We want something stronger and more specific for a crisis like the present one. HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, delivered a disloyal address before the Democratic Revolutionary Club last night, referring to the President, Mr. Seward, and other national men, in such terms as to procure for them plenty of groads and bisses. STUYVESANT.

The Clucinnati and Covington Railroad Bridge.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The Chamber of Commerce last evening, by a vote of nearly three to one, voted in favor of lowering the Cincinnati and Coving Railroad bridge/to one hundred feet above low water mark. East Baltimore Conference. SABBATH DAY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] York, Pa., March 9, 1863. The pulpits of the various churches in the borough were filled by brethren belonging to the Conference. Rev. Bishop Scott preached in M. E. OAdrch, at ten o'clock, from Matthew, 6th chapter, 14th, 15th, 16th verses, commencing: "Ye are the light of the world." After a brief introduction, his text was olved into two thoughts: First, the character of the Christian considered relatively to the world; second, of their duty. Under the first head he au-nounced the fact that the Saviour did not separate the apostles from the disciples, but regarded all his ollowers as lights, and gave proof that they were God appointed lights because God made them scrby the Holy Spirit, upon their confession of sin and faith in his son. The Christian character in its no ture is fundamental, spiritual, and immeasurably rci sponsible. His applications of these respective heads were appropriate, impressive, and touching. The duty of Christian believers to themselves, the church, and the world, were dwelt upon largely, and pro-

and the worm, were quest upon largery, and produced a fine state of religious feeling. The class of young men elected to deacons orders were called to the altar, and were ordained, after answering the usual interrogatories. At 2% c'clock the Sunday schools of the M. E. Church were addressed by Rev. Dr. Porter, of New York, and Rev. G. D. Chenowith, interspersed with delightful singing by the children In the evening an eloquent and practical discourse was delivered in the same church, by Dr. Thomson, founded on Job, 15th chapter, 11th verse: "Are the consolations of God small with thee?". Which, if we judge from the tears shed and responsees made, produced a glorious effect upon the hearts of all regenerate persons in the assembly.

After the discourse the class of deacons who had served in that office two years were ordained elders.

After the discourse the class of deacons who had served in that office two years were ordained-siders.

FIFTH DAY.

Devotions conducted by Rev. Wm. Munroe. The minutes of Saturday were read, amended and approved. The Committee on the Preachers' Aid Society desired the privilege of reading their annual report—Granted. On motion of S. L. M. Corsser, it was agreed that the Conference readopt their ancient system of increasing the capital of said society, by each member of the Conference paying the sum of one dollar every year, and also that each pledge himself to raise five dollars or more during the year for the same purpose. Rev. Dr. Thomson then addressed the Conference prior to his departure to New York. Rev. Dr. Dorsey and Rev. Berry, of the Lutheran Churches, were introduced.

Frederick district was then called. Rev. Wm. Harden, presiding elder, reported the district was in a prosperous condition, financially and spiritually. Many of their churches were converted into hospitals by the Government; that the preachers had been untiring in their attentions to the sick and wounded soldiers. The names of B. H. Crever, J. R. Cadden, George Stevenson; W. M. Meminger, J. F. Ockerman, Jon. Munroe, P. B. Reese, G. Berkstresser, L. D. Herron, J. Foresh, S. W. Sears, C. H. Savidge, S. M. Hartsock, G. W. Hezde, J. Montgomery, Thomas Bainhart, W. Downs, W. A. McKee, C. Kalbfus, D. Oastleman, B. G. W. Reed, were examined and passed. The names of J. P. Hall and B. W. Daugherty are to be returned on the minutes withdrawa. The hour of 10½ having arrived, the business of Conference was suspended to hear the missionary sermon by Rev. A. E. Gibson.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1863. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 10% o'clock by the peaker. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the loard of Military Claims. Petitions. Mr. CONNELL presented the remonstrance of the religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, against the imposition of fines upon those exempted from the late draft on the ground of conscientious scruples, which was read.

Mr. SMITH, a petition from Montgomery county, in favor of a National Convention; also, a remonstrance from Philipschibits explicated by Try Withstate. Mr. SMITH, a petition from Montgomery county, in favor of a National Convention: also, a remonstrance from Philadelphia against a railroad on Twelfth street. Mr. REILLY, seven remonstrances from Schuylkill county, against the passage of laws enabling corporations to hold lands for mining purposes.

Messrs. STARK, BOUNYD, and BOUGHTER presented remonstrances of similar import.

Mr. BUCHER, the petition of 148 citizens of Cumberland county in favor of a law to exclude negroes from this State.

Reports of Committees. The committees reported a number of bills, among them a bill to extend the charter of the Farmers Bank of Bucks county for five years from the expiration of its charter; also, the bill relative to the Philadelphia and North Branch Railroad. Bills Introduced. Mr. CONNELL, joint resolutions tenering the thanks of the Legislature to Gen. Andrew Porter.
Mr. PENNEY, a bill relative to actions of ejectment.
Mr. CLYMER, a bill relative to the publication of legal notices.

Mr. WHITE, joint resolution in favor of the virorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of rebellion:

Whereas, Citizens of Pennsylvania are anxious for a speedy restoration of peace which shall secure wheeles, thisens of remnsylvania are anxious for a speedy restoration of peace which shall scoure tranquility at home and avoid all occasion for complaint abroad; and whereas, they await with well-assured hope the final suppression of the rebellion and the restoration and perpetuation of the Union one and indivisible, triumphant over all its canelles; therefore, **Resovez** (the House concurring), That the influence, the honor, and recourses of Pennsylvania, in men and means, are hereby pledged to the support of the national authority in all energetic and determined efforts, by force of arms, on land and sea, to secure a final and emphasic suppression of arms, on land and sea, to secure a final and emphasic suppression of arms of an exampless and horrible rebellion now Reaches. That there is the art of our country.

Reaches That the combarrass and obstruct the action of legally constituted authority, and in the utterance lof disloyal sentiments, merits, and should have the condemnation of every Union-loving citizen.

Resolved, That the citizens of all the States owe allegiance to the General Government, and all those denying its authority or failing in their duty to assist in the suppression of this infamous rebellion, are abettors of treason, and should suffer the penalty of so great a crime.

**Air. NJGHOLS.* a bill to exempt the American Proorime.

Mr. NICHOLS, a bill to exempt the American Pro-testant Hall and Literary Association of Philadelphia. rom taxation.
Also, a supplement to the Germantown Passenger Bills Considered.

ral acts relative to such the supplement to the sevetowns, which passed finally.

Afr. WALLACE called up the bill to incorporate the Blair Coal Company, which passed inally.

Mr. STARK called up the bill to anthorize the Wyoming Canal Company and its creditors to agree to an adjustment of their respective rights, which passed through Committee of the Whole, and was laid over under the rule. inrough Committee or the Minote, and was take over ander the rule.

Mr. STEIN called up the bill directing the recovery of the principal and interest due the Commonwealth on location, and other office titles, which rassed to third reading, and was laid over.

Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill to exempt from taxation the school-house and other property of the Sisters of the Holy Cross of Philadelphia, which passed finally. inally.

Mr. STARK called up the bill to extend for five years.

Mr. STARK called up the bill to extend for five years. the time for opening books and receiving subscriptions to the Philadelphia and North Branch Railroad, which assed finally.

Mr. HISSTAFD called up the bill to incorporate the nion Telegraph Company, which was under conside-ation when the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order at 91/2 o'clock by Speake CESSNA. Mr. KAINE read a bill making it a misdemeanor to occupy or lease any tenement or garden for any performance, in the nature of a theatrical exhibition, without first obtaining a license, and indicting a penalty of not more than \$500, and an imprisonment of one year, for employing women as attendants, or for selling liquor at any such place of amusement.

Mr. BARGER introduced an act authorizing the City Commissioners of Philadelphia to draw their warrants for \$1.300 to pay Messrs. Irwin and Carrigan for indexing certain books in the office of the Register of Wills under an order of court.

The private calendar was taken up, and the following bills were objected to, thus postponing their consideration for one week:

A supplement to the act incorporating the Fairmount. A supplement to the act incorporating the random Asupplement to the act incorporating the random (Race and Vine streets) Railroad Company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company,

A supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, authorizing the Eoard of Health to appoint certain officers.

The CHAIR presented the annual report of the Committee to Adjudicate Military Claims.

These Chair and Committee to Adjudicate Military Claims.

Military Fines.

A remonstrance was presented from the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, setting forth that under the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, which are to "love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you," they count enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you," they count engage in the dreadful business. "was and bloodshed, nor pay any sum for heing extended the country of the property of the propert Lombard and South-streets Railway.

The supplement to the Lombard and South-streets Railway being under consideration and South-streets Railway being under consideration and south-streets Railway. The Chiladelphia, stated that the supplement had been held by the City Railway Committee since January 21st, in order to allow its opponents an opportunity of being heard. The opposition, however, seemed to have been reduced to parties connected with a rival road. rival road.

'The supplement was not finally disposed of, Messrs.
BARGER and QUIGLEY opposing its passage.

The following bills were passed, as well as a number of others of local interest only to the interior of the State. and on subjects of no public interest.

An act to exempt the Spring Garden and Moyamensing Institutes from taxation. An act to exempt the Spring Survey of the Lancaster, as the Lancaster, Lebanon, and Pinegrove Railroad.

An act to incorporate the Germantown Woolen Mannact An act to incorporate the dermantown woolen manuacturing Company.

An act providing for a free bridge over the river schrylkill, at Penrose Ferry.

An act vacating Cherry street, in the Twenty-fourth ard. An act to incorporate the German Roman Catholic learry institute.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylnia Institution for Deaf and Jumb.

A supplement to the charler of the Grandom Institute.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburg and Uniontown e egraph. An act to incorporate the Philadelphia Dental College. Bills Introduced.

Mr. COCHRAN, an act to incorporate the Friends' ducational Association.

Also, an act to compel answers to suits of recovery to be made orally in open court; Iso,

An act to provide maintenance for old and faithful there; also, n act to facilitate business in the courts of Philadelphis.

Mr. McMANUS, an act confirming the title to a certain piece of ground on Somersel street.

Mr. GRABER, an act to incorporate the West Pennsylvanic Railroad Company.

rania Railroad Company.

Mr. JACKSON, an act relative to the agents of foreign Mr. VINCENT, an act to provide for a registry of Pennsylvania soldiers.

Postage of the House.

The postmaster of Harrisburg (George Bergner) having presented a bill amounting to over \$2,000, and the bill having been approved by the Committee of Accounts, Mr. REX neoved to amend by requiring the postmaster to swear to the correctness of his statement.

Mr. REX delivered some lengthy remarks against the postmaster, and the practice of passing his bills without an oath as to their correctness. The points of the speech may be enumerated as follows:

1st. That the postmaster charges more postage than is legal. legal.

That postage has been charged on documents sent to members of Congress, which should have gone free.

30 That the postnaster, when printing for the State in 1848, was obliged to refund the sum of \$81.174.35.

4th. That he (the present postmaster), when printing the Legislative Record in 1857, printed the same b. il th. That he (the present postmaster), when printing the Legislative Record in 1857, printed the same bill seventy-one times during the session, and printed another bill twenty-five times.

5th. That a forgery had taken place in 1859 at the desk of the House of Representatives, in a matter which concorded the present postmaster.

For these reasons Mr. REX thought that the House should require sworn evidence before passing the postage bill.

The amendment of Mr. Rex was loss by a vote of 11 aves to 68 nays, and the original bill was then passed. Bountles to Volunteers. Hwas moved that the House proceed to the considera-tion of the act authorizing the payment of bounties to volunteers. Agreed to. The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but was not disposed of Adjourned.

Board of Revenue Commissioners. HARRISHURG, March 9, 1863. THE NATIONAL REVENUE CODE.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE CODE.

The Committee appointed to committive the Financial Committee of the two Houses, and to which the new revenue code was referred, made their report. Messrs. Bigham, Lown, and Steele, of the committee, signed the report, and the chairman thir. Bigham) stated that Mr. Tschudy; who was not present, would also sign it. Mr. Kass, the only remaining member of the committee, was opposed to appointing his signature to the report, and desired that his opposition to it should be well understood.

A great deal of discussion table bears at the canadral A great deal of discussion took place on the general features of the report, which ultimately resulted in the recommitment of the report to the committee from which it commanded recommitment of the report to the committee from which it cmaxted.

The committee by a voic of the board had the new revenue code before it for examination. This proposed bill is designed to reduce to a system the existing laws of the State on the assessment and collection of our State, county, and local taxes.) After the recommitment of the report, Mr. Kase offered an Amendment, that two additional members be appointed on the committee. The amendment was not adopted, by a majority of one. Adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE APPRENTICES' DIBRARY COMPANY .- The forty-third anniversary of the Apprentices' Library Company, of Philade phia, James J. Barclay, president, oc obia, James J. Barclay, president, occurred a oight Polock last evening at the rooms of the company, outhwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets. The nanagers' report includes statistical tables for the st year. These show that there were 51,144 vo lumes loaned, of which 19,560 were from the boys' and 31,484 from the girls' library. The new admis sions were '712' to the boys', and 984 to the girls' library. These tables, compared with those of the preceding year, evince a desiension in like pariculars, except in the new admissions to the boys n these there has been an increase. For the boys library 155 volumes have been purchased, and for the girls' 353 volumes. Thirty volumes in donaions, consisting mostly of Government publicaions, have been received. Eight volumes have been lost from the boys', and twenty volumes from the girls' library. The number of volumes in the boys' ibrary is 12,500, and in the girls' 5,900 - total 18 400 volumes. The services of the librarians in both li-braries, as well as the other employees, are acknowledged with satisfaction by the managers.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Samuel Mason, states the receipts for the past year as being \$8,681.84, the payments as \$8,602.11, and the balance, onsequently, \$79.73. The report of the building fund derived from the estate of Elizabeth Greenfield, gives the amount of receipts as \$1,967.70; the payments as \$1,934, and the consequent balance \$33.70. To supply the place of those which have been lost, there have been only sixteen annual subscribers,

and three life members, added to the list during the oast year. The amount of receipts from annual subscribers The dependence of the well-being of society, and especially of society under a republican form of government, upon the intelligence of the masses, and, public libraries, was interestingly adverted to. The meeting was closed by the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year, with the follow-OFFICERS.

President, James J. Barclay; vice president, Isaac Lloyd; secretary, Thos. Ridgway; treasurer, Sam'l Mason. Managers—Benjamin M. Hollinshead, Jos. Hutchinson, Jos. H. Collins, Joshua W. Ash, M.)., Sam'l F. Troth, Wm. P. Troth, Mark Baldersto Pristram Bowdle, Philip C. Garrett, Edward H Bonsall, Benjamin Orne, Thos. H. Speakman, John Price Wetherill, George Vaux, Samuel N. James, Samuel M. Albertson, James S. Whitney, Thomas H. McCollin, Rufus M. Erskine, William C. Lloyd, Hugh Stevenson, John B. Garrett, Joseph Trimble, Beorge Watson.

CITY ITEMS.

John B. Gough at the Academy last Evening. The Academy of Music was last evening again filled to its utmost capacity to hear Mr. Gough's closing lecture of his present course in Philadelphia, on "Social Responsibility." Every seat in the house was occupied, and more than five hundred ladies and gentlemen were obliged either to stand during the whole evening, or be seated on the steps in the passages. The lecture, though not so stated in he advertisement, was on Temperance, and cerainly one of the most effective he has ever delivered in this city on that subject. He spoke for over two hours to an enraptured audience, the latter having been swayed by the orator apparently at his will, their manifestations of opposite emotions in quick succession, interspersed with rounds of enthusiastic second only in interest to those which Mr. Gough was himself enacting upon the stage. Mr. Gough was introduced to the audie Governor Pollock, who in the course of his remarks said that he had been requested to express the gratification of the audience at the lectures which Mr. Gough was now about to close. This brilliant audience, however, was not merely a compliment to the lecturer; it was a compliment to noble cause in whose behalf the lecturer had been and was still laboring. He read in these eloquen surroundings the glorious fact that the people wer still with and for the Union. Mr. Gough had, he said, given the entire proceeds of his labors during the last year to the cause of the soldier, and he doubted not that these patriotic efforts were destined to hold an honorable and conspicuous place in the wonderful history which was now being written in blood—the history of the mightlest struggle on record, waged to preserve our country one and inseparab Gov. Pollock's neat introductory was received Mr. Gough, in commencing his lecture, said that he was sometimes asked, "Does not an immense udience inspire you and fill you with enthusiasm? No : on the contrary, it filled him with sadness an

lepression to stand in the presence of an immense audience, like the one before him, intending as he was, to speak of matters of the most profound and ng interest to his race. The first part of his lecture was a confirmation of loomy and depressed. English audience. The subject of it was entitled "Social Responsibility."

There was, he said, a social responsibility that was universally recognized. The laws of the land held men responsible for acts either of cupidity, malice, or ignorance; a point which was copiously illus trated by references to familiar cases. The Leviti-cal law was quoted to prove that this principle of law was at once ancient and divine. The safety of society demanded the recognition of social responsioility. The New Testament recognized it when oility. The New restauent recognized to when t enjoined upon men: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" and it was of this responsibility that he proposed principally to speak. There were men who denied in toto this reconsibility, and pratically inquired, with Cain Am I my brother's keeper?" Every man on the face of the whole earth, in the true sense, said the ecturer, was his brother. To every man to whom God had given a soul he owed the responsibility of neighbor. This principle was nobly recognized and exemplified in our missionary efforts, in our Southern aid societies, and in every other humane nission to men of all climes and colors, and names. On this principle the heroine of the Ninet aind up the wounds of her bruised brethren and now by the noble men and women of the North who were engaged in relieving the sick and wounde At this point the lecturer administered a withering

for the general good of the race, that the world was cursed with. If a man had fallen into a pit, and h (the lecturer) was unable, unassisted, to pull him out and thus save his life, what a consummate fare and crime it would be for him to challenge the help ing hand of another, on the ground of his belonging to a different sect or party from himself! In further illustration of his theme, the lecturer next told, in his usual graphic and thrilling style, a number of his best temperance anecdotes, at the conclusion of which he introduced that touching chapter from his own early personal history, which has moved so ices to tears. The early life of Mr. Gough, it will be remembered; was a struggle with There was, he continued, no greater cause of degra-

dation in this land than strong drink. He defied my one to show him a single instance in which any ne had ever taken one step upward in his m and intellectual being through the influence of strong drink. He denied, however, that men who had become thus degraded were brutes, as too often charged. They were not. On the contrary, he had sometimes found the noblest traits of character in those who had thus fallen. A valuable jewel had once been recovered from a running stream by pouring oil upon its surface and thus smoothing its turbulent waters. So he believed that by pouring the oil of sympathy upon the turbulent waters of degradation and passion, the most valuable jewels might often be rescued from the stream of ruin and death. He did not ask social amalgamation. The laws of social life were opposed to this. He believed in every man and woman keeping in his or her proper place, as by thrusting themselves where they were not "at home," as he (the lecturer) had once done at a tea party to his own mortification, (very humorously described, when a described home of the manual respective to the state of the s culous. The lower classes, however, were characsiderable portion of his lecture was devoted in illus ating the dignity of labor, for which, he said, that rreat struggle now progressing in this country was eing executed as much as for any other cause. The influence of Woman next claimed the lec-urer's attention. Her influence in society he held to be mighty, and just in that proportion was her ty. He did not think that every woman living was the whitest kind of a white angel [laughter]; nevertheless, the society of the right kind of females was indispensable to every man, though he deprecated the finfluence exerted by the namby-

pamby damsels; who were more ready to flatter the

silly graces of shallow-brained young men than to stimulate their ambition to cultivate and polish the intellect. Mr. Gough next related his own experien a Temperance man, beginning with the night when Joel Stratton first laid his hand upon his shoulder and asked him to sign the pledge, the ncidents of which history, although often given, have always a stirring earnestness and moral heroism about them that make the story acceptable and interesting to an audience. In signing the pledge he had simply signed his declaration of independence. That done, the battle for liberty had to be fought, and by the help of God, he had fought. t, and achieved a victory over the tyrant Drink. it, and achieved a victory over the tyrant Drink.
He was opposed to slavery with all his heart;
and rather than be made a slave himself, be
would gladly fight his way over dead bodies,
from here to Kausas. And yet he would, a thousand times, rather be made a chattel slave than become again a slave to the drink. There was a great mistake in supposing that there was no other kinds of slavery than that which is associated with an advertisement in a Southern newspaper—ran away from the subscriber, blood bounds, bundle on his back, and so forth. No: the man that was under the dominion of a passion for strong drink was a thou-

cand times meaner slave than he whose body was

He next took up an illustrative argument to show

that the incipient causes of intemperance were 202 BROADWAY, New York,

Murder in Burlington County, N. J. Murder in Burlington County, N. J.3
On Tuesday afternoon the body of a man named
Job Brooks was found within fifty yards of his own
house, near Vincentown, Burlington townty, N. J.
A stab through the jugular vein, and bruises, and a
cut on the head, proved that he had been murdered.
A person passing along the road found a hat floating
on the water in a ditch, and this exciting its auspicton he searched and found the body near the
ditch. Its probable that he had been thrown in the
ditch, and crawled out hefore life was extinct.
Mr. Brooks was a respectable man, shout 50 years
of age. He leaves a wife and two children. He heat
been on Sunday evening to the Nethodist Church
in Vincentown, of which he was a member, and
was murdered on his way home. No arrest has been
made, though there are suspicions that may lead to
the detection of the murserer.
The murder has caused a great excisement in the
vicinity, as Mr. Brooks was very well known and
highly esteemed.

ver other similar inventions. All these question have since then been triumphently answered, no only by the enormous sale which Mr. Frantiscus instrument has obtained, but by the facts that it is the most simple in its construction, the most off. most economical in price of any Cicthes-Wringer in use. With all the manufacturing force now em-ployed in the production of these instruments, it has been found almost impossible to meet the constantly increasing demand for them from all parts of the ountry. They can be seen and exam tion at Mr. Franciscus' warerocms. LARGE LOT OF CANTON MATTINGS. - From incement in another column, it will be seen that Messrs. McCallum & Co., the extensive manucturers and importers of carpets, No. 509 Chestnut street, have just received a large invoice of Canton Mattings. In examining the immease pile of rolls new stored on the first floor of their warehouse, we found a most complete assortment of these seasonable and desirable goods, embracing all widths, styles, and colors. The superior inducements which his firm is enabled to offer to the trade, not only in this article, but in every other belonging to the A WORD ABOUT PRICE'S DINING SA-Loon .- Our best-informed readers in the matter of

rating good dinners, need not be told that the place of all others in this city where to dine with most comfort, satisfaction, and real gustatory pleasure, is at the large and elegantly fitted-up dining saloons of Mr. J. W. Price. southwest corner of Fourth and Chest nut streets. There is not a single delicacy or rare viand in our markets that escapes the argus eye of Price. His meats, oysters, poultry, and all kinds of game in their season, are always such as commen themselves to the eye and palate of the most refined epicure. Yesterday he charmed some four hundred gentlemen that dined at his rooms during the dinner hours, with the most elegant exhibition beef that we have ever indulged in. Mr. Price's mode of cooking meats is also peculiarly his own, and those who suffer from dyspensia, ordinarily, after eating; din heartily at Price's, with perfect impunity. The hest brands of wines are always furnished from his bar

to those who wish them, and his charges, considering the style of his establishment, are remarkably SPRING STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTH ing .- Decidedly the freshest, most stylish, and elegant stock of ready-made clothing in this city will be ound at the large warerooms of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. In addition, also, to their splendid stock of made-up garments, they have a magnificent line of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings of their own importation, from which to make up suits to order, which now constitutes a very large feature of their

traceable to the force of example in extly life. It

was the small influences in youth that too often les

to the most disastrous consequences in after rife.

The lecture was listened to with delighted aften-

tion to its close, and concluded amid such a storm of applause as plainly told that whenever Mr.

ough shall return to our city he will have a large

MR. FRANCISCUS' GREAT LABOR SAVING

CLOTHES-WHINGER."—When, some months ago, we first drew the attention of the public for the

"Putnam Self-adjusting Clothes-Wringer," (for the

sale of which Mr. A. H. Franciscus, No: 483 Market

street, and No. 5 North Fifth street, is the sole

exect, and not be noticed as this excellences undue prominence

and admiring audience to greet him.

GREAT NEWS EXPECTED FROM THE Coast.-A few days will no doubt bring us. the gratifying intelligence from the Southern coast that our fleet has done "a big thing" of some kind. We may state that our townsman, W. W. Alter. Coal merchant, Ninth street, above Poplar, has long since achieved a similar fele in selling the best Coal at the lowest prices, and more of it than any other five coal merchants in the country. The fires that manate from Alter's batteries are always effective eing invariably raking in their character ORANGES, LEMONS, &c .- The proprietors

f the popular old grocery establishment of the late C. H. Mattson, have now in store a fresh lot of fine uality Lemons and Sweet Havana Oranges; also, full assortment of everything belonging to a firstlass grocery establishment, all of which they are selling at reasonable prices. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. iental Hotel, have constantly in store a superb ortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods of every de-

DINING ROOMS.-Mr. John J. Bartrain, formerly of the Wetherill House, has opened Dining Room at No. 337 Chestnut street, below Fourth, where he will be pleased to see his old cusomers. His table will be well supplied with the deinties in season, and those who may favor him with their patronage will be well cared for. WHERE TO GO TO HAVE YOUR PHOTO-RAPH TAKEN.-Mr. E. P. Hipple, proprietor of the handsome ground-floor Photograph Gallery,

No. 820 Arch street, has achieved a wonderful success in his profession. No one visits his establishment without obtaining a picture of the most satisactory character. His specimen gallery abounds in he choicest gems. ELEGANTLY-MOUNTED SWORDS, SASHES. BELTS, and all other necessaries for the equipmen THREE seven octave second-hand pianos

or sale. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. mhio-5t An IMPERIAL.—A grand fancy and dress all was lately given in Paris, by the Empress Eugenie. Among the guests were a number of Americans. Mrs. Dayton appeared as Red Riding Hood; Mms. Pilié, of New Orleans, powdered hair; Miss The first part of his lecture was a confirmation of this admission. He seemed, as he said he felt, of New York; Miss Penniman, Ophelia; Mrs. He had been obliged to make many radical changes in the lecture which he was about to deliver, as it Eustis, of Louisiana; Mrs. Butterfield, of New Moulton, in Salamander; the Viscountess had been originally written more especially for an York, all dressed in fancy costume. Mr. Jones, Mr. Brown, Mr. Smith, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Smithers, of Philadelphia, were present, as full privates, and they all presented a remarkable appearance, from the fact that they dressed in full citizen's suits that were gotten up at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and

305 Chestnut street, above Sixth. THE CONTINUAL reappearance of the anouncement, "No Cards," appended to notices of arriage, still provokes much comment in England. freat curiosity is excited as to the name and rank of the intrepid lady who first ventured upon the in ovation. A horrid rumor originated, no one knows where or how, that a buxom shop girl of Oxford street, about to espouse a tailor of Tottenham Court oad, was the first to administer this public cut direct to her friends and acquaintances. The young girl alluded to, however, made a single exception and sent her spouse, before the marriage, "a card" reading as follows: "Buy your wedding-suit at the fashionable one-price Clothing Emporium of Gran-ville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

SPRING CLOTHING! SPRING CLOTHING! PRING CLOTHING! CHAS. STOKES & CO., CHAS. STOKES & CO., Under the Continental, First-Class, One-Price. Or made to order at the shortest notice.

Warranted to fit. All goods of the best materials and best styles. ring Clothing! Spring Clothing! Spring Clothing! Chas. Stokes & Co., Chas. Stokes & Co., Under the Continental. First-Class.

SPECIAL NOTICES: DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, STEIEWAYS'

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

The numerous admirers of STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS, and the musical public in general, will be delighted to see and hear the new constructed Upright or Cabinet: Pianos of this firm at the undersigned. In CONSTRUCTION, VOLUME OF TONE, and TOUCH. hey are FULL GRAND PIANOS, standing upright. iways' name is sufficient security for their last 1006 CHESTNUT Street, A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION CAN BE OB-

SAPARILLA. March, April, May, and June, are the best months to use a Blood-Purifying remedy. See adver-THE CHEAPEST-BECAUSE BEST. (Simpler in construction, easier managed, doing work that others fail to do, and executing it more neatly, the GROVER & BAKER

tained by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SAR.

SEWING MACHINE
Has won popular favor, and should be in
LEVERY FAMYLY.

Gall and Examine
MACHINE AND WORK.
ORFICE, 730 CHESTNUT STEEET. mhs How BEAUTIFUL! was the exclamation Western gentleman as he was passing down belies who had just had not of the Philadelphis by one of George's Patent Hair Crimpers, He waved diately bought ten dozen for his friends.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LITEST TYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for TAHL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Physical Prices and Physical Prices and Physical Physical Prices and Physical Physical Prices and Physical Prices and Physical Prices and Physical Ph gures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfied for Our One-Price System is strictly adhered to. All hereby treated alike JONES & CO., 601 MARKET Street BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE?

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye
produces a color not to be distinguished from nature;
warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies
the Blefferts of Bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for
life. GRAY, RED; or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a
splendid Bleck or Royan love and the stantily turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Geauine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOK, on the Journal of each box.

FACTORY, No. St BARCLAY Street, FACTOR1, No. 32 Daniel Street.)
(Late 238 Broadway and 18 Bond street.)
New York. my28-ly

S-T-1860-X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They purify, strongthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and fate hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent minsmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They care Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They care Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They care Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They care Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best BITTERS in the world. They make
the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great
restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Burn, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken
with the playure of a beyoness without ward to exact the with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate per-sons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers,