WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

The President and Abolitionism. An inconsiderable body of men are opposed to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. affirming that he does not thoroughly represent the anti-slavery purpose of the people. If Mr. Lincoln is not the best Abolitionist living, he is the most powerful, and has practically done more for the freedom of the slave than all other men combined. His was the Emancipation Proclamation, and his the oath of allegiance, which no rebel can take without ceasing to be a slaveholder. Under his Administration whole States have been delivered from slavery, and he is the first President of the United States elected in hostility to slavery, and in defiance of its threats. If these facts do not prove his sufficient fidelity to the principles of equal rights, what facts can be produced to show greater fidelity on the part of other statesmen? The same men who tell us that his efforts to establish universal freedom are inadequate confess in the same breath that slavery is dead; their abstract admissions

counteract their personal censures. Did these gentlemen expect that in three years every slave in America would have been practically as well as theoretically freed, and comfortably established in a nice little farm of his own, with a few hundred dollars invested in the five-twenty loan? Did they think the millenium was to come before the war ended? Did they suppose the Emancipation proclamation would revolutionize society in a year? It would seem so by their dissatisfaction. But to the majority of the people it justly appears that the anti-slavery progress of the nation has been all that the most hopeful could have believed, the most enthusiastic desired. It has kindled the North, frightened the South, and startled the world. Those who are not satisfied with this progress, could not be satisfied with any achievement.

If Mr. Lincoln is not a good enough Abolitionist for this all-demanding and critical class, he is, at least, generally satisfactory to the original Abolitionists of New England—the men who were against slavery when the nation was with it; who suffered for freedom when it was unpopular; who prophecied to an unbelieving world of that which is now revealed; who began the anti-slavery movement thirty years ago, and for thirty years maintained it, controlled it. and educated the nation up to the imperfect morality of 1860, and fitted it for the purer faith which inspires it in 1864. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the true leader of Abolitionism, sustains ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency; and who, unless it be WEN-DELL PHILLIPS, can question the rightfulness of Mr. GARRISON's decision? We recently published an extract from a private letter of Mr. GARRISON, and we now find in the Libergior his opinion of Mr. Lincoln, and his reasons for supporting him for the Presidency, more elaborately and conclusively set forth. In the following quotations the italics and capitals are those of the Liberator :

The National Republican Convention for the nomination of a Presidential candidate is to be held in
Baltimore early in Jine. Previous to that time, it
is right and proper that the merits of the various
favorites should be fully considered and temperately
discussed; but, whoever shall receive the nomination at Baltimore, upon him the whole strength of
the Republican party should be concentrated—for
not an ounce of that strength can be safely spared in not an ounce of that strength can be safely spared in rivalry or division. It is as palpable as "the sun shining in his strength," that it is the aim of the Copperheads to act upon the maxim, "divide pperheads to act upon the maxim, "d conquer;" and, therefore, they will thing undene to sow dissensions in the and conquer;" and, thereace, they will leave pothing undene to sow dissensions in the Republican ranks, and induce as many rival candidates to be set up as possible—even on the plausible ground of having a more radical anti-slavery policy curried out—for, being "full of all deceivableness of untighteousness," they will assume any shape and resort to any trick. In thus maccouring, they will have the sympathy and concurrence of the Southern traitors, whose final hope of success in carrying their point lies in the triumph of the Coppethead party. What ensetments of law, what scenes of violenes, what revolting compromises, what national humilisation and degradation would follow that triumph, imagination may in vain attempt to depict. But it can take place only by the fatuity of Republicans in allowing themselves to have rival candidates in the field, with all the disposition to disparage and assail those candidates which such a contest would endanger; and if this shall occur, then the terrible unity which prevails in the Copperhead ranks will almost certainly enable them to selze the reins of Government for the next four years. Therefore, There a way the truth of this cannot be denied. Two

The truth of this cannot be denied. Two anti-slavery candidates would add immensely to the power of the pro-slavery party. Two Union candidates must give strength to the rebellion. Mr. GARRISON clearly sees that the trans-

cendant popularity of Mr. Lincoln is a reason why he should be the one candidate of the people. He refers to the fact that "even the Legislature of Ohio, with all the well deserved popularity which SALMON P. CHASE has won in that State and throughout the North, has with great unanimity recorded its vote in favor of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln;" and in reference to General FREMONT, while admitting that he has many warm admirers, criticises with impartiality the course of those politicians who attempt to force him into opposition to the people. In regard to the German mass meeting at St. Louis, which adopted a call for a general convention on MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS. the 10th of May, the Liberator says: "We do not exactly like this exclusively German action, aside from considerations of its impolicy in the present critical exigency; it is not sufficiently American—though we have no doubt of the earnest purpose of our German brethren to crush slavery and the rebellion by the shortest possible method. · But personal preference must give way to the one overwhelming duty of keeping the Government beyond the possible attainment and control of its deadly foes. As opposed to Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Fremont could have no rational hope of success; nor do we believe, if but one. Republican candidate take blockade running for the past year show that on the the field, there is any man living in America who would poll so many votes, or who has so strong a hold upon the mass of the people, as ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

In conclusion, it may be well to state that Mr. Garrison is not a man who can be classed with the unconditional upholders of the Administration, but has been its firm opponent on more than one question, and still opposes it. Yet, with all this honest difference, he fully and fairly admits the grandeur of its policy, and approves the action and character of the President. We think the following paragraph should

silence at once the false statement that quiry is called at Portsmouth, Va., to investigate ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a man capable in any way of retracting the word he has given to the world, or unworthy of the full support | North Carolina. Of the most bitter hater of the slave curse:

Not that Mr. Lincoln is not open to criticism and censure; we have both 'criticised and censured him again and again. Not that there is not much to grieve over, and to be surprised at, in his Administration, on account of its inconsistent and paradoxical treatment of the rebellion and slavery; of this we have spoken freely. Nevertheless, there is also much to rejoice over and to be thankful for; and a thousand incidental errors and blunders are easily to be borne with on the part of him who, at one blow, severed the chains of three millions three hundred thousand slaves—thus virtually abolishing the whole slave system (the greater necessarily including the less) in quick progression, as an act dictated alike by patriotism, justice, and humanity. Besides, we should learn something from the enemy. "Any change," says the Richmond Examiner, referring to the approaching Presidential struggle—"any change will be tetter for us." The Copperheads are of the same mind. Is it wise to attempt to gratify either of these parties? of the most bitter hater of the slave curse:

THE New York papers yesterday contained reports of a mass meeting held on behalf of working women. At this meetbehalf of working women. At this meet truth in the story. No apprehension is felt, either ing it transpired that 163 cents were given at Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry, of any rebel defor the making of four pair of drawers per day, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.; that 7 cents apiece were given for the making of coarse portland, Me., March 22.—Resolutions providing for an amendment to the State Constitution, so perhaps three, being the greatest number the House to day, in concurrence with a vote of the that could possibly be made in twelve hours; | Senate. that 16 cents apiece were given for the mak ing of fine white shirts, two being the utmost that could be made in a day's work of more than twelve hours; and that the thread, in all these cases, is to be provided by the working women. Some of these poor women -were represented as old and afflicted. If these reports be perfectly fair, how horrid a picture do they present of social avarice in the city of New York. And though New York be the exponent of the highest power of that avarice, yet the same spirit is manifested elsewhere. Whether it be manifested in Paris, or London, or New Work, or Philadelphia, or anywhere else, it is a vile and murderous thing that weak women should go through the daily-recurring agonies of a living death in order to glut the avarice of these worse than Egyptian task masters. It is said that the moderate. Whisky firm at 94@94%. Coffee quiet zule requiring a workwoman to turnish her | Rio 27@37%c.

own thread has only been adopted by em- | THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. plovers since the price of a spool of cotton has risen from four to eight or ten cents. But New York plumes herself upon what she styles her present unparalleled prosperity, and the feature which yesterday's papers present furnish a dark and striking contrast to that boast. It is a state of affairs which should draw down the utmost abhorrence and contempt upon the heads of the heartless employers who starve poor women whilst their own eves stand out with fatness.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1864. Territory of Montana. The House bill to establish the Territory of Montana (that in which gold is found) provides, in reference to boundaries, as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the 27th degree of longitude west from Washington with the 45th egree of north latitude, thence due west on said 45th degree of latitude to a point formed by its inersection with the 34th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said 34th degree of longitude to its intersection with the 44th egree and 30 minutes of north latitude; thence due west along said 44th degree and 30 minutes of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the creat of the Rocky Mountains; thence following the creat of the Rocky Mountains northward till its intersection with the Bitter Root Mountains thence northward along the crest of said Bitter Root Mountains to the intersection with the 39th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence along said 39th degree of longitude northward to the boundary line of the British possessions; thence eastward along said boundary line to the 27th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence southward along said 27th degree of longitude to the place of beginning.

Congressional. The charge made by Mr. KERNAN, of New York, esterday, that the Administration has transported civilians to attend elections in loyal States, is ascertained to be entirely false.

The Committee on Elections of the House has taken up a new contested case in Kentucky. The charge of the contestant, like those of most of the Missouri contestants, is of military interference with the election of the contesting party. Local, &c.

Recruiting is quite brisk in this District. Two nen are to be hung for murder here next week. EDWIN FORREST had a fine house, last night, to see Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of New York, has met with cordial reception in the Army of the Potomac. Albert Pike Tenders Allegiance. Official advices received from Arkansas state that there is a steady return there of citizens to their alleglance, many prominent rebel officials being among the number. Gen. ALBERT PIKE has, it is averred,

made overtures for an amnesty. The Overland Mail Service. The Postmaster General invites proposals for outting the overland California mail service in ope-ation on the 1st day of October next, or, if preferred by the accepted bidder, on the 1st day of July next. 'he schedule increases the speed, so that the trip is to be made in aixteen days during eight months of months. The contract is to be for four years. The newspaper and document mails will be transmitted

Confirmation by the Senate. The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of HENRY W. SIBLEY, of Minne-Bids for Flour.

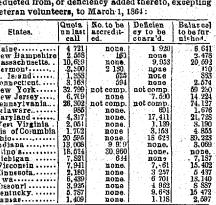
An unusually large number of bidders were present to-day at the opening of the bids for furnishing flour to the Commissary Department. Offers were made for 96,000 barrels, at prices ranging from \$7 to \$8.30; 37 000 barrels were taken, at prices ranging from \$7.60 to \$7.78. Only No. 2 flour was accepted. The Supreme Court. The case of SANTIAGO BRIGNARDELLO VE. MA-TILDA C. GRAY et al., a California land case, in-

volving a large amount of valuable San Francisco land, was before the Supreme Court to-day, and excited more than ordinary interest. The opening argument was concluded by P. G. GILPIN, of New York. Mr. Carlisle will reply to morrow. A heavy snow storm commenced at six o'clock this Protest by the Washington City Councils. The Washington City Councils have appointed a

gress of a Senate bill amendatory of the registry w and providing that every male citizen, w regard to color, who shall have been resident one year before an election, shall be allowed the exercise of the elective franchise. The State Quotas under the Last call for Volunteers. The following is a statement exhibiting the quotas

committee to protest against the passage by Con-

of the several States under the President's call for 200,000 men, of March 14, 1864; with all the credits deducted from, of deficiency added thereto, excepting veteran volunteers, to March 1, 1864:



Modification of Trade Regulations. The following letter of instructions was to-day sent to all collectors of customs and special agents sent to all collectors of customs and special agents of the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1864.

SIR: The 42d trade regulation, series of September 11, 1863, is hereby so far modified, that, on and after the first day of April next, the invoice valuation permit fee on shipments to and from insurrectionary districts will be three per cent, instead of five, as therein prescribed.

S. P. CHASE,

NORTH CAROLINA.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR VANCE.

NBWBBBN (N. C.), March 19.—The recent raid on several regiments to Virginia, just as he was ready to commence operations in this direction. These regiments are now returning, evidently to carry out his original intentions.

Governor Vance, in a recent speech, stated that General Lee depends upon North Carolina for the support of his army. He dwells upon the importance of keeping the railroads of this State in good condition, on the ground that General Lee could not remain in Virginia forty-eight hours after they

The Wilmington Journal says that the statistics of average only one out of twenty have been captured.
The report of Governor Vance showing the amount of rebel supplies received through this blockaded port, discloses a most startling state of things. Everything the enemy could ask for is re-ceived through this channel in great quantities. An experienced naval officer has remarked that owing to the peculiar situation of the coast, its nuthe blockade of Wilmington effective. W. W. Holden is out in a card announcing himself as the Conservative candidate for Governor of North

Carolina. FORTRESS MONKOE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21 .- A Court of Inthe circumstances attending the loss of the United States steamer Peterhoff. Steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Beaufort, Major Jones, of the 5th Rhode Island Regiment, is raising a regiment of heavy artillery in North Osrolina. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says: "Fortyeight Federal deserters to the Confederates have

General Dow in Portland. PORTLAND, March 22.—General Neal Dow arrived in the noon train, and was received by the city authorities and a detachment of troops from Camp Berry. All the church bells are pealing a welcome

been sent to Deep river to work in coal mines. Wil-

mington is full of Yankee spies."

Denial of a Rumor. BALTIMORE, March 22.-A despatch from Cumberland authorizes an emphatic denial of the state ment that General Sigel made a narrow escape from capture, a few days since, at Martinsburg, by a body of two hundred rebels, who passed between the general and his pickets. There is not a word of monatration.

The Maine Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.-The steamer Spread Eagle sunk near Miller's Landing in the Missouri river, sixty miles above its mouth, on Sunday.

She was valued at \$40,000, and is insured for \$20,000. She will probably be raised. Snow-Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 22.-A northeast snow-storm mmenced this evening at seven o'clock, and still The New York Gold Market NEW YORK, March 22.—Gold fell after the second

toard to 163%. Burning of a Shoddy Mill. New York, March 22.-Oroft & Prentice's Shoddy Factory, in Pearl street, was destroyed by fire to-

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, March 23 -Flour dull and heavy; Ohio extra \$7. Grain-Supplies light and demand A Scarcity of Horses for Morgan's Men.

LONGSTREET'S TROOPS MOVING TO JOIN LEE Porter's Fleet Left Vicksburg.

CUMBERLAND GAP, March 22,-Lieut. Colonel Davis, of the 11th Tennessee Cavalry, who was wounded and taken prisoner on the 22d of February, has escaped and reached our lines in safety. He was treated very inhumanly while in the rebels' hands. Two companies of the 91st Indiana, while soont ing up the Virginia road, came upon the enemy's pickets, killing one and wounding another. They returned to camp last evening with four horses, wagons, aims, and seven prisoners, including the notorious rebel guerillas and bushwhackers Green and Estler, who have long been a terror to Union

LOUISVILLE, March 22. - The Journal's Chattango ga despatch says, on the authority of deserters, that Morgan's command is still opposite Decatur, and cannot be mounted, owing to the scarcity of horses. Deserters from Longstreet's army say he is doubt less moving to join Lee.
Caino, March 21.—Admiral Porter left Vicksburg last Saturday with a large number of gunboats and transports. Firing in the direction of the fleet was heard last

Monday at Natchez.

A MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO. CAIRO, March 21.—The 17th New York Infantry arrived from below to-day, bound for home.

Adjutant General Thomas is stationing troops, mostly colored, at the principal points along the The 35th New Jersey Regiment is encamped here. It is understood that it will form a part of Veatch's division here, which, it is supposed, will have something to do with a contemplated military movement from this point. Nothing definite, however, is known. The remainder of Veatch's division will reach here soon.

CANADA. Execution of a Murderer-The Ministry. MONTREAL, March 22 - John Meehan, the mur-derer of Patrick Pearl, was hung at Quebec this Ferguson Blair has failed to form a new ministry as yet, but negotiations are still going on.

Rhode Island Democratic Convention. PROVIDENCE, March 12.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, Gideon Bradford presiding. The nominating committee reported the following ticket: For Governor, Elisha R. Potter; Lieut-Governor, Thos. A. Reynolds; Secretary of State. Iosiah Titus ; Attorney General, Gen. Nicholas Van Slyck; Treasurer, Henry H. Crook. The ticket ferred to the State General Committee. Messrs. Chas. S. Bradley, Gideon H. Dufee, Ebenezer W. Walker, Isaac Lawrence, Gideon Bradford, Alfred Anthony, T. A. Reynolds, and W. H. Allen were elected delegates to the Chicago Convention, An Important Order.

Treasury has given positive orders prohibiting the hipment of American coal to Canada. The Express Libel Suit. NEW YORK, March 22.—The jury to-day gave a verdict of \$300 damages against the Express news-

NEW YORK, March 22.-The Secretary of the

The Steamer Chesapeake. PORTLAND, March 22.—The steamer Chesapeake will be delivered to her owners, and will be dis-The New York Fair.

NEW YORK, March 22.—In consequence of the unavoidable and unexpected enlargement of the plans of the managers of the Metropolitan Fair, th opening is postponed till April 4th.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 22, 1364.

SENATE. Mr. HARRIS, of New York, presented the remonstrance of H7 members of the New York Legislature against the extension of the Goodyear patent. Also, of Erestus Corning, and others, to the same effect. Referred to the Committee of Patents Committee on Patents

Mr. BKOWN, of Missouri, presented the tessolutions of
the Union Merchents' Exchange of St. Louis, Missouri,
praying for the construction of ship canals around the
upper and lower rands of the Mississippi river; the improvement of the fillinois and Michigan canal; the construction of slack-water navigation on the Illinois river;
the construction of a ship canal around the falls of the
Nisgara, and the improvement of the New York canals.
Beferred to the Committee on Commerce
Mr. CLARK. of New Hampshire, called up the Senate
bill amendatory of an act resulting to foreign coins and

it has been winned from any of them, and whather any bounty has been paid to any of the draited men. Adopted.

Whe Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. McDOUGAL, of California, submitted the following:

Be it resolved, &c. That the occupation of Mexico, or any part thereof by the Emperor of France, or by any person indicated by him as Emperor of Mexico, is an officine to the people of the Republic of the United States of America.

Resolved, That the movements of the Government of France, and the threatened movement of an Emperor improvised by the Emperor of France, demand of this Kepublic, if incisted upon, war.

Mr. Harris, of New York, introduced a bill for the increase of the marine corps of the United Stater, which was referred to the Committee on Bayal Affairs. It provides for the increase of the orange haddilion of one brigadier general, commandant, five captains, five lientennis, fifty sergeants, sixty, orporals, ten drummers, ten fifers, and one thousand privates; the officers to be appointed first by promotion, and then by selection.

Internal Commerce in Slaves. Internal Commerce in Slaves. Internal Commerce in Slaves.

Mr. SUMDER reported from the Committee on Slavery and Freedom a bill to prohibit the commerce in slavery and prohibit the commerce in slavery among the several states, and the holding or transportation of human beings as property in any vessel within the juriediction of the Government. It punishes the misdemeanor of aiding such transportation among the States, by land or eas, by fine of \$5.00 and imprisonment of five years, and confiscates any vessel engaged in such transportation by sea.

The Enlistment Bill.

In such transportation by sea.

The bill to promote enlistments being ca'led up in order the question being on the substitute of Mr. Wilson to free the wife and children of recruits.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, said he was very destrous to vote for the amendment of Mr. Wilson giving freedom to the wife and children of colored recruits; but in the indefinite form in which it was brought before the Senate, he was constrained to cast his vote for he recommitment to the Judiciary Committee. His objection to the amendment of Mr. Wilson was that it would lead to endless and distressing difficulties in the States where those slaves reside. He denied that the marriage relation amongst slaves was recognized in Virginia, and he believed the aeme was the case in Maryland. Under the amendment, in its present crude state, conflicts would arise with the State courts, and much confusion ensue. It was for this reacon that he desired that some menus he devised to establish the identity of the persons freed by the bill that he voted for its recommitment. Another reason was that the Constitution contained a clause which forblds the taking of private property for public uses without just compansation. He considered that the bill itself was founded upon the fundamental precept that there was property in slaves. He would like to use the constitutional provision for compensation incorporated in the bill, though he would not rest content while the wives and children of these men fighting our country's battles were held in bondage.

Mr. WILLEY then spoke in opposition to the

He would like to tee the constitutional provision for compensation incorporated in the bill, though he would not rest content while the wives and children of these men fighting our country's battles were held in bondage.

Mr. WillEY then spoke in opposition to the bill of Mr. Somner to repeal the fugitive slave act. He said it seemed singular that after the repeated decisions of the supremetribunals of the land during three quarters of a century, it was now argued that this clause of the Constitution did not and was not intended to apply to the rendition of fugitives.

If the Hon. I enator from Massachusetts had introduced a bill to supply the place of the present law, he would have voted for it. but under the oath he had taken it was his solemn dury to see that the plain provisions of the Constitution were carried out.

Mr. Willey at great length defended his course on the slavery question, quoting from Patrick Henry, Chief Justice Marshail. Jefferson, Madison, and others, to show the gradual progress of suit-slavery ideas in his State. Whatever, he said, may be our own theoretical notions on this subject, the Constitution must be preserved. Slavery was an evil, but a broken, demoralized Constitution was a far greater one.

In his cpinion, the most effectual way of accomplishing the downfall of slavery was by a vigorous prosecution of the war. In saying his, he did not mean to say that emancipation was the motive of the war. He was certain the Administration were not conducting it upon that idea. We should defend and maintain the innegrity and equality of the Constitution, and preserve the union and equality of the Constitution, and preserve the union and equality of the Constitution, and preserve the mion and equality of the Constitution, and preserve the mion and equality of the Constitution and preserve the mion and equality of the Constitution and preserve the nion and advance of our armies into the insurgent States would obliterate every vestige of slavery.

Hereferred to his own State as an example, and

Congress by loyal men, who would readily vote for the saure:

He would gladly himself vote for these amendments at anytime, believing they were demended by every consideration of justice, by the bistory of the past, and the hopes of the future, by the blood of the slain, by the genius of American liberty, by hatred of tyranny, by love of freedom, and by the voice of the people.

Mr. HOWARD obtained the floor on the bill to prevent military interference with elections for one o'clock to morrow. The Senate then went into Executive, essaion, and soon afterwards adjourned.

sion, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills and Resolutions Passed.

Mr. Bliot, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, anthorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process of property claimed by the United tates. In other words, to enable the Government to make arrangements to use the property it wants without waiting for legal process.

On motion of Mr. RAMDALL, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to institute inquiries as to the murder of Capitain Theodore Reed, of Philadelphia, in Tangier Sound. Classpeake Bay, by pirates.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to account a sequence of land, and appropriating \$50,000 Mr. WASIBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee. \$50,000 Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, requiring proof that fishermen have paid the duty on foreign salt, before being paid the bounties provided for by law.

The object is to prevent frauds on the Tressury, fishermen having procured salt for the curing of their fish in the British provinces, and then claimed the bonaties.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.

The Haritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.

The Honse reamed the consideration of the bill declaring the Barlian and Delaware Bay Railroad to be a post and military road of the United tates.

Mr. STABR. of New Jersey, briefly opposed it, as violated to the laws of the State.

Mr. ROERS of New Jersey, briefly opposed it, as violated to the laws of the State.

Mr. ROERS of New Jersey, regarded the legislation now proposed as an attempt to transfer the jurisdiction over State railroads to the halls of Congress, and to set at janualithe decision for the courts. There is no necessity for such legislation, and if there was, no anti-rity could be found in the Constitution of the United States to authorize the Representatives of other States to interfere with the local railwar system of individual States. The Jobby came bither to fill their pockets at the expense if the loyal people of New Jersey by pretending that this is a political question. The stock of this company was notworthitwenty cents on a dollar. He had been informed by a member of the Committee on the interest of the committee.

Mr. CHERICK. of Ohlo. wow it like to know what member of the committee gave the gentleman the information. It was understood the report was concurred in by all the members of the committee.

Mr. ROGERS further opposed the bill.

No action was taken a the bill.

Mr. ALLEY of Massachusetts, made a report from the Committee on Confe ence. on the disagreeding amend-The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill legalizing and paying boundes who in atears.

The section imposing a per capita tax of the xelical a conal praise. Mr. ALLEY. of Massachusetts, made a report from the Committee on Conference, on the disagreeing amend-

lengthy discussion, and was struck out. The Committee of the Whole occupied the time up to 10 clock P. M., when the bill passed the Senate finally. The amendments made by the Senate are yet to be acted upon by the licuse tefora the bill will be in a form suitable for publication. Adjourned.

The following bills passed:
Changing Pennsylvania Shaft Company.
A supplement (civ of Philadelphia) requiring an exsimination of public schoot teachers under the direction of the Board of Control.
Divorcing Washington and Mary Welsh.
Incorporating the 'aledonia Club
Incorporating the Union League of Philadelphia.
Supplement to the Consolidated Coal Company.
Incorporating School of the German American Association.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills passed:
Incorporating the Wagner Institute.
Relating to the Philadelphia Society for establishing charity schools
Incorporating Union Hall Association of the Fifteenth Ward. ward. Treorporating the Staters of Charity of St. Josepha. Also, other local bills of no interest to Philadelphia. HOUSE.

The Hours met at 3 o'clock P. M., and passed the following bills:
A further supplement to an act approved April II. 1855, ertitled "An act relative to the sherifis of this Commonweaith."
A supplement to an act approved April II. 1858, relative to the sherifis of this Commonweaith.
An act supplementary to an act of April 22, 1863, relative to the Western Pannsylvania Hospital.
An act to incorporate the Swarthmore College.
A supplement to the act incorporating the United Preshoterian Board of Publication, approved April 14, 1833
An act to incorporate the Jordan Manufacturing Company and to incorporate the Union Coal and Iron Company. Approved May 4th, 1857.
An act to requee the number of directors of the Harrishovs. Forlamouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Ealiroad Company.

ments to the bill for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign porns, which was adop ed. The p incipal point in controversy was adjusted by authorizing the Postmaster General to suspend so much of the eighth seation of the act of Angant 31. 1872, as authorizes the seation of the act of Angant 31. 1872, as authorizes the seation of the act of Angant 31. 1872, as an interest may require.

Providing Hepublic interest may require.

Providing Hepublic and Covernment for Revoluting Hepublic and Covernment for Reported by him foreign of Committee on the Robellion. To provide a sent of Select Committee on the Robellion. To provide a sent of Select Committee on the Robellion. The constitution of gentlemen would judge by their votes on this bill whether they believe the cause of the rebellion. The provide a gentlemen would judge by their votes on the bill whether they believe the cause of the rebellion. The provide a gentlemen would judge by their votes on the bill whether they believe the cause of the rebellion. The provide and the pro An act to incorporate the Humboldt Petroleum Works.
Mr. PANCOAST introduced a bill to incorporate the

thrown or usurped by rebellion.

Mr. HFAMAN, of Michigan, argued that the rebellious fixtes have ceased to have an existence under the Corstitution; that when the local government crasss Federal authority may be substituted; that while he approved of the amnesty proclamation as a step in the right direction, it was inadequate to a safe resonstruction; the proclamation as a step in the right direction, it was inadequate to a safe resonstruction; the proclamation of the for an amendment of the Constitutions of the seceded States, thus leaving the institution of slavery in existence, nor did it provide for any amendment of the Constitutions and laws excluding traitors from the exercise of the elective franchise. The remaining nine tenths might overthrow the one-tenth, and thus defeat the President's plan, there being no legally-provided means to prevent it. The reconstruction of these States was in the nature of admitting new States, but this belonged to the legislative and not to the Executive Department.

He also argued that there was politing in this proclamation inconsistent with the provisions of the bill, as the latter was intended to carry out the design of the former, differing only in the extent, to which the power should be exercised, and making the object to be secured more effective and permanent. He took the ground that none of the rebellious States should be reaminited, unless they provide by an organe law that slavery shall be lorsyer prohibited. Or this was the cause of the reof the rebellious States should be readmitted, unless they provide by an organic law that slavery shall be forever prohibited, for this was the cause of the rebellion, and there could be no permanent peace so long as it was suffered to exist. The Constitution of the United States should be amended in this particular, in order to give freedom the national sanction, and to remove the cause of the troubles which now oppress the

The House, at 40'clock, adjourned. Au Omitted Debate.

(In yesterday's report of the proceedings in the House the following important passage, for some undiscovered cause, was not supplied by the reporters. Mr. Kernan, of New York, speaking on the army appropriation bill, and having charged that voters had been tran-ported over Pennsylvania roads at Government expense, Mr. Stevens replied with an emphatic denial. The rest of Stevens replied with an emphatic denial. The rest of these bate follows:]

Mr. KELLEY. of Pennsylvania, would say to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Kernan) that the Government had not sent any voters to Philadelphia or the state of Pennsylvania. The people knew the great issue involved in the recent elections. They knew our armies in the field were either to be austained by the patriots at home or overthrown by a willy foe in the rear and they did not mean that the results of three years of bloody war should be lost for the want of the expenditure of a few tens of thousands of dollars. They knew the Gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party, Judge Woodward, who was one of the judges of the huprome Bauch of Pennsylvania, had expressed his entire sympathy with the South in a general discussion, in which he said the division of the country should be made on the northern side of Pennsylvania.

ern side of Pennsylvania. Mr. STILBS. of Pennsylvania, wished to know where such a declaration was made Mr. KELLEY repiled in the Supreme Court room to the bay of Chester and Delawere countles. judge and the bar, before the opening while they were writing.
Mr. STILES Does not my colleague know the slander

while they were writing.

Mr. STILES Does not my colleague know the slander was refuted?

Mr. KFILEY No

Mr. STILES Do you not know that the statement has been pronounced entirely untrue?

Mr. KFLLEY called upon his colleague, who represents the Delaware district. to say whether the Messrs Darlington did not hear Judge Woodward make the remark from the Supreme bench.

Mr. BEOOMALL of Pennsylvania, felt himself bound, after this appeal; to say what he both as and heard. His colleague was mistaken in \$4.5c if was not from the bench nor during the argument of case; it was before the trial list was called. He had never seen the statement depied, nor did he think it would be denied in the Etate of Pennsylvania. He held himself responsible. He had profered witnesses. He could not precisely remember the time the conversation took place, but it was before any ottreak, and before any State had seeseded. The conversation was in the Supreme Controvom. and without secrecy. Judge Woodward said if there was to be a division between the North and the South, he wanted the division between the North and the South, he wanted the division between the North and the South, he wanted the division between the North and the South, he wanted the division between the North and the South, he wanted the advision between the North and the South, he was to ward did make the remark, and no man who valued his character for versuity would contract it and state which he had the honor in part to represent and was trying to bring the Castacat his aspersions on the city and State which he had the honor in part to represent the South of the South of the contract of the south of the south and the honor in part to represent and was trying to bring the castacat his aspersions on the city and State which he had the honor in part to represent the South and State which he had the honor in part to represent the south of the sou

he asked the scattleman iron new 1 ork to indicate the name of the employee who had thus intered a shandar and the state of the employee who had thus intered a shandar and the state of the control of the collections of the city and kinte which he had the honor in part to represent.

Mr STILES, of Pennsylvania, said it appears the conversation took place before any State had secaded, and fong before the war. He would say to this colleague, this slander had been repeated all over the Common wealth, and as often refuted. Did not his colleague know the work of the control of the colleague had been repeated all over the Common wealth, and as often refuted. Did not his colleague know the work of the colleague would have the colleague would be authority, that a fund for electioneering priposes was raised in Philadelphia, by contractors under the Government, one of whom paid \$2.50. The fund was wholly made up by contractors who are plundering the Government, one of whom paid \$2.50. The fund was wholly made up by contractors who are plundering the Government, one of whom paid \$2.50. The fund was wholly made up by contractors who are plundering the Government, one of whom paid \$2.50. The fund was wholly made up by contractors who are plundering the Government.

Mr. KELEY asked whether his colleague would deny that Jurge Woodward ever need the language.

Mr. KTILES replied that it was immaterial, for if he did it was before hostilizes had broten out. Bealded to work the send of th

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1864

The Senate met at 11 A.M. League Island.

Senator CONNELL presented concurrent resolutions of setate of New Jersey, through the Legislatare, favoring the establishment of a naval depot at League Island. Petitions.
Mr NIQHOLS, against Sunday travel on city railroads;
so, remonstrance against paying bounties to drafted nen. Mr. CONNELL, against Sunday travel; also, praying or passage of act incorporating the Real School Verein or passage of act incorporation of Philadelphia.

Mr. DONOVAN, two favoring Sunday travel, and one

in opposition thereto.
Mr. WORTHINGTON, allowing parties interested to testify in their own suits; also, for and against the sale of certain rechool property at Downingtown Mr. SMITH, for and against the imposition of toll on troad wheeled warms on Limekiln thropike.
Mr. SIEIN, petition of Edward M. M. tell for a di-Mr. REILLY, for repairing certain roads in Schuylkill Mr. BEARDSLES, relative to bounties in Carbon county Mr. TURRELL, relative to commissioners' pay in Bradford county, and to the taxing of dogs.

Mr. ST. CLAIR, for new township in Armstrong county, and against the incorporation of Kittanulug.

Mr. HOGE, relative to certain lands in Warren and Reports of Committees. Various bills were reported aftermatively; among them the following.
Divorcing Washington and Mary Welch lacoporating Anthrax Iron Company.
Incorporating White Beer Railroad Company.
Incorporating White Beer Railroad Company.
Supplement to Frankford and Holmesburg Railroad.
Supplement to Fantingdon and Broad Top Railroad.
Recolutions for protection of fishermen in Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.
Supplement to Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Bills Introduced !

Mr. CONNELL, authorizing the sale of certain real Also, incorporating the Real School Verein of Phila-leiphia. Also, incorporating the Real echool verein of Philadelphia.

Also, incorporating the Wyoming Iron Company.

Mr. Syarkk, incorporating the Wyoming and Towards Railroad Company.

Mr. BUSEBOLDER, reviving the charter of the Dralses' Ferry and Broad Top Railroad Company.

Mr. RIDGWAY, "clative to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Also, incorporating the Freeport and Shenango Valley Exilted.

Mr. NICHOLS, relative to Philadelphia Society for Satallishing charity schools.

Mr. OLYMER, incorporating the Cardin Improvement Company. Mr. Lambert ON, incorporating Stanemahoning Land (inpuny, Mr. PLEMIEG., securing the right of free travel over the Kusquehanna river, at Harrisburg.
Other local bills of no public interest were introduced.
General Bounty Bill.

ion.

Incorporating Pennsy Ivania Quartz Company,
Incorporating Marshfield Coal Company,
Incorporating Marshfield Coal Company,
Providing for old and faithful public school teachers.
Various other local bills were considered.

Adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION

Agreed_to.
The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar

on the private calendar

The following were objected to on first reading:

The act incorporating the Juniana Improvement Company

An act relating to the Wottern Pennsylvania Hailroad An act relating to the Wottern Pennsylvania Railroad Company and for other purposes.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Washington Coal Conpany and for other purposes.

A supplement to an act to establish a Board of Wardens in the port of Philadelphia.

An act for the relief of James T. Burns, former treasurer of Glaiton county.

An act incorporating New Brighton Ratreat and Asylum for Insane Females was passed finally. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Houre met at 3 o'clock P. M., and passed the following bills:

Company.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Lafayette
Railrone Company.

A further applement to an act relative to the Catasauqua and Fogsisville Railrond Company. Approved Feb.
11th, 1866.

Mr. PANCOAST introduced a bill to incorporate the Union kailroad on Seventh and Ninh and other streets. This bill was on motion considered and discassed. It was favored by Messrs. WATSON, SMITH, of Philadelphia and PAN: OST, and opposed by Messs COCHEAN, of Philadelphia, Ob MSTKAD, BIGHAM, PERSHING, and BRAM of Warren, and finally, on motion of Mr. McMDRTRIE, referred to the Rallroad Committee. Adjourned. The Mexican Situation-A True Statement.

spatch from Washington: The Mexicans are exultant to night. Despatches received here from Saltillo, up to February 2d, show that the reports circulated by the French about a war between Governor Yidaurri, of New Leon, and the Mexican Government are fabricated. Vidaurri, with two other Governors, merely suggested to the President that he had better resign. He refused to do so. They then withdrew their request, and loy-ally promised to support him with the forces of their respective States.

The French had made no advances in the last

The French had made no advances in the last month. On the contrary, they had fallen into deep troubles with the clergy. Gen. Bazsine was at Guadalajara; but he will be obliged to return to the city of Mexico to settle this clerical difficulty, which, it was thought, would require the exile of some of the bishops. Uraga, commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, was about to attack Guadalajara with 10,000 men. Gen. Diez was on the eve of attacking Orizaba with 8,000 men, on the road from Vera Gruz to Mexico. The general tenor of the news is very encouraging to the Mexicans here. The hos, tility of the people to French intervention is unabated. They will hunt Maximilian out of the country if he ever comes. Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The telegraph has already announced the appointment by the Supreme Court of the United States, of our fellow-townsman, John William Wallace, Esquire, as reporter of the decisions of that tribunal. The office is one of high importance and responsibility, and the selection of this gentleman to fill it, while it is a gratifying compliment to our own city, cannot fail to commend itself to the profession at large. Mr. Wallace has not been known of recent

among the numerous theatrical painters in this country. Before he turned his talents to scenic Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, March 23 painting, he had produced a panorama of the Mississippi river, which, having been extensively exhibited, has had thousands of admirers. Mr. Smith hildren, and his industry, ability, and prudence had secured for them a farm near Newark, N. J. Success in Mercantile Life.-Many young men remain for years in an inferior position for want of some qualification or qualifications which a few weeks, or, at most, months of well-directed effort

would give them. Especially is this true in mercan-tile life. For want of a good hand-writing, or a fair knowledge of figures, or a knowledge of accounts, many of good natural ability have been compelled to step aside to give place to those having these qualifications. These are among the qualifications aimerchant should have; but they are not all; yet he should have these. Crittenden's Commercial College, northeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, is designed to aid

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] EXHIBITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The spring flower exhibition of the Pennsylvadia Horticultural Society comnenced yesterday morning, at Musical Fund Hall,
and sontinued till a late hour in the evening. The
display of fruits flowers, and vegetables, although
very creditable and attractive, was not as promising
as was intended. This was owing to the recent snap
of cold weather, which caused nearly all the delicate
plants to wither as soon as exposed to the severe
weather. Long tables were arranged the whole
length of the Hall, and on these were placed the articles on exhibition, among which were table designs, baskets of cut flowers, bouquets, hanging baskets, parlor flower stands, and numerous collections
of plants in pots. Among the flowers were roses,
furchishs, cinerarius, calecolarias, primulus, hellotropes, mignonette, verbenas, violets, lilies, flower
in bulbs, &c., &c. There were, also, collections of
forced vegetables, atrawberries, lettuce, radishes, EXHIBITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOR-forced vegetables, strawberries, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, mushrooms, asparagus, rhubarb, and esuliflowers. cucumbers, mushrooms, asparagus, frubarb, and esuiliflowers.

Before the exhibition closed, the sommittee awarded the following premiums:

John Eadie, gardener to Dr. Rush, 1st premum, for a collection of azaleas; 1st do., for specimen zzalia; 2d do., for 6 specimens of camelias; special do., for a apecimen plant called raphael opsis suaveolens; 1st do., for table design; 2d do., for basket of sut flowers; 1st do., for a pair of hand boquets; 1st do., for collection of six plants in 12-inch pots.

E. R. Hitbard, gardener to Fairman Rogers. Esq., 1st premium. for collection of 12 plants; 2d do., for violets; 1st do., for lillies of the valley; 2d do., for violets; 1st do., for lillies of the valley; 2d do., for hanging basket; special do., for a general collection of plants; special do. felti.

Donald McQueen, gardener to Joshua Longstreth,
Eeq —2d premium for collection of 12 plants; 1st do.
for collection of 6 plants; 1st do. for a general collection of roses and cineraries; do. heliotrope. 2d
do. for mignonette; 2d do. for lillies of the valley;
special do. for a general collection; special do. for
strelitzia regina. for collection of 6 plants; ist do. for a general collection of roses and cineraries; do. helictorope. 2d do. for mignonettes; 2d do. for like of the valley; a period of the collection of specimen collection; special do. for a specimen common to make the collection of a specimen common to make the collection of a specimen common to collection of a specimen collection of a specimen collection of a specimen collection of period collection of period control of the control of the control of the collection of period collection of the collection of collec

Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—The plays wi Mr. Grover has hitherto produced, have, in the main, been presented in a style of such extraordinary excellence, that we feel assured the "Octoroon," which is to be played for the first time at this estab lishment this week, will keep page with the great merit of all the previous representations. The caste promises well, and the expectations held out by the management are munificent.

ARCH STREET TARATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will resume their engagement this evening, much to the satisfaction of a large portion of sudden call to the bedside of a sick sister. Nothing,

however, will now prevent the fulfilment of an engagement opened with so much welcome and pro-Exculsion Cincus.-Last evening Senorita Lola Lehman made her debut. She is a graceful, brilliant, fearless equestrienne. The dash and fluish with which she executes her prodigious leaps are very wonderful, and the different features of her performance are completed with lightning-like ra-

pidity. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PHILADESPHIA, March 22, 1864.
Mr. Chase is being severely handled by not a few of our morning colemporaries, on the ground that gold has not declined heavily in price since the passage of the gold bill. How, we do not happen to see why Mr. Chase should be blamed for this. He never promised that gold should deline, if the gold bill passed. He has said that the passage of the bill, and the sale of the surplus according to its provision, "would have a tendency to provent speculation," and he was right. Because outside operators will avoid a market so liable to depression by the powers delegated to Mr. Chase, and the probability is that when the public entirely desert the gold ex-changes, that the price of gold will fall of its own weight and f.r want of interest in it. Gold was selling at 169 @170 when the bill was agitated in Congress, and as its passage seemed a certainty or not so gold fine unted, and finally declined to 161 on the day on which the bill did inally declined to 161 on the day on which the bill did
pass. Here is a fail of sight per, cent, and grumblers are
not satisfied, notwith tanding this was only the moral
effect of the bill becoming a law. How will it be in fact,
and what will be the extent of the moral effect, when
Mr. Chase places five or ten millions in solid coin on the
market? If granting the mere privilege lost eight per
cent, to the speculators, what may not the use of that
privilege less them? When this has been done, and
failure to reduce the vernium comes with it they the failure to reduce the premium comes with it, then it will be time enough to look around to find some human shoulders on which to place the blame, if, indeed, any is to be attached to the failure. These repeated attacks on an able rervant of the Republic are mean, most paltry, and totally unworthy of the notice of the man they An act relative to the Northern Liberties and Penn An act relative to the Northern Liberties and Penn An act relative to the company.

An act relating to the occupancy of certain squares in the city of Philadelphia for the great Central Pair in aid of the Sanitary Commission.

An act to provide for the more accurate indexing of liens against real estate in the city of Philadelphia.

A fatther supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Filiadelphia.

An act to increase the compensation of certain officers and city, and totally unworthy of the uctice of the man they seek to deprechate. His successful management of our country abroad, must ever refute any quantity of slanders, no matter how degradingly conceived or villainously uttered. Our financial condition is a source of gratual stion to all loyal men, and, if Mr. Chase is not to be thanked for it, we should like to know who is. The question of the means of disposing of the new loans is country abroad, must ever refute any quantity of slan-ders, no matter how degradingly conceived or villain-ously uttered. Our financial condition is a source of be thanked for it, we should like to know who is. The question of the means of disposing of the new leans is being warmly discussed, and we think we perceive in many of these attacks the unbridled spirit of jealonsy rankling among huge fears of a coming disapp Gold was stronger to day and rose to 16i. The money market was very easy at 6@6 B cent.

The Stock market was active, but prices were irregular. silroad shares generally were weak Catawissa sold at The Mexican Situation—A True Statement.

The Tribune of yesterday has the following de-

ger railways were atrong and in demand: Ridge syennessold up to 23%; Green and Coates to 45%; Spruce and Pine to 16%; Arch street to 39.
Union stock sold at 4, the preferred at 7; Su quehanna at 29½; 38 bid for Schuylkill Navigation, the preferred fell off to 45%. The demand for Oil stocks continues very active. Irwin sold at 16%: Mineral at 7%: Oil Creek at 13%: McClintock at 7. afterwards at 6%; 17% bid for Maple Shade; Fulton Coal rose to 10%: New York and Middle sold at 18; Tamaqua at 5: Bir Mountain at 11; Green Mountain rose to 9; Butler steady at 46; Locust Mountain at 45: Pennsylvania at 10%; Marquette rose to Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, is South Third street, second story:



years in active connection with the bar, having been a good deal out of the country; but his thorough legal education and ability, and his general scholarship, eminently qualify him for his new duties. The Supreme Court itself will have in their reporter, the advantage of a gentleman whome attainments and writings are as well known in England as in the United States of America. His work on 'The Reporters' has received, it is known, the highest expressions of praise in the courts of Westminster Hall. Mr. Wallace goes immediately to Washington on the labors of his office.

The Late Mr. John Rubens Shith.—We have to announce the death of Mr. Smith, which occurred on Monday evening. He was scene-painter for the Chestnut-street Theatre, and, without doubt, was one of the best artists, in perspective drawing, among the numerous theatrical painters in this country. Before he turned his talents to scenic

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, March 22 (Reported by S. R. SLATMARER, Philadelphia Exchange.) 100 McClintock Oil. 7 | 100 Gatawissa 100 Galawissa 100 Galawisa 100 Galawissa 100 Galawissa 100 Galawis

Crittenden's Commercial College, northeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, is designed to aid young men in acquiring a practical business education. There the branches mentioned are thoroughly and practically taught, and those who wish to prepare for business life have unequalled advantages for doing so. As no teaching is done in classes, those whose time is limited may attend at such hours as beat suits their convenience. Hundreds have found the benefits in after years of the business knowledge gained while attending there.

New Firm.—The numerous friends in this city of the late George F. Womath will be glad to learn that his two sons, Mesirs. A. K. & F. K. Womath, have formed a copartnership with a view to continuing the fur business, so long and successfully carried on by their father, at 415 and 417 Arch street, As the business of the house has for some years past been substantially under the centrol and direction of the members of the new firm, there will, of course, be no material change in the facilities, resources, management, &c., of the house.

Life of General Meade, Commander of the Army of the Potomac. It contains all his official reports to the War Department, speeches, orders, etc., set. With his portrait; complete in one volume, price 25 cents.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] duplicates of which he is prepared to furnish on apdication. His excellent card photograph of Lieux.

gentlemen for getting up the best-class garments, at reasonable prices, are not surpassed in this city, and we advise all who wish good clothing, either readymade or ordered to measurement, to visit this famous old establishment before purchasing. MARCH WINDS .- We are now having a rather its characteristic winds will be the prelude to the accustomed April showers. Such weather as the present week, however, has not diminished the conthe tremendous rush all day vesterday at the popular yaid of W. W. Alter, 935 North Ninth street. 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 dura-bility. His stock of Geatlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive manufacture and im-

prices are moderate. MEDICINAL CONFECTIONS -At this season of the year, when slight colds and hoarseness are preva-lent, much inconvenience and even worse results might be avoided by carrying a supply of some pleasant Medicinal Confections. The place to get these in greatest excellence and purity, and, in fact, Confections of all kinds, is at A. L. Vansant's, Ninth and Chestout streets. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEEENTS. General advances are talked about, raids are threatened, and the atmos-

is firm at 12c W th. In Copper there is very little do ing; Yellow Metal is selling at 36c for cheeks and 37c for ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. alls.
BARK. - Quercitron is dull and lower; 26 hhds lst No. BARK. — Quereitron is dull and lower; 26 hhds 1st No. 1 roid at \$3.6 per ten.

Can'DLES are firm, and adamantive have advanced; we quote at 21½@22c for ality made and short weight Western. Tallow candles are firmly held.

COTTON.—The market is very dull, and prices have declined; 120 baies sold at 71@72c for middlings.

COAL is coming in freely, and there is more demand to go Esst at \$6 for \$7\$ to no no bard at Richmond. The sales to the home trade are moderate, at former rates.

COFFLE continues scarce and high, with sales of 1 con heags Rio at 57.4c; 38@37c for Lagusyrs, and 33½@33½c

Fish of Jamaica.

Fish.—Mackerel are rather quiet. Small sales from store are making at \$17@19 for No. 1. \$20@33 for large do., \$13@13 for for No. 2. and \$2@11 \(\overline{c}\) bil for No. 3. 590
bils 6bnc sold from the wharf at \$17.811. and \$8 for the three numbers. Pickled Herring are firm at \$4.5\(\overline{c}\) of \$20 bils for Eastport and Labrador. Codish are selling at \$6.5 \(\overline{c}\) of that \$1.500. Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets B D Pickering, Boston
N Curtis, Boston
N Curtis, Boston
T Bennead, Baltimore
S Musselman & wf. Penns
S H Beschwith
H B Gordon, Franklin
D L Beschwith
H Beschwith
H Beschwith icoll, New York
stram. Washington
jbury & la. Boston
g Ponitr. U B A
phart. U B A
phart. U S A
ord. Boston
ilicor, Oil City
eherger, Chicago
and Cleveland
arz. Pittsburg 等 bit for Eastport and Labrador. Codifish are selling at \$6 % quint.—There is less doing in Foreign. Oranges and Lemons are selling at \$3 5000 1 % hox. Green Applea are selling at from \$100.15 % bbl, as to quality. Dried Peaches are scarer, and selling at from \$801 for quarters, and 1600 17% c for halves. Dried applea are in steady demend at \$400 % c ft.

FEATHFIK are very scarce; good Western are held at 600 800 ft.

GLASENG.—Crude is quoted at \$1.2001.25 % bb. 30,000 out paulgren, Washingto C Foster, New York M Field. Boston m K Laverty. N Jersey m S Marx. Allentown B Holomba Win K Laverty, N Jersey
Win S Marx, Allentown
Mrs Holcombe, fiew Jersey
Mrs Holy, New Jersey
L A Osborne, New York
Mrs WJ Ohnson, New York
Mrs WJ Ohnson, Newark
T McFadden Jr. Pitteburg
K L Jeffries, Paris, Ky
H R Rathbun, Washingtou
Win H Horris, Baltimore
T G Voorhis, New York
S Hopper, New York
S Hopper, New York
Capt F E Prince, U S A
H K Kaymond & La, Brooki'a
G J Forest, New York
C Gibeant, New York
J H Wilson & W. Titusville
L Flund, New York
L F Lund, New York
J T Paton, Mains
J Hackel, New York
J T Paton, Mains
J H S Lydia
S J Jacobs, New York
J H Baatry, New York
J H Baatry, New York
J H Baatry, New York
J B Bowles, Erinschud
C Davis New York
S Bowles, Erinschud
C Davis New York
G B Bosworth, New York
H B Bosworth, New York
G B Bosworth, New York
H B Bosworth, New York GINSENG—Crude is quoted at \$1.20@1.35 \(\) ib 30,000 by rold on private terms.

GINNO—There is more doing: Peruvian is selling at \$100 \text{\$\tex{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$ auron sates & wf. Rhode Island stees & wf. Rhode Island of Comsteet, New York & Coddington & ch. N Y apper & la. Pittsburg & Cammeron, Harrisburg of Cammeron, Harrisburg Gubs sold at 6665te for clayed, and 6868te F gallon for Munovado, and 602 bbls New Orleans at 62165te cash. Naval STORES.—Rosin is serve, and prices are rather better, with sales at 440642 B bbl. Spirits of Turpentive bas advanced; small sales are making at 53.406 3.45 gallon.

OILS—Lard Oil is firmly held, with small sales of winter at 51 169.25, and No 2 at \$1, cash. Firb Oils as enchanged. Line-ed Oil is in demand at \$1.529 17 F gallon Petroleum is more active; 1.400 bbls crade sold at 5631c; 1.20 bbls refued, in bond, at 456458; and fire at 6665c F gallon, as to quality.

FICE is un steady cemand, and prices are better; small sales of Rangoon are making at 5559c F bb. Sh. Cloverseed is more active at the decline; 1.800 bushels sold at 327.7 Timothy is dull, with small sales at \$403.25 B bashel. Flax-seed is without change; 1.600 bushels sold at \$3.2523 30 Bushel.

BPIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign, but prices are firm. N.E. Rum is firm at \$1 6501 19. Whisty is firm; about 550 bbls rold at 332693 50 Bushel.

BPIRITS.—The market continues very firm. with sales of 1.600 bbs dub at 1346914x c, and New Orleans at 114616 Bt., rash

TALLUW is firmly held at former rates, with sales of city rendered at 120125c B b.

TOBACO.—New Panua Seed Leaf is coming in more freely, but there is very little doing. There is more demand for manufactured at fall prices.

WOOL cettines very dull and prices have a downward tendency; small sales of common of fine fleece are making at prices ranging from 7030c B b, cash.

The following are the receipts of Finn and Grain at this port to-day:

Noundary States

New York Markets—March 22.

**Anne are firm of a seed of the conduct of an additional at the conduct of the conduct of a seed o

New York Markets—March 22.

ASHES are firm at \$8.57\frac{1}{2}\$ for Pots, and \$10.50\$ for Perils.

FREADSTUPPS—The market for State and Western Flour is 5c better, with a fair demand.

The sales are 11.00 bbls, at \$6.55 for superfine State; \$6.70\tilde{6}\$ for exter doe, \$8.40\tilde{6}\$ for superfine Michigan, Indiana, lows, Ohio, &c; \$8.50\tilde{6}\$ for extra do. heuding shipping brands of remod-hoop Ohio, at \$7.15 \tilde{6}\$. 25. and trade brands do at \$7.50\tilde{8}\$. 25. Southern Flour is firmer, with sale; of \$90 bbls at \$8.95 \tilde{6}\$. 740 for superfine Baitimore, and \$7.45\tilde{6}\$10.50 for extra do. irs do. Canadian Flour is 5c better, and more active: sales 650 bbls, at #6.59@7 for common, and \$7.05@8 for good to Canadian Flour is of better, and more active: sales 630 bbls at \$6.5007 for common, and \$7.0503 for good to choice extra.

Re Flour is quiet and steady at \$5.256.25 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is firm, with sales of 400 bbls Brandywine at \$6.16.

Wheat is more active. and lc higher; sales 45.000 hushels at \$1.8 0.161 for Chicago epring; \$1.610.161 for Milwaukee club: \$1.550 for same Milwaukee; \$1.650 ic 9 for winter red Western, and \$1.710.1 73 for amber Michigan

Rys is dull at \$1.2501.28.

Cern is heavy and 103c lower, with sales of 19.000 bushels at \$1.250 128 (cans. for old Western mixed, in store and \$1.250 128 (cans. for old Western mixed, in store and \$1.250 128 (cans. for old Western mixed, in \$1.50 for \$1.50

az.@:b. Bei f Hams are flim at \$22@22.f0. Cut Meats are quiet and steads, with sales of 200 pkgs at 9%@10c; and 12%@ 18%c for Hams. CITY ITEMS. PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL .- On Thursday evening, the 94th inst at Concert Hall, there will be given a novel and attractive entertainment, in aid of the Library of the Second Reformed Dutch Church Sunday School, (Seventh and Brown streets). It will consist of a lecture by the Rev. T. De Witt Talnage, having for its subject "Getting on Well in the World," and choice selections of music by the these features would more than renay the amount required to be invested in a ticket, and with the two combined, for a quarter, "a good thing will be as good as given away." Mr. Talmage has demonstrated his vigor in treating this class of aubjects in his pulpit, and those who have ever enjoyed the treat of listening to the singing of a thoroughly-trained

New York Markets-March 22.

attained by this, will scarcely require urging to visit Concert Hall to morrow evening. THE "NE PLUS ULTRA" IN SEWING MACHINES. There are several thousand persons in this city alone who need no argument to prove to their enexistence is the Grover & Baker, sold at 730 Chest. nut street; but the recent achievements of this cele-brated instrument in the execution of fine embroidery is so great a step in advance of all its rivals that its sale is now in a fair way to outstrip that of its rivals combined. The magnificent specimens of this fine work, in the way of richly-embroidered agency, attract universal admiration, and make very lady, who may be using any other style of nachine, wish that she had a Grover & Baker instead. We invite the attention of our readers to the Stitching Rooms of this company, at 730 Chest-

nut atreet, where all kinds of plain and fancy sewing is executed in the best manner, to order, at short SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESS TRIMMINGS .- Mr. John M. Finn, at the popular old stand, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets, has now in store a splendid line of fashionable new styles dress trimmings, among which we desire to call special attention to his fine, gimpuir laces, Nottingham laces, bugle gimps, and bugle buttons. We may also state in this connection, that Mr. Finn has just opened a large and desirable invoice of Balmoral skirs, and a splendid line of ladies' sun umbrellas, to which we nvite the attention of our readers.

"THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE," sold at the agency of the Company, No. 630 Chestnut street, has become familiar to our citizens as a household word. Among those who have tried it "none name it but to praise." It accomplishes a greater variety of work than any other, and with less labor. It is the only machine ever invented that makes four different stitches, whichever the operator may deem most dezirable for the work in hand, and it is the only Sewing Machine ever offered on the liberal terms, that if it does not give the purchaser entire satisfaction his money will be returned. NEW PHOTOGRAPHS BY GUTEKUNST .- Mr. F. Gutekunst, 704 and 705 Arch street, has published a very fine carte de visite of the late Dr. Bache, and has also just completed a life-size Photograph of this distinguished citizen for the College of Pharmacy,

General Grant is having a large sale at his counters. Generals now displayed in Gutekunst's window are MESSES, C. SOMERS & Son, the popular Clothiers now ready a superb atock of Spring Clothing, made of their own importation. The facilities of these

THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. portation, is also the choicest in the city, and his

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. 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. PROOTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium,

phere is full of rumors of wars and warlike doings. We also have some grand local movements that are not without interest. Among these is a general movement among people of taste, who are concentrating upon the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 635 Chestnut street, above Sixth, where they are getting thomseles fitted out with elegant spring garting thomseles fitted out with elegant spring gard in the fitter of the ments. singing, at the "Delmonico," we referred to a few days since, executed the Brindisi from the opera of Traviata," "We'll Smile and be Happy," with such brilliancy and taste that a repetition was demanded and given. The duet from Don Grovanni Laci Datem la Mano," was rendered with thrilling effect by Aralena Purnell and Ira D. Cliff. It

is not often one so young possesses such power, compass, and clearness, and she develops a musical genius of decided ability, and with careful cultiva-tion she will rank with some of the best singers. SAYS an old fashioned patriot-"It is of infinite moment that you should properly esteem the im-mense value of your National Union to your collective and indivitual happiness." And accustom your-selves to speak and think of the fashionable Clothing store of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, as the "palladium of your personal comfort and prosperity." CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED foints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestaut street, Refer

to physicians and surgeons of the sity:

Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth.

J J Dull, Harrisburg
J L Chambers, Wash, Pa
Mra H E Bell, Newark, N J
C N Haldeman, Penna
Com T Grabb, New Jersey
J A McPherson, U S A
D Lewis, U S A
S M Simon, Harrisburg
Geo Bergaer & wf. Harrisb'g
GC Mullin, Harrisburg
J W George, Boston
D C Gran, New York J. S. Barks & Wi, Wash
T. Denmead, Baltimore
Alex Smith. Jr. Ohio
H. V. Kherman, New York
Capt. Wm Perin, New York
Capt. Wm Perin, New York
Capt. Wm Perin, New York
Leaves Cuttis, Boston
Leut S. Warner
John Worrall, Harrisburg
J. H. Humes, Jerrey Shore
Caut T. D. Shaw, U. S. M.
J. M. McCoy, Bellefonte
D. B. Cady, Chicaso
J. C. Schertels, Chambersb'g
Miss Wilson, Harrisburg
Miles Jones, Buffalo
Gen A. L. Russell, Harrieb
G. S. M. Simon, Harrisburg
Miles Jones, Buffalo
Gen A. L. Russell, Harrieb
T. L. Haagdons & La. N. Y.
H. Wolfe, New York
J. C. Andrews New Jersey
G. E. Baker & Ia. Wash, D.
T. C. Andrews New Jersey
G. E. Baker & Ia. Wash, D.
G. E. Haller, Johnstown
J. J. Conne, Asbland
I. A. Althouse, Resading
B. Tyson, Reading
J. F. Johnsk & Wf. York, Pa
A. Walker, Penna
Wm Walker, Penna
G. Smith, Wash, D. C.
J. Taylor, Erie co
J. Taylor, Erie co
J. Taylor, Erie co
J. Taylor, Frence
D. J. Gorden, Delaware
D. D. Candred, Erie co
J. Taylor, Erie co
J. Taylor, Erie co
J. Taylor, Erie co
J. Taylor, Penna
J. L. Harrisburg
J. M. Goorge, Soston
R. E. Smaoln, Harrisburg
J. W. G. C. Wallin, Harrisburg
J. G. Gorgen, New York
J. G. Goorge, Soston
R. S. M. Smay Vork
J. G. Gorgen, New York
J. G. Gaston, New York
J. G. Gaston, New York
B. Petriken, Huntingdon
Dr. W. M. McNite, Penna
W. Smith, York, J. P.
B. Petriken, Huntingdon
Dr. W. M. McNite, Penna
W. Smith, York, J. P.
B. Petriken, Huntingdon
Dr. W. M. McNite, Penna
J. C. Andrews New Jersey
W. Smith, York, J. P.
B. Petriken, Huntingdon
Dr. W. M. McNite, Penna
J. C. C. Candre, Huntingdon
Dr. W. M. McNite, Penna
J. C. Candrews, New Jork
B. Pasion, Reading
R. E. Shapley, Carlisle
R. E

Merchants' Hotel-Fourth St. below Arch Merchants' Hotel-Fourth St, below Arch.

R S Shaw, Clearfield co
A J Baldwin, Easternowerth John F Means, Bradford co
S Peckam, Summit Hill'
J Morrison, Pittsburg
Geo C Brown, Missouri
W Howe, Washington, Pa
J D Baldwin, Pitteburg
G Troll, St Clairsville, O
B R Johnson, St Clairsville, O
B R Johnson, St Clairsville, O
B M Hoyer, St Clairsville, O
B M Hoyer, St Clairsville, O
B M Houston, Clearfield
D W + mith, Montour co
A Stall, Lock Haven
S Jamison A 1, Suljsburg
G W M Lock, Claysburg
J Burry, N Philada, Ohto
W H Smith, Ohio
D B Franham, Indiana
John Reed, Mansfield
G B Franham, Indiana
John Reed, Mansfield
J T Grambett. Ohio

American Hotel—Chesimut st., above Fifth.
Lt W S Johnson, U S A
B W Mowrey
Geo Evans Baltimore
D Batron, New York
S G Collins, Maryland
J L Curhart, Maryland
J L Curhart, Maryland
J L Curhart, Maryland
J E Thompeon, New York
J Watson, New Joresey
Mrs Starns & con. J Shore
Capt A G Blatchford, Mass
W H Halliday, Boston
Geo C Mathews
Geo Grattan, Baltimore
J E Shaw Philadelphia
Grpt G A Greenleaf & wf
J S N Skinner
John A Fulton
B Pierce, Chattanooga
R G Regers, Reading
H A Young, Boston
C B Edwards, Northampt'n
C B Herry
M C Bones, Mcdletown, Del
J McMillan
S B Edwards, New York
A Glidersleeve, New York
W J Bones, Spingfield
C D Adam, Washington
C M Peck, Wayne co
C W Hall, Milford, Del
W W Laman, Michigan
S G Gi man, Spingfield
C D Adam, Washington
C M Peck, Wayne co
C W Hall, Milford, Del

St. Louis—Ckestmut treet, above Third,

St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third,
J Monaghan

St. Louis—Chestnut street, above Third.

J Monaghan
W Jones
C W Wentworth
J Smith. New York
Miss Tripler Virginia
W Smith. Frovidence, R I
W H Greenwood, Brooklyn
V L Lang, Hudson City
V L Conkin, Baltimore
J Conkin, Baltimore
J Conkin, Baltimore
J Conkin, Baltimore
J W W Gellson, New York
R L West, Philadelphia
S Tabot
S Tabot
E S Tabot
S Tabo The Union—Arch Street, above Third.

G B Humphrey, U S A

L McCauley, U S A

J Whitaker, Mt Glair

A J Caseber, Somerset

W Klder, Franklin co, Pa

W Klder, Franklin co

National-Race street, above Third. National—Race street, above Third.

G-Hedrich, Penna
W K Hedrich, Penna
V E Wentz, Penna
Jon Fosier, Lebanon
J K Sharpless, Catawissa
L Keiler, Catawissa
E Elsworth. Allentown
J Wright, Pottsville
J O Beck. Sunbury
J M Harley, Bucks co
J Mulison. New York
J M Hallon, Whison
W Lieleter, Ashland
Jos Bowen, Pottsville
J O Beck. Sunbury
J Netwer, Danville, Pa
H H Branch. New York
J H H Branch. New York
J H Brossman, Ohio
Sol Malick. Surbury
G A Rahn, Pottsville
W M Stringer. New York
H Lamb, Munusville, NY

States H Histon—Market street, above Sixth.

H Lamb, Minnaville, N Y (C H Grubb, Bridgeport, N J

States Union—Market street, above Sixth.

Juo Shee ffer, Lancaster
F Kntz. Aaronsburg
G McBride, Jr. Bellefonte
John G Knriz
F McKinnel, Indiana, Pa
S Allshouse, South Bend, Pa
S Allshouse, South Bend, Pa
Geo W Kelty. Penna
Chas Price Lewistown
L J Kirk. Lancaster co
S H Moses. Duncannon
W P H sines, Lauc co
W F D uncan & Ia. Lanc
M Bell, Graysville, Penna

M S M D Swees, U S A Commercial-Sixth street, above Chestnut.

Bald Eagle-Third street, above Callowhill. Baid Eagle—Third street, above Callowhill.
O AMiller. Slatington
John Gever. Pa
E Fritz Berksco
W E Reditanyder. Reading
H's Funk, Bucks co
E Bertolet. Wmsport
P E Hubar. Allentown
John F Weids, Pa
Aaron Eisenhard, Pa
Mrs M Muholland, Pa
Mrs Gregory, Mauch Caunk
Ohas Mohr, Esthlehem
I Sacci Hayes Lishigh co
Of Waske, Fennaburg
Jacob Zepp
M M Bradford, Scranton
J Tiviltzbach, Marietta
Edw Camp, Lebigh co
Chus Greenwalt Lebigh co
Chus Greenwalt Lebigh co
Chus Greenwalt Lebigh co
David Christman. Carbon co

Barley Sheaf-Sesond street, below Vine.

Sam I Snectier. Haverstraw C H Banes. Byberry
Jas Farigan, Haverstraw C H Banes. Byberry
Jas Farigan, Haverstraw C H Banes. Byberry
Jas Review orth. N Jersey
B K Leer, Geell co. Md
W T Donaldson. Philade
W E Tobias. Philade
Jan McGuigan, U SA
JB Walton. Bucks co
Jas McGuigan, Bucks co
Jas McGuigan, U SA
JB Walton. Bucks co
Jas McGuigan
JB Walton. Bucks co
JB Walton. Barnum's Hotel-Third street, above Race. C W Greene. U S A
J H Bisinger. U S A
B R J-hnston. Ohto
D W Walton. Washington
I J Aspenwall. Water Gap
B B Bauchman. Kingston
M Armstrong. Kingston
F Kuhn, Baitimore C Hooper, Chestar, Pa Adjt Marcellus, U S A G N Copp, U S A E B Norris, U S A Madisan House Second, above Market.
CP Atkinson, New Jersey Miss M.J. Fries, New Jersey
J. Finney, Stockton, N.J.
T. F. Knowles, Delaware
Capt. J. Sird. New Jersey
Lieut. TH. Stout. J.
Mits. 1 M. Hitchner, N.J.
Mits. 1 M. Hitchner, N.J. Mount Vernon-Second street, above Arch

Meanst Vermon Second street, above Arca.
Ta Robinson, Carbon so
Thos Brady, Atlantic City
Chas Hele, Atlantic City
Chas Hele, Atlantic City
Chas Helman, Atlantic City
M H Gilchrist, Atlantic City
J Williams, Wilkesbarre
H Adams, Lancaster
J R. denbough, Rockport
Capt F A Crout, U S A

Geo H Smith Black Bear Third st. above Callowhill.
Thos Ream. Harrisburg
Jas Fry, Allentown
Ben i Heiritch. long Swamp
P L Diener. Long Swamp
P N Hensinger, Jr. Penna
Henry C Bear, Long i wamp
M V B Yspariadalan. Penna
M V B Yspariadalan. Penna