The Press.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.
☞ Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

KILPATRICK has just finished one of the most brilliant raids of the war, cutting Gen. LEE's line of retreat to Richmond, touching the outer works of Richmond, and joining the forces of General BUTLER at a convenient point. While KILPATRICK galloped, the Army of the Potomac has been marching from Culpeper to the vicinities of Madison Court House and James City. The two points threatened by these suggestive movements are, of course, Gordonsville, the immediate base of the rebel army, and the rebel capital itself. It will not be surprising if the rebel rulers are inspired with some apprehension, temporary at least, and are still urging the return of LONGSTREET on the tedious road from Tennessee to Richmond, though it is not probable that he has yet arrived within comfortable distance of LEE. By the line of railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, LONGSTREET can reach LEE's army much sooner than he can reach Richmond. Charlottesville, about a dozen miles in the rear of Gordonsville, is the furthest point to which General CUSTAR penetrated, and now we can understand the nature of our twin cavalry movements, which in one case appeared to threaten the junction between LEE and LONGSTREET, and in the other broke up, we understand, forty miles of the railroad of General LEE's lines of supplies and retreat. The Virginia Central and Fredericksburg Railroads connect at Hanover Junction, and in this neighborhood General KILPATRICK has severed them both. One line of communication between the rebel capital and army, connecting Richmond with Lynchburg and Charlottesville, is still unbroken, but is over two hundred miles long, while the route direct to Gordonsville is but seventy-six miles. Our cavalry have taken the initiative boldly, and were the same success possible at an earlier period, its effect would doubtless have been even greater. We only hope that a fine stroke has been dealt at the right time, and that the rebels, now cut off at rear, and wanting LONGSTREET, if not threatened by BUTLER, are weak enough to be defeated.

Three points in the news of General SHERMAN's operations are prominent, namely, the reports that he was within forty miles of Mobile, had sent out a column to take Selma, and had torn up the road from Meridian to Jackson. Of the movement on Mobile we are still in doubt, while the tenor of our news entirely favors the supposition that SHERMAN's forces have penetrated to Selma. We see no reason to doubt that General SHERMAN has broken the roads in his rear, and we may dismiss the story which has arisen out of the contrariety of rebel telegrams, that he is marching back to Vicksburg. At the worst, General SHERMAN's movement will prove a very valuable reconnoissance. As it is, he has an army large enough, perhaps, to defeat any force that may be sent against him. Its main use, if not its entire purpose, is correlative with the operations of General GRANT.

Bounty and Quota.

The extension of the bounty period, or, in other words, the postponement of the draft till the first of April, is a wise measure, which should give a still greater stimulus to the cause of volunteering. In this city, bounties have been paid to over ten thousand men, and it is believed that by this time our quota is more than filled. A bill which has unanimously passed the Select Council declares that the proper quota of the city was twelve thousand, whereas it appears that fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty-eight men have been sent thus far. The large disparity between the quotas of New York and Philadelphia is complained of, though, according to the latest accounts, the quota of the neighbor city, as made out by the Albany commissioners, is 18,473, three thousand in excess of the figures lately given from the Provost Marshal General's office. From 39,061 the quota of New York and Brooklyn has been reduced to 24,810, an absence of 14,251. Philadelphia justly claims, in proportion to its abilities, to be the most patriotic city in the Union, and we trust that this uncertainty with regard to the draft will soon be enlightened.

Derby and Russell.

Earl RUSSELL has been closely pressed, in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Derby, on the subject of Mr. SEWARD's despatch of July 11th, giving notice that the United States would claim compensation from England, by and by, for the injury done to American commerce by the buccaneering of the Alabama and other British-built pirates. Lord DERBY, who used to be called "the Hotspur of debate," when a member of the House of Commons, is still too much for Lord RUSSELL—as he has always been. Both were members of Lord GREY's Government, and, on one occasion, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL (as he was then called) committed the Ministry by some statement touching their intended appropriation, to secular purposes, of the large temporalities of the Irish Church, Lord DERBY, (at that time Mr. STANLEY,) turned round to Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and exclaimed, loud enough to be heard in all parts of the House, "Egad, GRAHAM, Johnny has upset the coach." The remark, which has never been forgotten in England, was true—for RUSSELL's ill-timed frankness caused several changes in the Cabinet, as STANLEY, GRAHAM, and the Duke of Richmond resigned their respective offices at once, being decidedly opposed to any appropriation of Church revenue for State purposes. Ever since, there has been a strong antagonism to Lord RUSSELL, on the part of Lord DERBY, and the latter generally has the best of the encounter. Lord DERBY is perhaps the best speaker in the House of Lords—his eloquence being rapid, fluent, full, and expressive—whereas it would be difficult to find a worse debater than Lord RUSSELL, who hesitates and stammers, fidgets and repeats himself, rarely finishing a sentence, and perpetually under obligations to the newspaper reporters for putting his thoughts into readable language. It is certain that, if the Palmerston Ministry were broken up by Parliament, Lord DERBY would be empowered to form a new Government. If Lord PALMERSTON, now in his eightieth year, were to die, Lord RUSSELL would most probably be his successor. In the relative positions, therefore, of DERBY and RUSSELL, their antagonism has little chance of being abated.

The baiting on the American question, which Lord RUSSELL has lately received from Lord DERBY, has driven him into a declaration which, if not qualified, may place the Palmerston Cabinet at issue with our Executive and Administration. This declaration is that "the British Government considers itself in no way responsible for damages done to American commerce by the Alabama and vessels of that class, and will not be induced by any circumstances to change this determination." The event may prove different. We have no doubt that if, when the war is ended, this question of damages were submitted to the arbitration of a neutral friendly Power, even to King LEOPOLD of Belgium, though he is uncle to Queen VICTORIA, the decision would be against England. The question may have to be decided, either by arbitration or by arms. The former mode is preferable, but, if needs be, we shall not shrink from the fatal necessity of resorting to the latter.

IN Kentucky there is a law by which a free colored man coming into the State may be thrown into prison, and, unless his friends redeem him by showing proofs that he is a freeman, within a certain time, he may be sold into slavery. Under this law, a freeman of Indiana is now in jail. Barbary is not more barbarous than Kentucky in this respect. It is justly asked, If a free black of Indiana may be sold into slavery in Kentucky, why should not a white slaveholder of Kentucky be imprisoned in Indiana?

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1864.

A New Steamship Project.

Representative ALLEY, of Massachusetts, to-day reported a bill for a steamship line between the United States and Brazil, to perform twelve round trips yearly, the vessels to be of not less than two thousand tons burden, and the expense to be borne in part by Brazil, our own share being limited to two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The Extension of Bounties.

The President having approved and signed the bill amendatory of the loan act of 1863, and the joint resolution extending the payment of bounties to the first of April, they have thus become laws.

Railroads and the Government.

It appears from official data, in the possession of the War Department, that since Feb. 25, 1862, the Illinois Central Railroad has received, for transportation of troops and supplies, $303,000, the Burlington and Missouri Railroad $3,500, and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad only $40, making a total of $311,540. The accounts of the Illinois Central prior to March 3d, 1862, were settled on the basis of the tariff of the road when such rates did not exceed those of the Scott tariff of 1861, and one-third deducted from the amount thus found due subsequent to March, 1862. The accounts accord with the regulations of that date made by the Quartermaster General, in accordance with the suggestions of railroad managers convened in Washington by the Secretary of War.

The Whisky Bill.

The whisky bill, as it has now passed both Houses of Congress and awaits the President's signature, imposes a tax of sixty cents a gallon on all spirits which may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale previous to the first day of July next. Any tax after this time is to be provided for by future legislation, and will doubtless be inserted in the supplemental tax bill now under consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means. The whisky bill imposes an additional tax of forty cents per gallon on imported spirits on hand.

The sliding scale of duties in both domestic and foreign spirits, and a tax on the stock on hand of domestic spirits, have no place in this bill.

Capture of a Blockade-Runner.

A despatch has been received by the Navy Department, from Admiral LEE, dated at Newport News, Va., stating that the small side-wheel steamer Scotia was captured by the Connecticut on the 1st inst., having run out from Wilmington on the night of the 29th of February. She has 106 bales of cotton on board. The prize arrived at Newport News yesterday, for coal, on the way to Boston.

The Scotia is a paddle-wheel steamer, of about 300 tons burden, and was built in the Clyde. She was purchased and sent out from Glasgow in the summer of 1863. She steams twelve or fourteen miles per hour, has a straight stem, two masts, and one funnel. The Scotia belonged to the same company that sent out the Princess Royal.

The Naval Code.

The report of Hon. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK on the codification of the laws for the government of the navy, and upon which final action is yet to be taken, states that the ancient rules have been retained where they have been found to be sufficient and plain. No provisions of law have been added excepting in cases where necessity has proved their advantage. The most important changes and additions have been made in what relates to naval supplies, discipline, and courts martial. Many enormous frauds have been practiced in furnishing material for the navy; therefore additional safe-guards were required to insure reasonable economy and ordinary integrity.

The Draft Suspended.

It is ascertained, from an official source, that the orders requiring the draft to take place on the 10th inst., are suspended. A subsequent day for commencing the draft will be announced in time to make all the necessary preparations.

Arrival of Contrabands.

One hundred contrabands of both sexes arrived here this morning from the front. They bring their bedding, and a fair quantity of provisions.

General CUSTER's recent expedition opened the way for their escape.

Dahlgren.

Admiral DAHLGREN is at the Navy Department this morning. He is now paying a short visit to his family who live in Washington.

Pennsylvanians.

A meeting of Pennsylvania Republicans was held in the room of the Clerk of the House last night, to prepare for the Presidential election. Mr. MOORHEAD was chosen chairman.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

It appears from a letter of the Commissioner of Pensions that only twelve of the Revolutionary soldiers are now living; their ages vary from 94 to 105 years, and their pensions only from $24 to $96 per annum.

Illness of Assistant Secretary Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State F. W. SEWARD lies ill at home with pneumonia.

The Department of Agriculture.

The bi-monthly report of this department, to be issued this week, contains three leading articles, besides the usual items of statistics pertaining to imports and exports, stock, markets, tables of farm stock, and meteorology. The subjects of these articles are: *Agricultural Education; The Future of Cotton and Wool,* and *The Proposed Tax on Leaf Tobacco.* The last of these is followed by an article on the cultivation of tobacco, by L. J. Bradford, of Augusta, Ky.

1st. *Agricultural Education.*—The commissioner has given his views on this important subject in compliance with the request of several correspondents, and because the department needs the aid of the agricultural colleges to be created under the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, to more effectually carry into successful practice the trial and distribution of new seeds and plants, by means of the experimental gardens and farms of these colleges; to obtain through them reports of the experiments made by them, and to aid the department in carrying out such systems of farming as would ultimately be regarded as best for the various sections of the Union. The principal question discussed in this article is—*What course of instruction should be adopted by these colleges?*

The commissioner maintains that it should not contemplate a preparation for the farm only, for in this country the son does not inherit the father's occupation, as in Europe, but all occupations are open and pursued by individual choice, and all persons have strong inclinations, at some period of their lives, to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and, hence, a system of education should regard the tastes and pursuits of all classes; that the American mind demanded full development, and not that partial one which a system of instruction having regard to but one pursuit only accomplishes.

The act of Congress has reference to this general development of the mind, for it declares that a leading object of the instruction in them shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical "education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." These industrial pursuits referred to in the act of Congress embrace the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the miner, as well as the farmer, and all must be instructed in military training.

The commissioner contends that the industrial classes should have more direct control in the affairs of Government, and that their education should fit them for equality with the professional pursuits in the military and civil service of the country, as well as in their respective industrial pursuits, and that a course of instruction may be adopted that is common to all occupations of civilized life. With these views, the course of instruction recommended is: First, Latin, with an opportunity to study the modern languages, but not compulsory. Second, Mathematics, as far as is essential to a knowledge of the laws directly connected with the mechanical and manufacturing arts, and to proper disciplining the mind. Third, Those studies pertaining to natural philosophy, vegetable and human physiology, meteorology, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, zoology, physical geography, &c., with lectures on the more practical subjects connected with the farm, as on manures, drainage, stock, and grain-raising, &c., &c. Herein is given a course of study suggested by Professor Richard Owen, brother of the late David Dale Owen. Fourth, Military training.

In connection with this course of study is particularized the museum, as essential to proper instruction, and the apparatus, library, &c., all which are especially demanded by that thorough instruction needed by the industrial pursuits.

In order to make the grant of lands by Congress immediately available, the commissioner regards as good policy that existing State colleges should be merged in the industrial colleges, so that they would be no longer in opposition to other collegiate institutions in the several States under the control of private corporations; and their funds, being in this manner consolidated with those to be derived from the act of July 2, 1862, the united fund will be sufficient to establish these industrial colleges, with their museums, apparatus, libraries, and experimental farms, without which no instruction could be thorough for the industrial classes.

2d. *The Future of American Cotton and Wool.* In this article is shown the vast change which took place in the trade and production of cotton in consequence of the rebellion. In 1860 Great Britain imported 1,390,938,752 pounds, of which 1,264,226,782 pounds were from the United States. The estimated import for 1864 is 1,066,000,000 pounds; of which there is estimated from India 660 millions; from Egypt, 120 millions; from Brazil, 76 millions; from the United States, 56 millions, and from other countries, chiefly from China, 154 millions. The difference in the prices of cotton to Great Britain is shown in the fact that, whilst in 1861 it paid $173,591,740 for 1,131,594,576 pounds, in 1863 it paid $188,375,825 for but 473,326,224 pounds. The commissioner maintains that, however great has been the increase of foreign cotton, the American product, on the return of peace, will soon force it from the markets of the world, on account of the greater cheapness and excellence of our cotton, and hence no one need fear to engage in its cultivation now. He maintains that India, Egypt, Brazil, and China cannot become the great consumer of English and French manufactures that the United States is, and therefore those nations must buy from us, as they cannot long trade with countries demanding gold and silver; so that it is this demand for their cotton which now makes the interest on money so high in Great Britain and France.

The present state of textile material is thus shown in comparison with what it was in 1860:

	Pounds.
Cotton production of 1860	2,379,230,800
Estimated for 1864	1,166,000,000
Deficit in 1864	1,213,230,800
From which deduct,	
Increase in wool production. 102,000,000	
Increase in flax production.. 57,500,000—	159,500,000
Deficit in 1864 of textile material	1,054,730,800

From this deficit is shown the impossibility of a serious decline in the prices of wool and flax until the rebellion is overcome, and the cotton product of the United States returns to something like its former magnitude.

3d. *The Proposed Tax on Leaf Tobacco.*—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommended an excise on tobacco leaf of *twenty* cents a pound, and a "light tax, varying from five to ten or twelve cents a pound additional" on the manufactured article. Tobacco growers, regarding this recommendation as highly injurious to them, addressed letters to the Department of Agriculture asking the opinion of the commissioner on its probable effects, and, in reply, his views are given at considerable length against the proposed tax on the leaf.

1st. *Against its Policy.* He shows by statistics that, although the export trade of tobacco is very large, amounting to about twenty millions of dollars annually, yet it has increased slowly; that from 1840 to 1850 the prices of tobacco were so low that its production fell off from 219,607,739 pounds in 1840 to 199,726,336 pounds in 1850, and that the increase in 1860 to 429,364,751 pounds was attributable to better prices and the vastly-increased domestic consumption, occasioned by the prosperous decade ending in 1860; that ending in 1850 being one of the most disastrous ever known in peace; that, when an excise of 20 cents a pound would be laid upon it, it would at once encounter the rivalry of foreign tobacco, which, at all times, has been so strong as to keep down the increase of the export trade.

The commissioner then shows the extent of the production of foreign tobacco; that it is capable of an almost unlimited growth, so that it is not true, as suggested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that foreign nations are dependent on American tobacco.

2d. *Against its Constitutionality.* In addition to his recommendation of the excise named, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue advises "that no drawback be allowed on its exportation in the leaf, so that the cost to the foreign manufacturer may be increased to the extent of our excise."

This part of the recommendation the Commissioner of Agriculture regards as unconstitutional, because in violation of section 9, article 1, of the Constitution, which declares that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." He refers to the opinion of Mr. Hamilton in the thirty-second number of the *Federalist;* to that of Mr. Kent in his twelfth lecture, and of Mr. Story in paragraph 1014. All these agree that Congress can lay no duty on exports, and the Commissioner of Agriculture maintains that an excise duty, with no right of drawback, has the same effect as an export duty, both raising the price of the commodity taxed so as to affect its export. "For the purpose of revenue, he says Congress may affect the domestic consumption of any commodity by taxing it, but there its authority ends. That cannot be continued so as to affect its export." Hence, the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue against a drawback of the excise, he regards as in violation of this constitutional prohibition on the power of Congress to lay taxes.

The *tables of farm products* relate to the amount and prices of stock. The general table in *tenths* is all that is now given, but in the next report their full numbers and value will be shown.

The *meteorological matter* is more than usually full and interesting, for it contains tables of annual returns and comparisons; the temperature of Christmas day from many places of observation, and the most striking phenomena of the month of December. The length of these annual statistics of the weather has deferred a notice of the meteorology of the month of January until the next report.

Secretary Chase on the Pay of Colored Soldiers.

The following letter has been received from Mr. CHASE:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 29.

"DEAR SIR: I have received the petition that Congress will pass such laws as will put the soldiers of our army on the same footing as to bounty, pay, and pensions, without regard to difference of complexion.

"I have no doubt of the expediency or justice of such legislation.

"Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE.

"VINCENT COLYER, Esq."

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Kilpatrick's Arrival in General Butler's Lines.

LEE'S COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND SEVERED.

The Outer Forts of the City Reached.

PANIC AND RUMORS OF EVACUATION.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President has received a despatch from Gen. Butler stating that Gen. Kilpatrick yesterday arrived within our lines, with a loss of something less than one hundred and fifty men, having had skirmishes on the way.

Among the missing are Colonels Dahlgren, Cook, and Litchfield.

Dahlgren and Cook are supposed to be prisoners.

Kilpatrick destroyed a large portion of the Virginia Central Railroad, and several mills along the James river, as well as other valuable property.

He penetrated to the suburbs or outer fortifications of Richmond.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—We learn from Norfolk that there was some excitement there yesterday among the rebel sympathizers, who profess to have intelligence of a great scare at Richmond owing to Kilpatrick's movements in the neighborhood of the city.

Some rumors were current that Richmond was being evacuated, but there is nothing definite. The telegraphic cable across the Chesapeake is not working, hence nothing can reach here except by regular boat or by sending despatches across to Cherrystone.

It was generally understood that a force had been sent up by Butler to co-operate with Kilpatrick, but nothing had been heard from this force at the time the boat left last evening.

HOW KILPATRICK UNDERTOOK HIS ENTERPRISE.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gen. Kilpatrick left Culpeper at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. By the afternoon he was at Spottsylvania Court House, capturing the rebel pickets as he advanced. Near Spottsylvania he chanced on Hampton's Cavalry, whom he vainly endeavored to coax into a fight. Col. Ulric Dahlgren, with a force of 500, led our advance, leaving Spottsylvania Court House. The column pushed on to Louisa Court House, which they reached on Monday night. Our troopers destroyed the railroad for several miles, and burned bridges. From Louisa Kilpatrick hurried toward the Pamunkey river, destroying everything as he went. This is the *Tribune's* last intelligence from him. He was to have been in Richmond on Wednesday morning at daylight.

The latest despatch from Kilpatrick to General Pleasonton, dated Spottsylvania Court House, Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, states that he crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford at 4 o'clock A. M. Sunday, surprised the rebel pickets asleep, and captured a captain, lieutenant, and fifteen men. The concluding words of his despatch were: "Twenty miles nearer Richmond, and all right. Will double my bet of $5,000 that I enter Richmond."

Custer's diversion on Lee's left decoyed most of the rebel cavalry away from Kilpatrick's proposed line of raid, and will surely give him twenty-four hours start of Jeb Stuart's fleet horse, if they hurry back from Charlottesville in pursuit. Confidence in Kilpatrick's success here is weakened only by the arrival in Richmond recently and unexpectedly of Longstreet's formidable veterans. As a part of the history of this movement, result as it may, Kilpatrick entreated for permission to make it four weeks ago.

Halleck opposed it. Meade had to be sent for and consulted. He opposed it. Kilpatrick was ready to saddle two weeks ago, when permission to start was finally conceded. The delay in striking the blow gave time to the rebel Government to hurry Longstreet back from Tennessee. But Kilpatrick has 5,200 picked men and several mounted batteries, and, for rapidity of motion, marches in three columns, and wastes as he goes right and left of each of the three lines. The Virginia Central Railroad is the one he is smashing.

LATER.—"Beta," who left General Custer's headquarters at Stevensburg this noon, reports the arrival there this forenoon of one of General Kilpatrick's scouts. He reports having left our forces within fourteen miles of Richmond, and that a junction had been formed with General Butler's scouts. General K. had destroyed the pike and railroad bridges in his rear, and destroyed the tracks and telegraphs. He reports the blowing up of the aqueduct bridge, and his progress unchecked by any serious opposition. General K. sent back three messengers, by different routes, but up to noon no other had arrived.

Two deserters came in this morning. They confirm the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Pamunkey river and telegraph. But how or by whom the mischief was done was not known when they left the rebel lines.

General Lee had despatched a formidable force of cavalry and artillery to see what was the matter. They also state that when General Custer was first ascertained to be in the rear of Charlottesville, the greatest consternation prevailed in the rebel camp. Telegrams were sent to Gordonsville and Orange Court House for troops, and the whole of Ewell's corps was immediately despatched by cars, seven trains having been sent down to Charlottesville to resist our advance. General Custer confirms this part of the statement, as they distinctly heard these trains while quietly returning.

The rebels supposed it to have been the whole of General Averill's force, and the deserters were surprised to find that it was any part of the Potomac Army which had thus completely surrounded them and advanced where no Yankee soldiers had dared venture before.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3.—Rebel General Fitzhugh Lee arrived this morning on the Baltimore boat from Fort Lafayette.

The steamer Scotia, recently captured while attempting to run the blockade off Wilmington, arrived this afternoon.

Steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Morehead City yesterday. She reports the following:

NEWPORT BARRACKS, March 1.—The quartermaster of Morehead reports heavy firing in front of Newbern. The citizens of Newbern are all arming themselves, and are ready for any emergency.

OHIO.

The Riot at Dayton.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The riot at Dayton yesterday commenced by a squad of soldiers attempting to destroy the *Empire* office. The Union citizens tried to pacify the soldiers, and Mr. R. G. Cornyn was addressing them as conservators of the Constitution and the laws, when a Copperhead, named Kimball, in the crowd, added, "and niggers, too." The soldiers made a rush for him, when Kimball drew a pistol and fired. At the same moment, a party of armed Copperheads deployed across the street as skirmishers, and commenced firing on the unarmed soldiers and citizens. Some thirty shots were fired. One man was killed and two were wounded. Had the Union men been armed, it is not improbable that there would have been more blood shed. The attack on the *Empire* office was not more wanton than the assault upon the crowd.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—A fire at Camp Chase, yesterday, destroyed the commanding officer's headquarters and endangered the lives of the rebel prisoners. It was subdued without much loss.

Ohio is now credited with 11,000 veterans. Already the number is being greatly increased by returns to the 10th inst.

New Orleans and Havana.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans on the 25th ult., via Havana on the 28th, arrived here to-day.

An accident had occurred on the Matanzas Railroad by which twenty-two persons were wounded.

Matamoros dates to the 25th ult. have been received via Havana.

Cortinas keeps 700 men employed in protecting the highways and destroying highwaymen.

A large number of vessels at Matamoros were loading cotton for Europe, including several steamers. One of the latter took fire lately, and was totally destroyed.

The French were expected to attack the place, but Cortinas would hold out to the last.

The Juarez Minister of the Treasury was at Brownsville.

The small-pox has declared itself to an alarming extent in Brownsville.

There is no news from New Orleans.

Important Announcement.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—In answer to numerous letters from the North and West, it is announced that boxes to prisoners in Richmond, sent by express to Fort Monroe, to the care of Major Mulford, will go direct to their destination if the name and regiment of the prisoner is on the box, and if it is strong and hooped.

Port Royal.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamer Thames, from Port Royal on the 28th ult., arrived this evening with 3,300 bags of cotton.

She passed Charleston harbor at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, and heard heavy firing.

The steamer Arago was detained at Port Royal, and would wait till the 4th of March for the return of Gen. Gilmore from Florida, to take in despatches to the Government.

The steamer Louisa Moore, from Newbern on the 1st inst., arrived here to-night.

Movements of General Hancock.

BOSTON, March 4.—General Hancock visited the State House to-day, and had an interview with the Governor. Subsequently he was formally introduced to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS OF SHERMAN.

RUMORED MARCH ON SELMA AND MOBILE, ETC.

The Railroad Between Meridian and Jackson Wholly Destroyed.

CAIRO, March 3.—An officer arrived here to-day from Vicksburg, on the 28th ult., as a bearer of despatches from General Sherman, leaving his headquarters when thirteen miles east of Meridian, on the 11th.

He says the enemy numbered only seven or eight thousand men, and were much demoralized.

No fighting had occurred after passing Jackson, Miss.

General Sherman had sent a force to Meridian at that date.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—A despatch from Cairo states that when the steamer Mississippi, on her way up the Mississippi, arrived at Vicksburg, a gentleman, formerly the captain of the steamboat Scotland, had just come in from Mobile, having escaped from the rebels, into whose army he had been conscripted. He says that when he left Mobile, Gen. Sherman was within forty miles of that place, and could easily take it if he wanted to. The Mobile papers of the 18th give no later news than has already been published.

Gen. Sherman, on the 11th ult., was twelve miles beyond Meridian, and had sent part of his force to Selma. He had no fighting after leaving Jackson. The enemy in front numbered seven thousand men, and were much demoralized.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Intelligence has been received here that Gen. Sherman is back from his extended reconnoissance. He did not go near Selma, and never intended such a thing.—*Bulletin.*

GRANT'S ARMY.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—All is reported quiet at the front.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

CAIRO, March 4.—The 4th Iowa Regiment of veteran volunteers have arrived from Nashville, en route home. When General Sherman was at a point twelve miles west of Meridian, on the 11th, he sent a portion of his force to Selma, and not back to Meridian, as reported. Last night's despatches, from which the information is derived, being official, settle the question as to Sherman's occupation of Selma. The railroad between Jackson and Meridian has been wholly destroyed. The latest advices are that most of Sherman's forces are still at Selma, and the remainder had fallen to Meridian.

CALIFORNIA.

The Golden City Armed Before Sailing.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Since the sailing of the Golden City, it has transpired that she took $773,000 in treasure for New York, instead of the sum before reported. Twenty soldiers went as guards, designing to return from Panama by the return steamer. In addition to her regular armament an extra 100-pounder Parrott gun was mounted on the forward deck, so that, considering her speed, even the Alabama would find it a difficult job to capture her. No armed passenger was allowed to go in her from this port.

All the cargo in the between decks of the ship Aquilla has now been discharged, and wreckers have commenced raising the cargo from the hold.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Arrived—Ship Wm. Chamberlain, from New York. The dry weather has induced considerable speculation in breadstuffs; offerings are made at $1 80@1.90 ℔ 100 lbs. for wheat.

The sudden and unexpected death of Rev. Thos. Starr King, to-day, at once surprised and saddened the whole community. Business was nearly suspended. The courts adjourned, and the public offices were closed, and flags placed at half-mast on every flag-staff, including those on every church.

It is universally conceded that no man ever did so much towards making California loyal, while his untiring zeal in forwarding every benevolent enterprise made him generally beloved.

COLORADO AND KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The Legislature of Colorado and many leading citizens of that Territory have petitioned Gen. Curtis to retain Colonel Chavington in command instead of General Ewing, who has been assigned to that district.

The Legislature of Kansas adjourned on the 1st inst. Meetings continue to be held in all parts of the State denouncing the late Senatorial elections.

Terrible Explosion in Quebec.

MONTREAL, March 4.—A fearful explosion of a laboratory, connected with the military magazine at Quebec, occurred at noon to-day. Captain Mahon and thirteen privates were preparing cartridges at the time. The building was completely blown up. The shock was terrific, almost every house in Upper Town being shaken from top to bottom. The windows and interior walls of stores from St. John's Gate to Palace street were smashed, and valuable goods were thrown into the streets. The ruins of the laboratory took fire, and are still burning, in close proximity to a large powder magazine. Capt. Mahon and one or two of his men have been taken out of the ruins alive. From ten to twelve persons are still missing.

Destructive Fire in Erie.

ERIE, PA., March 4.—A fire occurred in the Reed House this morning, and entirely destroyed the building, which was only partly insured. The furniture was uninsured. It destroyed the dry-goods store of Hays & Co., which was fully insured; also, L. Strong's drug store, insured; McConkees & Shannon's hardware store, insured in Hartford; and two large brick buildings, which were not insured. The Catholic church was several times on fire, but the loss was trifling. The fire was first discovered in the ball-room of the hotel, and is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The total loss is about $200,000.

Great Fire in the Oil Region.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Passengers who arrived here to-night report a fire at Oil Creek, Pa., on the 2d inst. The Maple and other wells and some filled tanks were burned. It is estimated that from thirty to forty thousand barrels of oil had been destroyed, and more were burning.

Death of Rev. Thos. Starr King.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The Rev. Thomas Starr King died at 8 o'clock this morning, after a brief illness, of diptheria.

The New Mexican Government.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A consul appointed by the Imperial Regency of Mexico has arrived here.

Arrival of a Gunboat.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The gunboat Queen, last from Pensacola, has arrived at this port.

Sailing of Steamers.

BOSTON, March 4.—The Africa sailed from Halifax at 4 o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

The Canada will be due here to-night.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Flour dull and heavy; Ohio extra, $7.37½@7.50. Wheat steady; Southern red, $1.75@1.77. Corn dull, and yellow is one cent lower. Whisky is very dull at 84@85c for Ohio.

The Armies in Mexico.

The following is an authentic statement of the armies in Mexico, on both sides, engaged in the contest at Morelia:

FOR THE FRENCH.

Miramon—Neighborhood of City of Mexico..	4,000
With the French, at or near San Augustine:	
Margus	4,000
Mejia	3,000
French—Under General Bazaine	13,000
	20,000
French forces at City of Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Tampico, &c	22,000
French and rebel forces in Mexico	46,000

FOR PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

Regulars of the army of the Republic of Mexico, well armed and equipped:

Under General Uraga	13,000
Under General Doblado (21,000 at San Augustine)	8,000
Under Gen. Negrette (with President Juarez at Saltillo	3,500
Under General Tapia and General Dias Odas.	5,000
Under General Alvarez (11,000 at Carnavaca, about eighteen leagues from the city of Mexico)	6,000
Under General Perfirio Diez	2,500
Total	38,000

The volunteer force of the Republic now under arms:

Under Garay, at Durangi	1,000
Under Frido and Trias, at Chihuahua	2,000
Under Peschiera, at Sonora	3,500
Under Garcia Toras, at Mazatlan	2,000
Under San Blas, at Castalas	500
Under Jalisco, at Guadalajara	1,000
Total	10,000
Volunteers and regulars of the Mexican army now in the field	48,000

POLITICAL.

— On Tuesday next the voters of New York State will decide whether their brothers, sons, and fellow citizens who are serving the Commonwealth in arms, shall have any share in deciding what men and what policy shall guide the country. It is an important question; nothing less than this: whether the most patriotic part of the population shall be disfranchised, and leave to the least patriotic the government of the State and the policy of the nation, in which all have so great an interest. Does Mr. Justice Woodward intend to canvass the State? We tell the soldiers of Pennsylvania, that no matter whether they want to vote for Abraham Lincoln or Vallandigham, that the Union Legislature will give them the *power* to vote by next November, for they already have the right.

—Harrington, the Opposition candidate in New Hampshire for the Governorship, was so elated at the news of the rebel victory at Bull Run that he gave vent to his exultation in (substantially) these words: "*I hope every Northern soldier will come home in a box.*" This would be a fine motto for his inaugural speech, if it is ever made, which may the God of nations make impossible.

—The Union League in the United States numbers more than 800,000 members, who are not only unconditionally for the preservation of the Union, but they are almost unanimously in favor of continuing Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential office four years longer, in order to finish up the rebellion, perfect the work of reconstruction, and hand over to his successor a Union without a rebel and without a slave.

INTERVIEW OF THE COLORED FREEDMEN OF LOUISIANA WITH THE PRESIDENT.—WASHINGTON, March 4.—Messrs. Bretonneau and Rondonez, the delegation appointed by the colored freedmen of Louisiana to wait upon the President, presented their memorial last evening, asking that the colored people in Louisiana who were free before the rebellion may be permitted to vote in that State.

The President received the deputation cordially, and replied that an impression had gone abroad that he was acting irresponsibly in the elections in the rebel States; but it was wrong. He must finish the big job on his hands of crushing the rebellion, and, in doing that, if it became necessary to prevent rebels from voting he should do so.

If the recognition of black men as having a right to vote was necessary to close the war he would not hesitate. He saw no reason why intelligent black men should not vote; but this was not a military question, and he would refer it to the Constitutional Convention in Louisiana.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1864

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a report from the Secretary of War communicating, in answer to a Senate resolution of January 11, 1864, information relating to the arrest and imprisonment of so diers of the 9th Minnesota Regiment by the Missouri authorities. The report states that the soldiers were immediately discharged. The report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NESMITH introduced a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a military road and telegraph line from Portland City to Dalles, in Oregon. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. POMEROY offered the joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of a donation of money and bonds to aid in the construction of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

The Revenue Bill Amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the revenue bill, stated that after a full and free conference, they had been unable to agree. The disagreement, he said, seemed to be permanent, and an adherence on the part of the Senate to its amendments would cause the failure of the bill, and they would then have to wait until a new bill was matured and passed by the House or appoint another committee of conference, from which nothing would result. The committee on the part of the Senate, therefore, recommend that the Senate recede from its amendments. The bill then would impose a tax of sixty cents upon all domestic liquors manufactured after its passage up to July next leaving any tax after that time to be provided for by future legislation. The recession of the Senate would also leave in the bill an additional tax of forty cents per gallon on spirits on hand. This was incongruous, and was only to be remedied by future legislation.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate receded from its amendment—yeas 25, nays 11, as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Harris,	Nesmith,
Carlile,	Hendricks,	Pomeroy,
Clark,	Howard,	Sherman,
Cowan,	Johnson,	Sumner,
Davis,	Lane (Indiana)	Van Winkle,
Dixon,	Lane (Kansas),	Wade,
Foot,	Morgan,	Wilkinson,
Foster,	Morrill,	Willey.
Harding,		

NAYS.

Brown,	Grimes,	Ramsey,
Buckalew,	Harlan,	Saulsbury,
Chandler,	Howe,	Wilson.
Doolittle,	Powell,	

Mr. BROWN called up his bill directing an additional classified census of the population and resources of certain portions of the country.

Mr GRIMES opposed the passage of the bill at present, and moved its reference to the Finance Committee. Mr. Grimes' motion prevailed.

Mr. Powell on Elections.

The special order being called, Mr. POWELL resumed his speech, commenced yesterday. He referred at length to the last elections in Maryland and Delaware. In the latter State he said it was clear that the Democrats were in the majority, and could have carried the election but for the interference of the military authorities. He denied that there was any necessity for military interference at the polls at the late elections in Delaware to preserve order, and, notwithstanding this, soldiers were placed immediately at the polls. While General Burnside controls elections in Kentucky, Edwin M. Stanton and his subordinates run the machine in Maryland and Delaware.

He (Mr. Powell) introduced a resolution in the Senate three weeks ago, requesting the Secretary of War to send copies of the instructions given to provost marshals and commanders concerning elections. Three weeks had elapsed, and yet the Secretary had not complied with the request, thus treating the Senate resolution with contempt. He does not tell us even whether he will reply to our request or not. He said the power claimed in taking these extraordinary steps was that it was a military necessity taken in behalf of a Union struggling for its life. He considered that obedience to the Constitution and laws was the very essential essence of the life of the Union.

The melancholy fact is now presented of a President, who is sworn to support the Constitution and laws, invading the statutes and rights of the States. He (Mr. Powell) did not think the Government so much in danger from the rebels as from the machinations of these traitors, who would violate every principle of the Constitution at home. The chief reason why the people have quietly submitted to these enormous usurpations of power is, that in a very short time they will have the privilege to change the Executive.

For the first time in the history of the country the military had taken charge of elections in the States, and he trusted the Senate would pass such salutary laws upon the subject as would prevent a recurrence of the same state of things. There was not a Senator upon the floor but knew that the President was using the military force of the country to promote his succession. His amnesty proclamation was a move in that direction. This proclamation he considered unwise, uncalled for, and revolutionary. He called it revolutionary because it overthrew the Constitution on which our Government was based. What right has the President to dictate who shall or who shall not be a qualified elector of a State, as he has done in the State of Arkansas recently in his instructions to General Steele?

Mr. Powell proceeded at length to comment upon the orders issued by General Banks, in reference to elections and regulating labor. He (Mr. Powell) believed that no honest man could take the oath prescribed by General Banks, as it extended to his future actions, and would be binding him to support a policy in the future which would allow negroes, and no one else, to vote, provided it was recommended by the President. He believed that this was a Government for the white man, and that a white man was better than a negro. It would require a standing army in each State to carry out the provisions of the President's amnesty proclamation, which would place nine-tenths of the people of a State under one-tenth. This nine-tenths population, if they were to be reduced to such an absolute slavery, must be reduced at the point of the bayonet.

The President was not clothed, under the Constitution, with the power he had been exercising. If States were in the Union, what right had he to annul and override their Constitution, or fix the qualifications of voters by military power? Our Government was founded upon the principle that the military should be subordinate to the civil power. The President, in his opinion, had trampled upon this great principle. He said Washington, whom some people yet considered to have been equal to Abraham Lincoln, did not consider it necessary to assume such power, although, at times in the great seven years' struggle in which he and his compatriots were engaged. He would be glad if the weak and vacillating man now in the White House were imbued with a particle of the spirit which animated Washington when he resigned his commission at Annapolis, in 1783.

After animadverting severely on the course of Secretary Stanton and General Butler in relation to interference with ministers of the Gospel in the performance of their functions, Mr. Powell concluded, and

On motion of Mr. FOOT, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill authorizing a postal mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, which was referred.

The House then proceeded to consider the private calendar.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a resolution tendering thanks to the surviving Revolutionary soldiers, twelve in number, for their services in that war by which our independence was achieved and our liberty obtained, and sincerely rejoicing that by the decree of Providence their lives have been protracted beyond the period allotted to man, and that they have been spared to see a country through not large, which is destined to be the greatest, of life in their journey to the tomb.

It is further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent by the Speaker to each of the Revolutionary pensioners.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Contested Election.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Massachusetts contested-election case of Mr. John S. Sleeper against Alexander H. Rice. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Mr. Rice, the sitting member.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in his argument in favor of Mr. Rice, said the contest did not involve the legality of the votes, but simply the accuracy of the count.

Mr. SLEEPER addressed the House in his own behalf, declaring his confidence in the righteousness of his cause, and arguing that he was elected by a plurality of thirty-two votes. The House adopted the resolution that Mr. Sleeper was not entitled to a seat—yeas 76, nays not counted, and then, without a dissenting vote, agreed to the resolution that Mr. Rice is entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, presented a memorial of the Legislature of that State for the establishment of a semi-weekly mail route from St. Cloud, Minnesota, by way of Fort Abercrombie, Dakotah Territory, and Banock City, Idaho Territory, to Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

Shortly after four o'clock the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1864.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Speaker PENNEY.

Petitions, &c.

The SPEAKER presented a remonstrance against the commissioners of Chester county issuing bonds.

Also, a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania in relation to the distribution of the land grant.

Also, a petition from the president and directors of the Bank of Pittsburg for a renewal of charter.

Mr. FLEMING, a petition from citizens of York for an act authorizing an additional ward in said county.

Also, the petition of Lewis Culp, an old soldier.

Bills in Place.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to authorize the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to appoint two additional commissioners to take testimony.

Mr. FLEMING, a supplement to an act incorporating the borough of York.

Original Resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered a resolution that the hour of adjournment be extended this day until the bill proposing amendments to the Constitution be disposed of, if not disposed of by 1 o'clock, which was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 16.

Bills on Third Reading.

An act to pay the retiring officers was passed finally—yeas 17, nays 15.

An act to appoint two additional notaries public in Philadelphia, came up in order.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the Senate went into Committee of the Whole, when the bill was amended by striking out the word "two," in the head line, when the bill passed—yeas 17, nays 16.

An act to provide for the payment of bounties in Bradford county. Passed finally—yeas 17, nays 16.

An act entitled "Joint resolution asking Congress to increase the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army. Passed—yeas 18, nays 15.

An act to compel the Erie Canal Company to build and keep in repair bridges." Passed finally—yeas 17, nays 16.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Chester county to borrow money and pay bounties. Passed finally—yeas 17, nays 16.

Act to incorporate the Frankford and Falls of Schuylkill Turnpike Company. Postponed for the present.

Supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Lawrenceville. Passed finally.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution relative to amendments to the Constitution. Passed to a second reading, and laid over.

Mr. WILSON moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of an act for the relief of Daniel Fuller, a disabled soldier, which was agreed to, and the bill passed to second reading.

On motion of Mr. LAMBERTON, the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. LABAR moved that the House proceed to the consideration of bill No. 155. "An act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers." Agreed to.

The bill was on second reading.

Numerous amendments were made and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Mr. BECK moved that the bill be postponed until Tuesday evening next, and be the special order for that session. Agreed to.

Adjourned until Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.—A correspondent informs us that this paper, which we gave a commendatory notice in Wednesday's *Press*, has been issued for at least twenty years, and that it has always been loyal. It was a firm supporter of Henry Clay. On the election of President Lincoln it opposed the doctrines of secession, and has ever since warmly advocated the cause of the Union. In 1862, when Kentucky was invaded, and Frankfort was in the hands of the rebels, the proprietors of the *Commonwealth* were obliged to fly, and all their printing-paper was stolen. We make this correction, as we mentioned the *Commonwealth* as a new loyal paper.

DRAMATIC SOIREE DANSANTE.—There is an association in this city called "The Actors' Order of Friendship." Its funds are devoted to the relief of such members of the theatrical profession as, from physical disability or ill health, may be unable to earn their accustomed livelihood by the public exercise of their talents. The members of this excellent association have announced a fancy costume and dress ball, which will be given in Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday evening, in order to obtain additional funds for the charitable disposition of the society. The programme, which we have seen, is full of promise, and the personal character of the gentlemen who will manage the concern is a pledge to the public that the fête will be conducted with spirit and propriety. A very pleasant evening may be anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK TRADE SALE.—The sixty-second sale will commence at M. Thomas & Sons', South Fourth street, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and continue daily to the end of the week. The committee of publishers consists of Messrs Blanchard, Lippincott, Crissy, E. H. Butler, and G. W. Childs. There will be a large catalogue, and the sale promises to be at once extensive and popular.

PEREMPTORY SALE—45,000 ACRES OF LAND.—Thomas & Sons will sell on Tuesday, 29th inst., at the Philadelphia Exchange, about 45,000 *acres of land*, in the counties of Lycoming, Luzerne, Clinton, and Tioga, *State of Pennsylvania*. Full particulars in pamphlets and advertisements in a few days. *Sale absolute of the whole 45,000 acres.*

REAL ESTATE SALES NEXT WEEK.—On Monday at Holmesburg, Tuesday at the Exchange. *See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues issued to-day.*

— A serious schism has sprung up in the Mormon ranks, an issue being raised by Joe Smith, Jr., and Israel Rogers, in favor of the one-wife doctrine.

Public Entertainments.

MR. MURDOCH'S READINGS AND ADDRESS.—A rare treat may be expected on Monday evening next, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Women's branch of the Sanitary Commission; on which occasion Mr. Murdoch will deliver a lecture entitled "Providence and the Love of Country," illustrated by patriotic poems by Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Boker, Read, Janvier, and others. Mr. Murdoch's treatment of these combinations of lecture and readings is novel and exceedingly interesting, evincing a strong, patriotic sentiment, and the true appreciation of the poetic element as developed in the popular war lyrics and ballads of the present time. We trust that the community will, by attending, show their appreciation of both the lecture and the cause, for which Mr. Murdoch is laboring without any pecuniary compensation whatever.

CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY BY THREE HUNDRED GRAMMAR-SCHOOL PUPILS.—The concert to be given this evening, at the Academy of Music, by three hundred pupils of the Grammar Schools of Philadelphia, will commence at half past seven o'clock. It promises to be a singular, charming performance, and we are confident that every seat and aisle will be filled.

THE GERMANIA.—This afternoon's programme at Musical Fund Hall has the following fine selection:

1. Overture—Figaro .... Mozart.
2. Romance, from Robert .... Meyerbeer.
3. Waltz—Geistes Schwingen .... Lanner.
4. First part from Sinfonie Hymn of Praise .... Mendelssohn.
5. Pilger Chor and O du mein holder Abendstern, from Thannhauser...R. Wagner
6. Third finale from the Bohemian Girl .... Balfe.

THE LAST DAY AND EVENING OF SIGNOR BLITZ.—We regret to state that the favorite of both old and young, the inimitable magician and ventriloquist of the Temple of Wonders, positively ends his season of ventriloquism and mystery to-night, and we hope those whom the Little Wonder has so often astonished and amused will, on this last occasion, crowd his Temple and give him a substantial farewell. He has a Matinée in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and the usual performance in the evening.

A NEW MEXICAN CONSUL.—It is stated that a consul has arrived in this city with authority from the Imperial Regency in Mexico to act as its commercial agent. In this case no exequatur will be requested from our Government, nor is it necessary to obtain one. Nor would the granting of an exequatur be a diplomatic recognition, as is well settled by law and custom. Still the appointment of a commercial agent is always the first step towards obtaining recognition.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FITZ JOHN PORTER is announced among the Pike's Peak mines. If the miners thereabout will sink a shaft in his head, they will strike a rich lead of copper.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

MORE REBEL PRISONERS PASSING THROUGH.—About three o'clock yesterday morning a batch of rebel prisoners, numbering 358, arrived in this city from Louisville, Kentucky, which place they left on Monday evening last. They were captured at Knoxville about three months ago, and then taken to Nashville, but subsequently sent to Louisville, where they were confined. While on the way to this city, two of them escaped, one of whom was fired at, and, it is supposed, killed, but the train being in motion at the time they could not ascertain for a certainty. Altogether, the behavior of these rebels was good, and they gave little or no trouble. The guard which escorted them here was a detachment of sixty-five men from Barracks No. 1, in Louisville, under the command of Lieut. Harrison. These men were fed at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, after which all were placed on board the steamer Ashland, at Washington-street wharf, and then taken to Fort Delaware. On their arrival there the roll of prisoners was called, and one man failed to answer to his name. The steamer was immediately searched, and the lost one found stowed away in a coal bin. They were all, safely quartered in the fort, and the steamer, with the guard, returned to the city, arriving here about six o'clock. After receiving their supper, they took the cars for Louisville.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening another lot of prisoners, numbering 500, arrived at the foot of Washington street from Alton, Illinois, where they have been confined for some time in the military prison. These left Alton on Monday morning, and, the cars not being provided with lamps, ten of them succeeded in escaping out of the windows unknown to the guard before Illinois was crossed. A portion of these five hundred were captured at the siege of Vicksburg, and the remainder at Helena, Arkansas. There was a great difference in the conduct of this lot compared to those who arrived in the morning. These were exceedingly boisterous and impudent. Some of them attempted to set one of the cars on fire, but were frustrated by the guard, which consisted of seventy-five men of the 10th Kansas Regiment, commanded by Captain Steward. The guard were also entertained at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, after which they and the rebels were marched on the deck of a steamer lying at the wharf, and taken to Fort Delaware. This makes over two thousand rebel prisoners which have passed through the city within four days and been quartered in the fort.

WILL SAIL.—The supply-steamer Massachusetts, Lieutenant West commanding, will leave the navy yard to day, with stores and a mail for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

PREPARING FOR SPRING.—In looking around among the various business establishments of this city, in the different branches of trade, we have found none more thoroughly prepared to meet the wants of the season on a more magnificent scale than the popular old clothing house of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. Their importations of fine cloths, cassimeres, and other choice fabrics for spring, are at once large and in admirable taste, and their styles of ready-made garments are unsurpassed by any others in the world.

WHY DON'T THEY PROPEL?—Congress is doing more talking than working. The members seem to be affected with *cacoethes loquendi*, and the public business is proportionably neglected. The members talk against time, except such portion of them as have a fair share of judgment, and they improve their leisure by writing to Philadelphia orders for new suits, to be procured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

PRESERVING THE SIGHT.—It should be remembered that the late Dr. Lardner, of England, and other scientific gentlemen have given the strongest testimonials in favor of the "Parabola Spectacles." These Spectacles do not impair the eyesight, but are known to improve and strengthen the same. For sale *only* by E. Borhek, Optician, No. 402 Chestnut street.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN is opening vigorously, and already the busy notes of preparation are commingling with the clang of arms. Thousands of veterans are hastening to the front, and the times are pregnant with great events. While we watch with solicitude the progress of events afar off, we cannot remain indifferent to what is transpiring around us, and hence our reiterated advice to all who desire an elegant outfit to hasten to the fashionable Clothing store of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street.

WINTER CLOTHING! WINTER CLOTHING!
Winter Clothing! Winter Clothing!
Winter Clothing! Winter Clothing!
Winter Clothing! Winter Clothing!
Winter Clothing! Winter Clothing!
Winter Clothing! Winter Clothing!
Charles Stokes & Co.,
Charles Stokes & Co.,
Under the Continental Hotel.

THE TONIC FOR CHILDREN.—For feeble, weakly children, where no particular disease is manifest, but who are yet unwell, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge will be found of great service. When given in small doses, three or four times a day, its effects will soon be apparent in the increased appetite, strength, and growth of the child. If there is reason to suppose the child has worms, the dose of Vermifuge should be increased to the full size proportionate to the age of the patient, when the worms will soon be expelled, and the dose can again be reduced so as to obtain the tonic effect of the medicine. If a purgative medicine is required, and the child is not too young to take pills, the Sanative Pills should be given, as they are designed in such cases to accompany the Vermifuge and all of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines.

In the Dyspepsia of adults, particularly where attended with sour stomach and spitting up of food, the Vermifuge is an excellent remedy, and in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, which secure the proper action of the Liver, it generally effects a cure.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chestnut street. mh5 2t

GET THE BEST!—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S EDITIONS.—Family, pulpit, and pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for Photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE.—Rich Turkey morocco, antique, ivory mountings, ornamental edges, &c., &c., holding from twelve to two hundred photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.

WILLIAM W. HARDING, Manufacturer,
1t No. 326 Chestnut st., below Fourth, south side.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, cure Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza, or any irritation or soreness of the throat.

"Great service in subduing hoarseness,
"Rev. DANIEL WISE, New York."

"The troches are a staff of life to me.
"Prof. EDWARD NORTH,
"Prest. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y."

"A simple and elegant combination, for Coughs, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston."

DEAFNESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker, Oculist and Aurist, author of the work, "The Ear, its Diseases, and their Treatment." Office, 1027 Walnut street. mh3-3t

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja23-tf

CITY ITEMS.

Claims of the Sewing Machine

The most eminent medical authorities in the land have declared that the habitual use of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in a family would accomplish more for its health and happiness than the most potent medicines have power to bestow. The "Wheeler & Wilson" machine has been singled out for this high encomium, doubtless, from the well-known fact that sewing upon it is performed with less draught upon the strength of the operator than on any other sewing machine ever invented. Besides this, it makes the best work, is more durable, and performs a greater variety of work *well*, than all its rivals combined. We wish it was in our power to introduce one of these invaluable labor, life, and money-saving instruments in every household in the land.

If it be inconvenient for the purchaser to visit the salesroom, the order may be forwarded to the office, and it will be as faithfully filled as if the selection had been made personally. Machines are forwarded to any part of the country, and full instructions sent, which will enable the most inexperienced to operate them without any trouble or difficulty.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the best, the simplest, and the cheapest.

More of the Wheeler & Wilson are sold than all other Sewing Machines combined.

Call and examine. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Salesrooms, 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh.

A POPULAR CATERER.—Among the acquisitions that have been made in the various departments of our industrial interests, the establishing of the first-class dining rooms at the southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, by Mr. J. W. Price, deserves a prominent place. Few persons, in passing the modest entrance on the corner to these spacious saloons, would suspect the extent and attractiveness of the interior, yet no one who visits Price's once, and participates in such a dinner as he alone is capable of serving, will ever afterwards feel inclined to *pass by* his saloons at the dinner hour. For the information of those who have not yet learned the *fact*, we may state that M. Price has now a large portion of the business of catering for large public parties, and in private entertainments the highest compliment that can now be paid to the entertainer is to say that the dishes were served in Price's inimitable style. He has, deservedly, the reputation of setting the best table, at the shortest notice, of all the caterers in this city, and his *style* of chicken and lobster salads, terrapin, oysters in the various modes, no less than the quality of his wines, need but a trial to satisfy the most epicurean taste of their decided excellence. We do not wonder, in view of this, that the increase in Price's business, both at his saloons and in supplying entertainments to order, is unprecedented in the catering department.

A VISIT TO THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE ROOMS.—We yesterday dropped in at the beautifully arranged rooms of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company in this city, No. 730 Chestnut street, and were amazed to find the activity pervading its several departments. In the receiving, delivering, setting-up, and packing rooms clerks were as busily engaged as if the fact of three thousand Grover & Baker machines having been sold before the holidays had not transpired. The large salesroom was alive with customers, waited upon by polite and intelligent attendants, and in the *Stitching Rooms* (which now constitute a great feature in this well-known establishment) the gentle movement of scores of machines, operated by skillful young ladies, constituted a rare industrial picture. It will be borne in mind that the Grover & Baker Company manufacture machines making the Shuttle or Lock Stitch, as well as the celebrated Grover & Baker or Elastic Stitch; also, that *their machines* are the only ones in existence that *Embroider*, which they do in the most elegant manner.

CONFECTIONS FOR THE MILLION.—This phrase, "for the million," is not unfrequently associated with an implied inferiority—not so, however, in its application to the delicious confections manufactured and sold by Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street. By being the most extensive makers of, and dealers in these goods, and doing the largest confectionery trade in Philadelphia, these gentlemen are enabled (notwithstanding they use the very finest and purest materials, and produce only the choicest preparations) to sell at prices which come readily within the reach of the million. We, therefore, regard E. G. Whitman & Co. as public benefactors, and earnestly recommend that all who use confections buy them at 318 Chestnut street.

THE REASON WHY.—The fact is already known to the public, that since the advent of the "Florence" Sewing Machine, (sold at the elegant warerooms of the company, No. 630 Chestnut street,) the demand for it has been unprecedented in the annals of the sewing-machine trade. *The reason why* is simply this: The Florence performs *all kinds of sewing* that any other machine is capable of, in the very best manner, besides a number of desirable things that no other machine attempts. And, what is more, every machine sold is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded to the purchaser, after three months' trial.

THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart and sold by Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, is, without exception, the best shirt of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive manufacture and importation, is also the choicest in the city, and his prices are moderate.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.—All eyes are at this time turned towards our armies, and awaiting with hopeful suspense the issues soon to be decided on the field of conflict. Notwithstanding this anxiety, however, it is gratifying to our citizens to find that W. W. Alter, the popular coal dealer, No. 935 North Ninth street, continues, as usual, to sell the best and purest coal in the city, at the lowest prices.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.
Also,
Rich Furs of all kinds.
Rich Furs of all kinds.

In anticipation of the close of the season, we are now prepared to make a large concession from former prices on all our stock.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium,
920 Chestnut street.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Girard—Chestnut street, below Ninth.

H Wilson, U S A	E Babcock, Troy, N Y
Lieut Col G Middleton, U S A	J M Ross, California
C P E Burnett	G L Waller, Harrisburg
J C Wilson, U S A	J L Hubbard, St Louis
S Hildeburn, U S A	R Fentrey, Maryland
R G Fay	R G Tyson, Reading
J M Bebee, Watertown, N Y	W G Corbell, Wilm, Del
Lieut Mathers, U S A	H S Willig & wf, Albany
W W Wood	J A Downey, Baltimore
J R Ward & la, New York	Miss C Downey, Baltimore
G W Hemer, Boston	H J Coburn, Indianapolis
J Meiley, Lebanon	D Ziegler, York co
General Batch, U S A	Miss A Ziegler, York co
S K Green, Kansas City	S Simpson, York co
Noness Havens & wife	D B Diffenderfer, Lanc co
Mr E J Brooks, Chester, Pa	John Kitna, Fort Wayne
S S Richards, Baltimore	Henry Batts
E Banks, Norristown	James Batts
H De Haven, Norristown	R Maltby, Allegheny co
J L Atlebough, Norristown	Robt Young, Allegheny co
J P Mazurie, Harrisburg	Mrs Cummings & son, Va
J C Craig, Harrisburg	S Greene, Pittsburg
W C Buffington, Maryland	W C Grunshead & wf, Penna
W Green, Delaware	W Thompson, Penna
F H Wilson	Benj Price, Alex, Va
Thos Pratt, New Jersey	W W Reed, Harrisburg
S R Kirkham, New York	Henry Leidy, Penna
T Wierman & wf, Penna	J C Deval, New York
S Hallenshade, New York	J A McGill, New York
G W Williams, Ft Wayne	Miss M Maxwell, New York
J L Dobbins, Cincinnati	D Funk, Washington
O W Swope, New Jersey	F Foreman, Washington
D Tingley, Penna	J Costello & wf, Virginia
Wm Haslett, Baltimore	R W Sonny, Dauphin
Chas McCandless, Baltimore	Jos Jordan & la, Ohio
L J Alberton, Penna	Thos J Jones, Iowa
J D McKee, Pittsburg	J G Shippen, Iowa
J Wells, Binghamton	D Gorden & wf, Trenton
W S Fants, New York	D Davis, York co, Pa
C F Fargent, Harrisburg	J G Fassett, U S A
Geo F Hart, Illinois	J C Herring, U S A
E Houts, Illinois	J W Rogers, U S A
L S Sommers, New York	C F Curtis, U S A
W Harris, Penna	C H Helms, U S A
D Wilson, Penna	H Wilson
S Harris, Lanc co, Pa	F F Shinn
W S Jones, New York	F Eggman, New Jersey
Jas Collins, New York	W Whitney, Pottsville
Jno Buffington, Ohio	S Ogilby, Hagerstown, Md
Jas Smith, Ohio	A C Smith, Harrisburg
H Murray	E A Turpin & wf, N York
P Steffer, Dayton, O	W McLean & wf, Penna
Ms Young & wf, Pittsburg	Wm D Moore, Harrisburg

Continental—Ninth and Chestnut streets

Dr Stevens, Washington	Mrs C Seward, New York
Willis Gaylord, Washington	W Smead & lady
Jno H B Latrobe, Balt	C C Willard & w, Ft Monroe
W H Coleman, Washington	Thos Rutter, Pittsburg
Miss J Ludlow, Washington	Dr Geo L Porter, U S A
W Y Selick, Washington	Mrs Porter, Pittsburg
A V Clark	H K Porter, Pittsburg
J B Hendricks, New York	R C Loomis, Pittsburg
W S Stewart	J A Wadley, Indiana
C L Lockwood, New York	W H Beck, Indiana
A W W Mills, New York	H Harley & w, Pittsburg
H R Thomas, New York	Dr Mish & la, Middleton
J D Crane, Pottsville	F Clauson, New York
S S Cox, Ohio	Mr & Mrs West, New York
Thos Gerran, Jr, New York	Mrs Fuller, New York
M Perry, Auburn	Miss Fuller, New York
Miss Perry, Auburn	W H Otis, New York
Jos B Bispham, U S A	C T Hewes, West Chester
J M Hunt & wf, New York	Saml Marm, New York
Miss Hunt, New York	H C Phillips, New York
Saml Bell, California	A Withmar, St Louis
Montg Hunt, Baltimore	Aug J Brown, New York
Henry K List, Wheeling, Va	R H Potter, St Louis
E Snowden, Pittsburg	G Story, Lafayette, Ind
W Pickhardt, New York	B C Stanwood, Boston
J H Wyman, New York	Saml G Johnson, N Y
Hon A Plumer, Penna	John J Sproule, New York
T H Alexander & wife	W J Wilmer, Baltimore
W C Jewell, New York	R T Kirkpatrick, Nashville
M T Burke, La Crosse	A B Beach, Nashville
C B Manchester, R I	A M Adams, Wheeling, Va
L Grosbener, Connecticut	C F Thompson, Prov, R I
T S Von Fossinel & wf, N J	Jos Hodges, Providence, R I
Maj G N S Hussari, Trenton	Capt Jas McCleery, U S A
Mr & Mrs Fisk, Penna	John A Godfrey, N Y
G C Porter	C A Lambard, Boston
R O Wherritt, Kentucky	L L Doty, Albany
E B Otis, Boston	D M Barbour, Baltimore
R H Gilbert	J W Clayton, Boston
J T Blackburn, Chicago	N Garruth, Boston
W R B Shinn, Columbus, O	D Flint, Chicago
T Struthers, Warren	S Howland, Auburn, N Y
D A Given, Cynthiana, Ky	R F Dickinson, New York
J D Evans, Indianapolis	W Williams, St Louis
J Staub, Indianapolis	R Fulton, Bangor
L B Johnson, Ohio	A T Rand & wf, New York
A B Nettleton, Ohio	S Keyser, New York
G W Blackson, Ohio	Chas Coudert, Jr, N York
W Funstone & wf, Easton	W W Peck, New York
E Babcock, Troy, N Y	J Fannett, New York
E Sheetz, Penna	Saml Noble, Halifax, N S
W H Heald & wf, Baltimore	Geo Platt, Wash, D C
M Reilly & da, Wheeling, Va	John W Dast, Dayton
R L Cooke, Mauch Chunk	L Bigelow, U S A
Capt J M Huntington	L G Erb, Indiana
Miss Emilie Parks, Boston	R E Turner, St Joseph
H A Gould, Massachusetts	Judge Shannon, Pa
C O Chapin, Massachusetts	Gen Crawford, Pa
Peter G Lecour, New York	Alex Chambers, Pittsburg
Chas Warner & wf, N Y	Mrs A E Warner, Penna
J L Wanvahrs, New York	Mr Schenk, N Brunswick
S B Dans, Boston	Amos McDonald, N York
John T Davis, Virginia	J Hicks, New York
Geo O Davis, U S A	G W Chidsey, Pa
G A Davis & la, New York	

Merchants' Hotel—Fourth St, below Arch.

C A Mourer	A Jones, Newbern, N C
S E Henry, Huntingdon	W E Howland, Newbern
A W Haines, New York	W G Smith, New Jersey
S Williams, New Jersey	A W Haines, New York
B B Haines, New York	W J Madeira, Pennsylvania
J R Bloom, Brandy Station	H D Woodward, Keokuk
T Banks, Hollidaysburg	J Denney, Mt Vernon, O
B F Ruff, Baltimore	L Freiburger, Polo, Ill
J Shurts, New York	W H Garvey
R McCardy, Gettysburg	B K Herrington, Illinois
F Burch, Fort Wayne	Miss Smart, Illinois
O Tucker, Beverly, O	Hon C M Donovan, Penna
G H Beck, Baltimore	B Freeman, Boston
C R Armstrong, Ohio	T McCance, Pittsburg
W E Peter, Steubenville, O	W Dean, Newark, Del
G W Fisher, Rochester	J Pilling, Newark, Del
T M Rogers, Pennsylvania	A W Wilson, Indiana, Pa
E Dennison & da, Ohio	J Houder, U S A
J C Fuller, Vineland, N J	Hon A Packer, M Chunk
J C Caldwell	Mrs H Packer, M Chunk
S B Douglas, Pittsburg	A G Broadhead, M Chunk
G H Rumple, Columbia	J D Heppard, New York
G McCullough, Maryland	B Samuel, Columbus, Ind
D A Cremer, New York	L Grinsfelder, Baltimore
D McCanley, New York	S A Osman, Pennsylvania

American Hotel—Chestnut st., above Fifth.

M Barton, Delaware co	A Hitchcock, New York
F Dunderdole, Ft Mifflin	W T Dakes, Maryland
G H Parkinson, Ft Mifflin	W H Crocker, Springfield
Isaac Jolife	E L Nichols, New York
R Buckley, Washington	T Bohannan, Pottsville
W Newman, Washington	J W Bradshaw
J B Cunningham, Boston	I B Hall, U S A
A B Waller, Washington	S N M Burleson, U S A
Capt R O Roberts, U S A	E Challenger, Delaware
S H Lewyt, Baltimore	J B Potter, New Jersey
T Byrne, Maryland	A H Banman, Marpleton
John Glenn	J Hamilton, Marpleton
A R Hopkins, U S A	L B Lightner
H C Stephens, Bainbridge	G Lear, Doylestown
Capt J B Bibler, Bainbridge	G C Marshall, Chester co
W H Houseal, Bainbridge	J T Blake, Boston
J B Schroll, Bainbridge	J R Barnes, New York
J S Epler, Bainbridge	J Leaman, Lancaster
J Bell, Marietta, Pa	R C Stone, Point Pleasant
J B Feltenberger, Bainb'e	A Walker, Maryland
D F Lincoln, Birdsboro	J Kayser, New York
R Spruance, Smyrna, Del	G Hastings, Boston
J Mitchell, New Jersey	F Webb, New York
G W Johnson, Buffalo	J R Jones, Baltimore
A Quentin, Milwaukee	J Flack, Illinois
C H Volt, Milwaukee	J C Wightman, Boston
S Kaw & w, Bethlehem	D S Baker, New York
Mrs Krause, Bethlehem	J H Rhoads, Reading

Barley Sheaf—Second street, below Vine.

Wm Stuckert, Bucks co	Moses Eastburn, Solebury
Geo Garner, Doylestown	Evan Knight, Bucks co
Jno Walton, Solebury	Thos Murray, New Hope
Chas Reeves, N Jersey	Philip Fretz, Doylestown
— Keller, Warrington	E Gillingham, Buckingham
Jno Blair, Allegheny City	Daniel Lovett, Bucks co
J M Kirby, Allegheny City	H C Worstall, Buckmanv'le
Capt Taylor, Doylestown	L Widdowfield, Hartsville
Jos B Elliott, Phila	Rev J Belville, Hartsville
Timothy Ely, Northampton	Isaac Wood, Hartsville
J M Fell, Moreland	L Morris, Willow Grove
Jacob Smith, Bucks co	Ely Hughes, Buckingham
J O Holden, Lambertville	Wm Johnson, Attleboro
Jas Carney, New York	W Cadwalader, Yardleyvi'e
Jno Smith, New York	A Satterthwaite, Attleboro
E M Knight, Byberry	G L Lentz, Phila
J Cadwalader, Fox Chase	S C Van Pelt, Pineville
Tim Eastburn, Solebury	

St. Louis—Chestnut street, above Third.

D T Lawson, Ohio	J H Willets, Washington
F Farrel, Connecticut	W J Buchmaster, Wash
Robt Downs, N Haven, Conn	S Grinsfelder, Baltimore
W G Randall, New Jersey	S T Holman, Cleveland
J Plant, Washington	J B Pitman, Cleveland
A M Kinsey, Burlington	H B Roxwell, Peoria, Ill
H Fryainger, Lewistown	Geo Leffman, Dayton, O
P E A Rut, New York	Jas Leffman, Dayton, O
H J Bridge, New York	H W T Whitney, Mass
G Imblet, New Jersey	D J Bower, New Jersey
Geo Powell, Baltimore	L Wegler, Baltimore
Edw Tilburn, Mass	Joel S Eiger, Baltimore
A W Smith, Providence, R I	H C Brubaker, Lancaster
E P Willard, Scranton	F Farrel, Connecticut
W Sterling, Baltimore	J N Rendall, New York
C P Abbott & wf, Prov, R I	T R Keeler, Harper's Ferry
H B Stoddard, Penna	J Weir, New York
Silas Dodge, St Louis	D H Marriman
D Hawksworth	J P Collins, U S A
John B Duncan, Mass	E Johnson & la, New York
Chas F Morgan, Mystic	E B Phillips, Boston
H F Thomas, New York	Jas Hand, New York
N W Troutman, N Jersey	

The Union—Arch street, above Third.

P V Hartman, Penna	H Downey, Canal, Dover
R J Cruser, Montrose, Pa	A D Leland, Maine
H L Beach, Montrose, Pa	L N Freeman, New York
J H Clark & wf, Altoona	H Collins, Ohio
John P Farr & wf, Ohio	S B Potter, New Jersey
Miss Farr, Ohio	Wm H Nycum, Penna
J Lehman, Pittsburg	J Q A Nycum, Penna
Edw Banister, Jr, U S A	Wm Overaker, Penna
Dr B Smith, Yardleyville	Amos Branson, Ohio
S Deshler, Easton	Miss T Everett, Harrisburg
F R Potts	F A Everett, Harrisburg

States Union—Market street, above Sixth.

R S Tait, New York	D A Christy, Mifflin, Pa
Geo Rubicam, Penna	Wm Godfrey, Philadelphia
Louis Frankel, Delaware	A S Hench, Perry county
S Kennedy, Lancaster co	J M Bixler, Perry county
E Pugh, jr, Lancaster co	S Dain, Reading
John Dietrich, Penna	G McKay, Baltimore
George Jessup, U S A	E McMaster, Clearfield
John Gardner	J W Huston, Indiana co
E F Gilmore	Miss Eva Huston, Indiana co
H Jacobs, Penna	Miss Ada Huston, Indiana co
U M Bumm & la, Washingt'n	John McPherson, Clearfield
Robert Young, Mifflin, Pa	J T Hunter, Philadelphia
J W Kirk, Mifflin, Pa	T H Huston, Indiana co

Black Bear—Third st., above Callowhill.

S K Brobst, Allentown	Jacob Heaney, Bucks co
Jos Rose, Keplersville	J H Rufe, Bucks co
John H Fogel, Fogelsville	Evan Stough, Bucks co
H Bupp, Fogelsville	Martin A Seipal, Penna
Wm B Fogel, Fogelsville	Robt Holloway, Penna
F J Wesley, Millerstown	H Tomlinson, Byberry
A B Newson, Mauch Chunk	J Lukens, Jr, Byberry
Peter Lentz, Lowhel	E Goddard, Bridgeton, Pa
Richard Knerr, Lowhel	Hugh Kilpner, Bridgeton
Levi Knerr, Lowhel	C J Hurber, S Easton
Wm N Treichler, Bucks co	S N Laros, Springtown
John Meyer, Bucks co	J V Billiard, Freemansburg
Wm Breiner, Bucks	J Chamberlin, Freemansb'g
John Lafevre, Bucks co	Thos Doney, Bethlehem
Thos Carter, Bucks co	H T Nagel, Freemansburg

Madison House—Second, above Market.

J T Barns, Narrowsburg	Jas McNair & la, Bucks co
Z Decker, Columbia, N J	Noah Conway, Berlin, Md
Geo H Jackson	H Paxson & la, Bucks co
W Jackson	Lenford Marsh, Stroudsburg
Theo Smith, Reading	Mrs M Eastburn, Solesbury
W Taylor, Bradford co	Miss F Ely, Solesbury, Pa
Wm Conner, U S A	M T Jones, Del
Chas Wood	

Barnum's Hotel—Third street, above Race.

J Young & wf, Penna	J Fowler, Salem, N J
J J Scott, New Jersey	L A Shickadegrass, Penna
J R McCall, New Jersey	J M Jacoby, Lock Haven
John Howard	H Dehart, Lock Haven
Lieut Griffee, Penna	S Casterline, New York
J J Briggs, Bridgeport	J Marshall, Milford, N J
S T Henderson, Mass	J P Chambers, Easton, Pa
C A Howland, Salem, N J	

Bald Eagle—Third street, above Callowhill.

R H Warren, New York	T Newhart, Penna
Wm Feather, Pennsburg	T S Leisenring, Reading
Peter Stautes, Bucks co	Geo Leister, Bucks co
Eli Hofferd, Bucks co	Chas D Beans, Bucks co
Jesse Graver, Bucks co	Wm Bontz, Allentown
H K Laury, Bucks co	Wm J Minnich, Allentown
A Wesner, Bucks co	Wm Balderston, Lancaster
Peter Laub, Bucks co	Chas L Koch, Penna
Dr A D Becker, Penna	

Commercial—Sixth street, above Chesnut.

E Larkin, Wilmington, Del	S J Torbert, Jr, Coatesville
J B Comon, Boston	J Fearlett & wf, Penna
Maj W F Robinson, Penna	F Fillman, Pottstown
J S Paxson, West Chester	C Wilson, Tunkhannock
Leon D Berger, Pittsburg	E W Shippen, Oil City
Chas Dungee, Westgrove	Jno S Gatchell, Oxford
J Brestot, Conn	John McIntire, Oxford

Mount Vernon—Second street, above Arch.

Jno Stevens, New Jersey	E F Sharpless, Harrisburg
J Hamburger, Baltimore	E R Wilson, Penna
G T Mason	P F Walsh
R Mariner, Lewistown	R Watson, Baltimore
W Johnson, Muncy, Pa	E Mullin, Princeton

National—Race street, above Third.

P G Mullen & fa, Hanover	John W Miller, Pottsville
E W Grover, N Y	J B Oliwine, Pottsville
C H Groth, N Y	John Oliwine, Pottsville
C H Knauer, Bethlehem	Saml Auman, Pottsville
C Paxon, Penna	Dr H B Bowman, Lanc co

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Glad and delightful news indeed
To every true heart it must be,
Of our imprisoned brave to read,
Escaped from drear captivity.

How oft for them our souls have bled,
Their unsoothed miseries to hear,
When fell disease and famine dread,
Made of their prison floor their bier!

Welcome, oh welcome, ye whose worth
Now clearer than before we see;
Welcome to what is best on earth,
Your firesides, and your liberty!

Forget your woes—but no—let not
That memory cease your souls to thrill,
When armed for fight; nor be forgot,
Your brethren, held in fetters still!

But are again to strife you go,
Remain the dainty feast to share,
That many friendly boards will show,
To supplement your prison fare.

And for those garments, soiled and worn,
Sad emblems of your former thrall,
Once more your manly forms adorn
With handsome garb from TOWER HALL.

Always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia. All styles, sizes, and qualities. TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET Street,
1t BENNETT & CO.

THE ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSING COMBINED—A SURE PREVENTIVE OF BALDNESS.

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," three bottles of which restored my hair, which was very gray, to its original dark color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing, and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, Druggist, Tenth and Coates, who can also testify my hair was very gray when I commenced its use.

MRS MILLER,
No. 730 N. NINTH Street. Phila.

Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia. Price 50 cents. Six bottles, $2.50. 1t

ELECTRICITY CAREFULLY APPLIED BY DR. A. H. STEVENS, at 1418 SOUTH PENN SQUARE, Philadelphia. mh5-tf

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENTED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action upon the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. ja26-tuthsly

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, WEAK BREAST, BRONCHITIS, ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP WILD CHERRY.

SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP WILD CHERRY.

A trial of many years has proved to the world that this remedy is more efficacious in curing all Throat, Breast, and Lung Complaints than any hitherto known to mankind. For all diseases of the air passages and lungs, it is a sovereign remedy. For the weak and debilitated it acts as a strengthening alterative. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia 1t

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER WE are now experiencing render this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and Colds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many a fatal case of Pulmonary Disorder is now being laid. Let the afflicted remember in their troubles that a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that coughs, colds, and hoarseness are speedily cured by this standard remedy. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 CHESTNUT Street. mh5 2t

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.
DR. SWAYNE'S PANACEA.

The only sovereign remedy for effectually curing

Scrofula,	Impure Blood,
Cancers,	Goitre, or Swelled Neck,
Old Sores,	Dropsical Swellings,
Erysipelas,	Rheumatic Affections,
Boils, Pimples,	Bad effects of Calomel,
White Swellings,	Mercurial Diseases,
Sore Eyes,	Cutaneous Diseases,
Scald Head,	General Debility,
Deep-seated Syphilis,	Hip-joint Complaints, &c.

Be particular to get the genuine, as prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. Sent by express, to any address. 1t

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE,
FOR THE HAIR
AMBOLINE
MOISTENS,
BEAUTIFIES,
ODORATES,
LENGTHENS,
INVIGORATES,
NOURISHES,
EMBELLISHES
THE HAIR.

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, made entirely from stimulating extracts of ROOTS, HERBS, AND FLOWERS.

Prevents the hair falling out or from turning prematurely gray. Ladies who desire a luxuriant head of hair should not fail to give the AMBOLINE a trial.

Price $1 per box, containing two bottles.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KENDALL & CO.,
506 BROADWAY, New York.
AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY, & COWDEN,
de7-mw&3m No. 23 North SIXTH Street.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is *the Best in the World*. The only *Harmless, True, and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. Batchelor's new Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. 1y23-1y

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.

de23 1y JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS A certain remedy for Neuralgia.

STECK & CO'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
SEVENTH and CHESTNUT.