LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Norway Aiding Denmark.

REVIVAL OF A HOLY ALLIANCE.

New York, March 29—The steamer City of Manchester arrived this morning with Liverpool dates of the 16th, and via Queenatown on the 17th. The Kangaroo arrived out on the 16th.

The Loncon Times city article says that the idea is prevalent that a reduction of the Bank rate of discount may not be far distant.

The Times and Star advise the Danes to accept Lord Ellenborough's advice and submit to the terms in the control of the Bank rate of Danes of the Control of the Sank rate of Danes of the Control of the Contro

THE VERY LATEST.

The following telegrams have been received:

COPENHAGEN, March 16.—The superior officials
and mayors, in that portion of Jutiand occupied by
the Allits, have been conveyed to headquarters to
receive requisitions for supplies intended to be enforced upon the inhabitants.

The enemy yesterday kept up a heavy fire; one
battery was directed against our left and the ships
before Sonderberg. The result was unimportant.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, March 16.—The Storthing
opened to day. The king announced a bill for an extraordinary credit of 16,000,000 rigadalers to enable
the Government to give material add to Denmark in
certain emergencies.

The King also desired liberty of action for all
eventualities, and an authorization to employ the
regular army and navy in aid of the demand if found
recessary.

regular army and navy in aid of the demand if found necessary Rome, March 13.—The conflicts between the Papal akd French troops continue, the populace siding with the former.

The Pope's illness continues.

Liverrool, March 17.—The ship Ellora, from Newport, Wales, for New York, took fire off Newport, and was scuttled on a mud bank.

The ships Harry Warren, for Boston, and Peter Joynson, for San Francisco, have put back to Liverpool, both having mutinous crews on board.

The Cork Herald of the 17th, says: Accounts from Sheffield state that 178 bodies had been recovered, but 258 persons are returned as dead or missing, consequently 80 bodies were swept down the stream and will not be recovered until after many days.

many days.
Yesterday afternoon the pumps at Spittlewell,
Montrose Pits, broke, and fourteen men were

MODULUSE FAIR, MARCH, MICHAEL STATES, MARCH 16.—It is stated that three Prussian men-of-war, which have been at anchor at Brest since the commencement of hostilites, are placed under the command of the Austrian Admiral, to operate in concert with the Austrian

mirst, to operate in teachers, and armasquadron.

The Prussians completed the erection and armament of three batteries at Gummekark, on the
Wemmigbund, on Saturday night. The Danes immediately opened fire from the entrenchments at
Duppel. The Prussian batteries replied on the fol-

mediately opened fire from the chirenonments and popel. The Prussian batteries replied on the following day.

VIENNA, March 16.—The Oesterischische Zeitung of to-day publishes a despatch from Berlin, stating that Denmark is disposed to accept the armistice and propositions in three essential points, but is only disposed to accept part of the conditions attached to the armistice.

A telegram from St. Rammond states that there was no Danish blockading squadron in sight, and it was the general opinion that the Danes were unable to effect a continuous blockade of the Prussian ports.

Commercial Intelligence

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, March 17 — The sales of cotton for the last two days have been 22,000 bales, including 3 000 bales to speculators and exporters.

The market was bnoyant, with an advance on all quilities, closing quiet but steady. Breads info quiet and steady.

Provisions and produce steady.

London, March 17 — Consols 91% @91% for money. Illinois Central 15%@14% discount. Krie 67@68.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

SENATE.

The laste Senator.

The proceedings and resolutions of the House in reference to the death of Hon, Owen Lovejoy, late a member of that body, were communicated to the Senate.

Mr. TRUBBULL, of Illinois, paid a brief tribute to the character of the deceased in life, which, he said, would be endorted by the people of Illinois, not only on account of his consistency on the question of anti-slavery, but on other vital questions.

Mr. Lovejoy did not live long and the vital questions.

be endor-sed by the kevis.

of his consistency on the question of anti-slavery, but on of the volusite property of the section of the constitution of the vire to one of the section of th

be hard to fill.
The resolutions were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned until to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

de Ellenborough's advice and submit to locked by Austria and Prussia. THE VERY LATEST.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commu Me can take no notice of anotymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

As Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

Military Punishment. The Mutiny Act may be called the sheetanchor of Royalty in England. It was first passed in 1689, after a Scottish cavalry regiment declared for James II., at Abingdon, and was intended to meet that special case. It is now an annual—that is, it is in operation only from year to year, to allow Parliament to have control over the army and navy, and, if not re-enacted in proper time. not one soldier or sailor could be lawfully held in service one hour after the expiration of the time during which their services were recognized by the act. The money-votes, for naval and military defences, are only for the current year; let the Mutiny Act, under which they are voted, not be renewed, and there would be neither army nor fleet, be-

cause there would be no pay. In the British army and navy, from time immemorial, corporal punishment has existed. Formerly, it was inflicted on slight occasions, and with extreme severity and cruelty. It was no uncommon thing to inflict a thousand lashes, with a cat-o'-nine tails, upon the naked back of a condemned soldier or sailor-actually nine thousand lashes. The "tails," made of hard-twisted whip-cord plaited and knotted, were sometimes steeped in brine to harden them; and, it has been alleged, that bits of wire were sometimes inserted in the knots, to ensure the rapid cutting of the flesh off the human frame. About seventeen years ago, when a private soldier, named WHITE, was literally flogged to death, near London, by sentence of a court martial, public opinion has set in very strongly against corporal punishment. For the most part, the officers of the army and navy have protested against the abolition of this cruel torture. In 1860, however, Parliament was compelled to yield to "the pressure from without." Fifty lashes became the maximum to be inflicted for any offence; a man must have been convicted of one disgraceful offence against discipline before he can be subject to flogging for the next such offence; and even after a first offence he may be restored to the nonliable class by a year's good conduct. Still, even fitty lashes, with nine whips savagely bruising, cutting, and tearing the flesh at each stroke, is a horrible torture, sometimes creating physical ailments which terminate fatally. It has been observed, too, that since the number of lashes has been reduced, their severity has increased. A wretched victim sometimes suffers more now, from fifty lashes, than formerly from thrice that number. The torture is inflicted by drummers in the army and by boatswains' mates in the navy. The latter are always strong men, the drummers are generally weaker and younger, but they are regularly trained to the science of flogging, by frequent practice on a sack stuffed with shavings, and if they do not lay on the lash, in actual punishment, so as to tortune the victim effectually, are themselves liable to be tried and punished for neglect of duty. This terrible and horrible torture is not inflicted in the French Army, the morale of which is very high. Neither is it sanctioned elsewhere. Our own military system is free from it. So is our naval: but flogging on

The British House of Commons had the Mutiny Bill before them on the 11th of March. A motion to omit the clause which sanctions the infliction of the punishment of flogging was sustained by several members. The points they relied on were that the punishment was brutal and demoralizing; that discipline could be maintained without it; that the French and Austrian armies, confessedly as well disciplined as the British. had no corporal punishment; that flogging was inflicted for the most trivial offences; that while a civilian who committed a theft was only punished with imprisonment, a soldier was subjected to lashes which inflicted upon him marks for life; that the infliction of this punishment was an outrage on the boasted civilization and Christianity of England; that, instead of having two hundred lashes inflicted as formerly, the maximum now was fifty, and yet the discipline of the army was not worse now than then; that this fact should encourage them to get rid of the system altogether; that while the British soldier in India was subject to the degradation of the lash, the native soldier was exempt from it; that it was revolting to decency and humanity to call out a whole regiment to witness this brutal torture; and that it was utterly inconsistent with the support which England gave to the Northern States of America for relieving the negro from the lash, or with the indignation which they poured out upon Russia for the use of the knout.

fallaev of such prophecies.

The reply to this was flogging must be retained, because the British army was recruited from the lowest classes, and that among the soldiers of England there were some for whom the punishment of flogging was necessary. The response to this was, "If so, get rid of such brutes. Why degrade the British army by classing them with felons? They had heard of some of those being 'drummed out,' as being unfit associates for human kind. Why not get rid of them all, and spare the men of the army from this degrading punishment." The clause continuing to legalize flogging in the British army and navy was carried, on a division, by the small Government, of three. This is promising. The thin point of the wedge is thus inserted. In a year or two the British soldier will be freed from the lash.

At the same time, let us confess that the British army is very low in its morale, and therefore requires sharp discipline, particularly in time of peace. The rank and file are men too often of the lowest grade, who enlist attracted by a bounty. The pay is small-only twenty-six cents a day for the infantry, out of which they have to provide their own food and necessaries, even their clothes, except the outer garments. Honest men, who can earn half a dollar a day by handicraft, or any other labor, avoid the army. Mostly the ranks are filled with idle, skulking fellows-sometimes with criminals, who enter them to avoid detection and punishment. The French troops, on the other hand, are drawn by conscription from all ranks of society, and hence have a higher moral tone. Our own army ought to be better, in this respect, than even the French, for it is composed of volunteers as well as of conscripts, and almost every private soldier can read and write, whereas the rule is the other way in the British and French armies. Hence, too, from this very culture, such a military punishment as flogging, such a military punishment as flogging, such a military punishment as flogging, which degrades the victim to the level of a brute, would not be tolerated in this country. An American regiment would never stand by, forming a hollow square, in the midst of which, tied to a triangle, a comrade, (probably for no heavier crime than having exceeded the limits of sobriety, in having exceeded the limits of sobriety, in having exceeded the limits of sobriety, in action or words,) was having the flesh torn off his back, by blows from a whip, (nine whips at once, rather,) laid on with skilled where the release of drummers. Yet this is severity by relays of drummers. Yet this is

whips at once, rather,) laid on with skilled severity by relays of drummers. Yet this is frequently done in England.

The German Union Club.

We have carefully examined the platform and resolutions adopted by the German Union Club, published elsewhere in our columns, and pronounce them worthy of all support. They embody radical principles; they repudiate all compromise with rebellion or slavery, and advocate the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery; they deny the dangerous doctrine that in national questions State authority is superior to the General Government, and several of their Union propositions are invaluable. The last resolution is especially important, for it denies that the radical

German population intends to aid the pretended Conservative party by refusing to support the candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

Some time since we denied, on good au-

thority, that the action of certain clubs in St. Louis had anything but a local meaninging, and predicted that the radical Germans of Pennsylvania would not only decline to sustain an independent candidate, but would steadily avoid forming themselves into a foreign party. We are glad to have our statenents confirmed by so influential a body as s the German Union Club of Philadelphia It is an organization which has character and power, and at its head are some of our best citizens. The action of this club is auhoritative, and represents the most intelligent and influential of the Germans of the State. We have the right, then, to affirm that the threat that the Germans of the United States are resolved to oppose Mr. Lincoln, if he is nominated by the National Convention, and sustain General Framont, is simply an idle threat. It is to be noted, too, that the special claim these independent Western clubs have made to radicalism is false; the German Union Club has adopted the boldest and best principles of the Union party, and it is not the less radical because it believes that the only way to defeat Copperheadism is by sustain-

ing one great Union leader. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S address, "Power; the Law of its Distribution," has never been delivered, and is entirely new. Those who infer from its title that it will not be a popular lecture are in error, for Mr. BEECHER can treat no subject as an abstraction, and would make even an essay on metaphysics practical, interesting, and amusing.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, March 29, 1864. Why were the men who constituted the main support of Mr. Buchanan's criminal and calamitous Administration, and who apologized for and advocated his shameless proscriptions, permitted to direct the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention recently held in Philadelphia? This is the question in many intelligent quarters, and the answer is as easy to give as the question is easy to ask. It is because the tried and trusted champions of the Democracy in its best days have indignantly cut oose from a perverted organization, and are now cordially acting with the Union party. The efficiency of the element that has sprung from this separation cannot be over-estimated. It has penetrated and enlightened the darkest recesses of party prejudices, inspired the manliest and boldest policy. and presented examples of the most patriotic magnanimity. When such men sunder their relations with a great party, the only way to secure compensation for their loss is for that party to prove its fidelity to its own great principles and pledges. That is the method to being them back to their allegiance, and to convince the masses how wrong they were to distrust their old party. But how has it been with these leaders—the refuse of the old leaders of this party-since the rebellion burst upon the land? Forgetting that to them, and to them and their associates alone, attaches the frightful responsibility of sustaining an Administration which did everything to encourage the traitors to begin the war, they furiously attack every independent man who sustains the Government, and transcend all their former outrages by opposing that Government, and marshal of Louisville, vice Major Fitch, who reby giving political aid and comfort to the joins his regiment. traitors. Untaught by a dreadful experience, unaffected by the awful responsi bilities of our rulers and people, and utterly board ship has not long been abandoned by us. There were all sorts of predictions, at the indifferent to the written and remembered record of the Democratic party, they refuse time, that sailors would mutiny, in our vesto contribute even their cheap sympathy sels of war, if the power to flog them was to their country, and glory in the taken away, but the event has shown the lowest and most baleful intrigues against the Federal Administration, which is now, more than ever, the only symbol of Government, and the only barrier between anarchy and public and private safety. That the State Convention was resolved to make this apparent to the people, or powerless to resist so fatal an example, is proved by the prominence given to the bold and reckless men who figured so prominently in the guilty transactions of the last Administration, and in the greater guiltiness of the antagonism

> campaign. WASHINGTON.

to Douglas, the great embodiment of Demo-

cratic principles, in the last Presidential

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1864. The Lake and Mississippi Canal. The President to day communicated to Congress the report of O B. STRWART, consulting engineer, upon the improvements to pass gunboats from tidewater to the Western lakes. The engineer assumes water to the Westein lakes. The engineer assumes that upon the connection of those lakes with tidewater depends our common defence as well as general welfare, and that the Missisppi river should likewise be connected with the lakes. He urges that the great food producing region uses this chain of lakes for transit of exports and imports, which is a line communication at present utterly defenceless, leaving the lake cities to destruction by English gunboats on a declaration of war by Great Britain, thus inflicting damage to which the cost of the proposed improvements would be utterly insig-nificant. He makes various recommendations, and gives as total estimates for improved gunboat looks for the Erie, Oswego, Champlain, and Cayuga and Seneca canals, with seven feet of water, over \$18,-000,000, and with eight feet of water \$20,500,000, and with eight feet of water \$20,500,000, and with the Hon. O. B. Franklin and Judge Constable, the cost of a canal around Niagara Falls at from ten

o thirteen millions of dollars. Colonel Dahlgren's Command. The surgeon of the 2d New York Cavairy, who accompanied Colonel Dahleren, and was taken prisoner, but now released, states that in the fight at Richmond on Monday afternoon, Colonel Dahl-GREN's forces drove the rebels over two miles and inside the second line of fortifications. We lost five killed and a number wounded, and punished the re-bels severely. The surgeon was left behind to care for the wounded, and was captured by the 21 North
Carolina, into whose lines he rode, supposing them
The rebel Ge to be our troops.

He was taken to Richmond, placed in a close cell with Colonel Cook, Colonel Litthfill who was wounded, as stated—three other officers, and four negroes. From Colonel Cook, who was at Colonel Dahlgren's side, he learned that Colonel Dahl.

gren fell from his horre, dead. The rest were nearly all captured. The most severe treatment was given to those officers. They were fed on corn-bread and water, and subjected to insults. Ordered to a Command.

Lieutenant Commander SAMUEL MAGAW has been ordered to the command of the United States Governor Bramlette and the Draft Kentucky. Governor Bramlette and ex-Senator Dixon ties, and rates went up rapidly during the day, clowill leave this afternoon on their return to Kenaing at four cents above the last quotations on all tucky. It is understood that they had a free inter-change of opinions with the President and Secretary of War, and both parties are in accord and harmo-nious as to the enforcement of the draft in that State, under the amendatory enrollment act. A Gang of Horse Contractors Broken Up. Secretary STANTON yesterday broke up a gang of horse contractors, committing one of them to the Old Capitol Prison. They were endeavoring to put up the price of horses by a combination. Appointed on Committees.

Representative GRINNELL, of Iowa, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Territories, and Representative Braman, of Michigan, a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, both in the place of Mr. Lovejov, deceased. Discipline in the Naval Service. The following order has just been issued by the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Review by Lieut. Gen. Grant and Maj. Gen. Meade. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 29.—Lieut, Gen. Grant, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Meade, reviewed the 1st Corps, now a portion of

the 5th, this morning, near Culpeper. While passing along the line they were greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. Merritt's cavalry division was enthusiastic directs.

also reviewed, the whole presenting a fine appearance. The 2d Corps were to have been reviewed in the afternoon, but a heavy rain storm having set in, nd which still continues, it was postponed.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA. REBEL MOVEMENTS.

Longstreet to Move on Kentucky. The Fight at Paducah.

Forrest near Columbus, Kentucky. THE ADVANCE FROM ARKANSAS TO TEXAS. ADDRESS OF GENERAL THAYER.

CHATTANOOGA. CHATTANOOGA.

A large batch of Union deservers were brought in this morning from the North. Rebei deservers continue to come in at the rate of twenty to thirty daily. All is quiet at the front. The weather is fine.

The Gazette of this morning has information that the rebei General Martin's division of cavalry has arrived at Cartersville, Ga., from East Tennessee, and are recruiting. Wheeler went from Cassville to Daiton. The rebels slaim to have 50,000 men at to Dalton. The rebels claim to have 50,000 men at Dalton and vicinity, and say Longstreet will move into Kentucky with 26,000 men.
An order issued by Johnston restricts all officers, ven to major generals, to but one horse, owing to the scarcity of forage.

All heavy artillery is being removed from Kings-

THE FIGHT AT PADUCAH. CAIRO, March 28.—Our forces under Colonel licks, at Paducah, comprised the 1st battalion 16th Illinois, numbering 300 raw recruits, under Major Barnes, three companies 122d Illinois, 120 strong, under Major Chapman, and 250 of the 1st Kentucky heavy artillery, colored, under Lieutenant Cunning-The steamer Dacotah, burned at the Marine Railway, was owned by Captain Johnson, at Paducah, and valued at \$20,000. Messrs Wolf & Brothers estimate their loss by

ton to Altoona.

was in gleat a continuous blockade of the Prussian to effect a continuous blockade of the Prussian ports.

The Post's Paris correspondence says: It is evidently the intention of Austria and Prussia to occupy eventually Copenhagen, and there deistate terms of peace.

Hell-RGENHAPEN, March 15.—A45 30 this morning the islard of Offmen was occupied by the Prussians, who were ferried across from Hellegenhafen. The whole Danish force on the island, consisting of 100 men, together with the commander of a gunboat, were taken prisoners.

Beene March 16.—The embassy at Yokahama have officially informed the Federal Council that the Japanese Government will send fresh ambassadors to Europe, for the purpose of determining the powers to modify their treaties.

St. Pateresburg, March 15.—The Journal de St. Petersburg repeats the rumor of the revival of the Holy Alliance, having the character of a combination of sovereigns to destroy the liberties of the people, or a coalition of Europe against one great Power.

Commercial Intelligence. plundering at \$20,000.

The steamer Bell has arrived with 200 bales of cot-FORREST NEAR COLUMBUS. KY. CATRO, March 29.-The rebel Forrest, with a force estimated at 7,000, is reported within eight miles of Columbus, Ky., last night. They cut the telegraph Commons, Key, task injust. They set the steel sapurines between that place and Cairo yesterday.

About forty more prisoners, captured by the rebels at Union city, arrived last night. They report that only 250 prisoners were captured with Col. Hawkins, and parties of them are escaping every day.

LOUISVILLE. MILITARY COMMANDS IN KENTUCKY—CAPTURE OF A BAILROAD TRAIN.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—In pursuance of directions from General Schofield, and in accordance with General Grant's orders, Kentucky has been divided into two districts.

The Western district comprises all between the Nashville ratiroad and Cumberland river, under General Ewing, with headquarters on the railroad.
The Eastern district comprises all between the
Nashville railroad and the Big Sandy river, under General Hobson, with headquarters in the field, the whole to be under the command of General Bur-SENATE.

Navy Yard on the Delaware.

Mr. COWAN. of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to establish a navy yard and naval depot on the Delaware river. It provides for the selection of the location by a commission of in fifty miles of the Delaware river, the decision of a majority of whom, when approved by the Secretary of the Navy and the President, shall be final. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, presented a bill appropriating a sum of money, not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, for the payment of further expenses in suppressing indian hostilities during 1862. Referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

The Late Senator Lovejoy.

oridge, with headquarters at present in this city. That part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river belongs to the Department of Tennessee.

The express train which left Louisville on Monday morning for Lebanon was captured by guerillas and two passenger cars were burned. A guard of seventeen Federal soldiers on the train surrendated without firing a gun. This guard has been ordered to Louisville under arrest. Federal scouts have proceeded for miles beyond l's Gap, and report no signs of Longstreet's

forces.

General Vaughan has been appointed provost ARKANSAS. FORT SMITH, Ark., March 27,-Before General

Thayer's army marched from here towards Texas, the following address was issued:

"Soldiers of the Army of the Frontier: The word is forward again. Your country asks of you the endurance of new trials, and the exhibition of renewed valor. You go to recover lands descerated by the hateful banner of treason. Be patient, be valiant, as you have always been. Illustrate in your course the patriot, the soldier, the hero, in their noblest forms, and victory will reward you; and when you return to your homes and kindred it will be your satisfaction to receive the welcome due from a nation you have helped to save.

"JOHN M. THAYER,

"Brigadier General Commanding."

Col. Judson, 68th Kansas, commands the district Col. Judson, 68th Kansas, commands the district

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT CHARLESTOWN. Mo. A Fight between United States Soldiers and Copperheads.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—A special despatch to the Democrat, from Charleston, Coles county, says that the Copperheads came into that town to attend court, yesterday, with guns concealed in their wagons, and armed with pistols.

Some soldiers in the court house yard were drawn into an affray, and a general fight occurred. The county sheriff sprang from the judges' stand and commenced firing a pistol at the Union men. Mayer York, a surgeon of the 54th, was one of the first

The Union men being outuumbered at the court house, ran to the houses and stores for arms, and they were fired upon from the windows. Ten or twelve were wounded. Col. Mitchell, of the 54th regiment, was badly wounded. Oliver Sales was killed. James Gooderich, Wm. Hart, L. C. Jefwounded severely. The 54th Regiment arrived in the afternoon, and Colonel Brooks, with a squad of men, went is

formed on the square. Nelson Wells, the man who fired the first shot, was instantly killed. John Cooper, a prisoner, was shot while trying to escape. pursuit of a gang of Copperheads about seven miles distant. Captain Williamson has some twenty prominent secesh implicated in the affair under guard at the Canal House. Colonel Mitchell had a conference with the Hon. O. B. Franklin and Judge Constable,

Rebel Designs in Tennessee. LOUISVILLE, March 29.—The Chattanooga Gazette says that the rebels claim to have 50,000 men at Dalton and vicinity, and that they will capture Chatta-nooga and occupy Tennessee when Longstreet moves into Kentucky, which they say he will do with 26,-000 men.
All the heavy artillery is being removed from Kingston to Altoona.

The rebel General Johnston has restricted his officers, from major generals down, to one horse

Memphis. CAIRO, March 29.—The steamers St. Cloud and Perry arrived from Memphis with dates to the 27th. They bring no news of general interest. The St. Cloud had 450 bales of cotton, mostly for Evansville.
The 2d Wisconsin and 6th Illinois Veterans have arrived, en route for home. One hundred and fourarrived, en route for home. One hundred and four-teen sick, in charge of the Sanitary Commission, came up on the steamer M. W. Thomas from New Orleans. Five died on the passage. The Memphis Bulletin reports cotton as having undergone considerable change since the last report; there have been some transactions in better quali-ties and raths went up ranging during the day, clo-

qualities.

The receipts are about 100 bales, by wagons; ship ped, 700 bales to Cincinnati, on the Glendale. Middling to strict middling 57; good middling 60@62; middling fair 61@63. The weather in Cairo is cold, and there was some

snow this afternoon. Departure of New Jersey Cavalry. TREATON, March 29.—The 3d New Jersey Cavalry Regiment was reviewed this morning by the Governor, and then left for Washington, crossing the Delaware at this point. They go as far as Bristol to-night, and to Kensington to-morrow, passing through Philadelphia on Thursday. They march all the way to Washington. The regiment is 1900. all the way to Washington. The regiment is 1,200 strong, and is the finest yet sent from New Jersey.

Gold Receipts for Duties. New York, March 29.—The receipts for duties at the Custom House to-day were \$252,000, of which \$33,000 was in the new gold duplicates. The rate or the latter to-day was 165%; gold closed at 165. Nova Scotian Affairs. HALIFAX, March 29—The measure to unite Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island under one government and one legislature, passed

the House of Assembly last evening unanimously. A New Counterfeit. BOSTON, March 29.—Counterfeit fives on the Canton Bank of Bangor, Maine, are in circulation The New York Stock Market. NEW YORK, March 29.—Closing prices at the eve

Escape of 300 Union Prisoners from Danville, Va. The Dayton (Ohio) Journal, of Monday, contains a despatch from Fayetteville, West Virginia, March 26th, stating that three hundred Union soldiers had escaped from the rebel prisons at Danville, and were n their way North. Collision at Sea.

BOFTON, March 29.—The steamer Eastern Queen collided at sea with a fishing schooner this morning, drowning one man and damaging the schooner badly.

Marine Disaster.

FORTERS MONROE, March 29.—The schooner Neptune, Capt. Bride, of New York, and from Key West, has arrived here in distress with her bowspris and foremast gone,

M. WASHBUKNE, of Linois, reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce, providing for the collection of hespital dues of vessels sold or transferred in foreign ports. The collections are to be made through consults and commercial agents. The bill was passed.

Mr. NTEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that as several gentle men desired to deliberately consider the proposed amendment to the Constitution introduced by him yesterdsy, to prohibit slavery in all the States and Terrifories, he would move its postponement for two weeks.

This was agrees to. yesterday, to promote the postponement for any interest, he would move its postponement for any interest. This was agreed to.

Mr EICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill that persons between the ages of 21 and 31 years may be appointed assistant paymasters, provided the number is not thereby increased also, that the candidates for admission to the Naval academy should be between fourteen and eighteen years of age. The bill was passed.

Naval Promotions. Mr. RIOE also reported a bill regulating and shanging in some particulars the method of making promotions in the navy. Heretofore, he said, promotions have been made according to seniority, but this bill provided for promotion according to the official capacity and physical stness, to be determined by a board of examinating appointed by the President Officers not recommended for promotion are to have an opportunity to be heard through a revisory board. One of the sections also provides for the appointment of paymasters and engineers of the fleet. The bill was passed.

Nased.

Mr. Rice also reported a bill for the classification of paymasters' elerks in the navy, making four classes, at salaries of \$1,500, 1,000, \$500, and \$700 per annum.

Also, a bill fixing the date of the loss of the brig Bainbridge at the 21st of August 1863, in order to fix the pensions to the families of the deceased. Both bills were receased. pensions to the families of the deteased. Both bills west passed.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Davy to sell at public anction lot thirteen in the village of Sackett's Harbor, it not being required for the navy yard. The resolution was passed.

Mr. FIKE. of Maine, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill anthorizing, during the present war, the appointment of acting ligutenant commanders and commanders are done and commanders and commanders are done and the second the sec The National Banking Law. The National Hamking Law.
The House went into Committee of the Whole on the
State of the Union on the bill amendatory of the national banking law.
The amendment offered by Mr. Hooper, on Friday,
was agreed to providing that banks with a capital of not
less than \$50,00. with the approval of the Secretary of
the Treasury, may be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed \$000.
Mr. BOUTWEL to offere an amendment to strike out
the authority proposed to be given to banks to buy and
sell gold and silver coin and builton and loan money on
real and personal security. These banks, with a circulation of \$500,00000 would be able to fix the standard of
value, which was the very thing the House had been
endeavoring to prevent.

endeavoying to prevent
Mr. STEVEN so posed the amendment The section
left these banks to buy gold the same as Stite banks and
individuals. The time has passed when we consider
gold as currency. It was a commodity, the same as a bill
of exchange. of a quorum

His amerdment was rejected.
An amerdment was proposed triking out the requirement that every director, during his whole term of service, shall be a citizen of the United States. This amendment was disagreed to by a vote of 29 against 58 minutes committee comidered the bill up to the twentyhird section.
On motion of Mr. GANSON, of New York, an amendent to the twenty second section was adopted, authorizing the issue of bills of the denominations of one. Mr. BOUPER, of Massachusetts, moved that a provision be added to the section to the affect that not more than one sixth of the circulation furnished to any bank under this act shall be of a less denomination than five dollars, and that after the specie payments shall have been resumed, no circulation of a less denomination than five dollars shall be urnished to any such association, which were a great of hich was agreed to. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1864. SENATE. The Senate met at 10% o'clock. Mr. RIDGWAY, from merchants, against any increase Petitions Mr. RIDGWAY, from merchants, against any increase of pay to pilots

Mr. RICHOLS, for the incorporation of the Union Passenger Railway.

Mr. CONDWAIN, one of like import.

Mr. CONDELL, from the Board of Trade for increase in rate of legal interest from 6 to 7 per cent. Also, petition of issae Norths words.

Mr. CONDELL, from the Board of Trade for increase in rate of legal interest from 6 to 7 per cent. Also, petition of issae Norths words.

Mr. CONDELL in the Same.

Mr. CONDELL in the same. Also, one from citizens of Philadelpost from the Sate Agricultural College, from the Centre county Agricultural College,

Mr. CONDELL introduced an act relative to the Fulton Coal Company.

Mr. CONDELL introduced an act relative to the Fulton Coal Company has collowed and the Fulton Coal Company originally amounted to three millions of college, represented the Northumberland improvement of Company, originally amounted to three millions of college; and whereas, the same was from time to time reduced, until, by virtue of an act of Assembly approved March 17th, 1839, the said capital stock was reduced to three hundred housand dollars; and whereas, the said company have lately given out leases for certain veins of tief coal lands which have hitherto not been mined, and it is proper that a portion of their capital should be rectored to said company; therefore,

Bett enacted &c., That the capital should be rectored to said company; therefore,

Bett enacted &c., That the capital should be rectored to said company; therefore,

That the provided that he said company is hereby the provided that he said company is the said company is the state of a plate to the present stockholders, of the same an union the present stockholders, of the same an union the capital stock in fave equal read of capital stock in fave equal for one peed and payments. The first to be paid within one year face the passage of this act.

Sec. 2 That the Fulton Coal Company is hereby empored to purchase addition to that which it is now an inverse to purchase additi o pilots [CROLS, for the incorporation of the Union Past-

Kater Market Company.

rett, George Bancker, James B. Stewart, Moses A. Drop-sie, Thomas Bell, William B. Mann, and Israel Maule. The bill parsed. rett. George Bancker, James B. Stawart, muse a. Live ies, Thomas Bell, William B. Mann, and Israel Maule. The bill parsed.

State Hounty to Volunteers.

Mr. KIBSEY presented the following resolutions:

Whereas The President of the United States has deemed an exact men to aid in putting down the rebellion;

And whereas, the people of Pennsylvanis have with characteristic liberality and patriotism contributed by interest to pay volunieers, under the late calls for feven hundred thousand men, which said taxes were principally raised upon real estate; therefore, and the State and House of Representatives. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives. Acc., That the Governor, in coanection with the State Trea urer, be, and they are hereby, anthorized to offer a bounty of three hundred dollars for each volunieer necessary to fill up the quota of this State under the President's call for two hunared thousand men, dated the ist day of March. 1864; and for the purpose of smalling the State to pay said bountles, the Governor and State Treaturer are hereby authorized and empowered to receive proposals for a loan of eight millions of dollars, and to issue bonds to be received by the State in ten years bearing interest at six per centum per anum, payable stmi-anumally on the first days of May and November, in each, in every year; and for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest, and creating a sinking fund to redeem said bonds at maturity, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Kepresentatives te instructed to report a bill taxing all railrondents and merchandise carried on said roads and canals.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. GONNELL, incorporating the MeNeil Coal and Imp. Comment. roads and canals in, or passing through, the State a light transit duty on passengers, coal, iron, and other products and merchandise carried on said roads and canals.

Mr. CONNELL, it corporating the McNeil Coal and Iron Company
Mr. HOUSEHOLDER, supplement Bedford Improvement Company
Mr. HOUSEHOLDER, supplement to an act to reduce the State debt (in reference to the sale of unseated lands for taxes.)

Hills Considered,

Mr. CLYMER CONSIDERATION OF The Population of the State that is within our lines seems, therefore, to be doing something for the Union. Hills Considered,

Mr. CLYMER called up an act extending the provisions
of an act relative to the appointment of trustees in
Philadelphia, to the different counties of the State. Philadelphia, to the different counties of the State.

Passed
OHNSON called up an act to regulate elections by
soldiers in actual military service. Laid over.

In CONNELL called up a supplement to the ast enmic CONNELL called up a supplement to the ast encurse ing the mannfacture of from with coke or mineral
coke (entabling Pennsylvania corporations to hold lands
out of the State) Passed.

The Serate went into Executive Session, and ratified
the nomination of General J. M. Reynolds, of Lancaster,
as quartermaster general on the grand staff of the militia; also, the nomination of Lewis H. Frank for superintendent of public printings.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act authorizing the surviving trustees of the Wm. Young Barial Ground to selicertain parts thereof. This bill had been veloced by the
Governor. The veto was not anstained, and the bill
passed. passed.
Mr. BIDGWAY celled up an act to incorporate the
Mr. Bildeway celled up an act to incorporate the
Philadelphia bilwer and Copper Mining Company. Philageiphia cilver and corporating the Mr. SMITH called up an act incorporating the limouth two Company. Passed. MIX SMITH called up an act incorporating the Plymouth iron Company. Passed.
MIX CORALL called up an act to reduce the number of Directors of the Harrisburg. Fortsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad. Passed.
MIX CONNELL also called up a supplement to an act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Philadelphia.
This act request the license fee from \$60 to \$25.
The passage of the bill was favored by Messrs. JOHN-NELL and DICHOLLS, and opposed by Messrs. JOHN-SON, ST. CLaire and Speaker PENBY. The yeas and Dans were called up the first section, and were yeas 5, nays 23. The bill, therefore, falls.
Adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The following bills passed: The following bills passed:
Incorporating Gordon Manufacturing Gompany.
Authorizing the macadamizing of certain streets in
Philadelphia.
Appropriating ground for a public park on the west
side of behaviability and load garal and navigation coming ground for a public park on the west

Appropriating ground for a public park on the west side of behuylkill
An act requiring railroad, canal, and navigation companies to make yearly reports to the Auditor General.
A supplement to an act incorporating the Jersey Shore.
Pine Greek, and state time Railroad Company.
A forther supplement to the act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company.
An act relative to the New York and Middle Coal-field Railroad and Coal Company of the Manufacturers intual Insurance Company of Philadelphia
An act to incorporate the Manufacturers intual Insurance Company of Philadelphia
An act to incorporate the Jil Greek and Warren Transportation Company.

An act to incorporate the Twefth-street Market Company. pany.

After the raupplement to an act to incorporate the Butler House Rotes Company, approved 14th March, 1856.

An act to exempt the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital of
Philadelphia from taxation.

A message was received from the Governor staing that
the milita of September, 1862, would soon be paid.

Adjourned. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M
The annual reports of the House of Refuge and Easton
State Penitentiary were presented, and laid on the table.
Mr. WinLEY moved that the House sapend the rules
said proceed to the consideration of an act incorporating
the Plymouth Iron Company. Agreed to, and the blit
passed finally.
Bills were read in place as follows:
By Mr. NEGLEY, joint resolutions relative to the final
adjournment of the Legislature.
By Mr. ALEXANDER, of Centre, a supplement to act
relative to fences.

relative to fences.

Also, one regulating fishing in Spring Creek and its tributaries, in the county of Centre.

By Mr. SMITH, of Chester, a amplement to the Mutual Fire Insurance Gompany of Chester county.

By Mr. BOYEK, an act to incorporate the Union Navigation Company.

Also, an act to prevent collisions and accidents on salivedts. aliroads.

By Mr. ALLEMAN. an act incorporating the village of Juniontown. in the county of Dauphin.

Also, one for the relief of the c. mpositors of the Legis-arive Record. alive Mecora.

Also, an act to increase the pay of jarors and witjesses, and the mileage of the sheriff in the county of nesses, and the mines of the Dauphin.
On motion the rules were suspended, and this bill passed finally.
By Mr. PKICE, an act relative to the charter of Media, By Mr. SEARIGHT, joint resolutions relative to final ojournment.
A motion was made that the House proceed to the con-ideration of the resolutions. Not agreed to—yeas 29, neys (0.

By Mr. BARGER, a supplement to an act to encourage manufacturing operations in this Commonwealtu.

Also, an act to incorporate the Philadelphia Chemical Joliege. e. , a further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia
The first section repeals the law as to advertising of
the sources of revenue of the city of Philadelphia by the

Controller.

Found section—No law shall be construed to infringe the validity of an ordinance because of the ordinance not baying been recorded.

Third section—That the Receiver of Taxes shall not be safter public the list of delinquent tax-payers.

The fourth action provides for the filling of vacancies n Councils.

The fifth section provides that Councils shall have newer to increase the salaries of all officers elected by By Mr. WATSON, an act incorporating the Continental By Mr. COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, an act relating to he tweet Iron Company.
Also, a supplement to various acts relating to mining and owners of mineral lands to develope the same, ap-proved April 14, 1854 By Mr. SCHOFILLD, an act to open Ninth street, in Philadelphia.
By Mr. GUIGLEY, a supplement to an actincorporating it e Northern Soup vociety. Northern Soup votely. vay Company.

Fy Mr. BENTON, an actito incorporate the Bituminous

By Mr. BENTON, an act to incorporate the bituminous Coal and Iron Company.

By Mr. BECK, an act incorporating the St. Mary's Coal Company.

By Mr. ROBINSON, an act relating to the assessment of taxes in the county of Luzerne.

By Mr. WHITE, an act to incorporate the Newcastle Coal and Gas Company.

By Mr. REX an act relating to the Central Passenger Registers Company. Railway Company.

By Mr SMITH. of Philadelphia, an act authoriting the erection of a bridge across the Schuylkill at Manayunk. the erection of a bringe across the schrylkill at manayunk.

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

The following were objected to on first reading:
An act to incorporate the National Bailroad and
Transportation Company
A further supplement to an act to incorporate the New
Cartie and Beaver Valley Bailroad Company.
An act to incorporate the Western Coal Company.
Adjourned until afternoon. Public Entertainments.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S LECTURE.—The public should not forget that to morrow evening this distinguished speaker will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music, on a highly interesting subject.
"Power: the law of its distribution." Those who have already heard his powerful cratory, need not be told of the intellectual pleasure experienced while listening to one of his strirring addresses, and those who have not yet had this pleasure should avail themselves of the present opportunity. It is announced that this will be the only lecture delivered by Mr. Beecher in this city during the present season. The soldiers have not been for-gotten by Mr. Beecher, and at least five hundred THE HARMONIA MUSICAL SOCIETY will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert, this evening, at Musical Fund Hall. This is the second concert given by this excellent Society this season, and we have no doubt that it will be well attended. The vocal parts will be rendered by the members of the the association, whose abilities are well known, accompanied by the full Germania Orchestra. The programme will be from the works of the best com-A GRAND CONCERT is announced for to-morrow

evening at the Musical Fund Hall, for the benefit of the poor of St. Joseph's parish. The entire pro-ceeds are to be distributed in the relief of the indi-gent and sufforing, and those who contribute to the good work will combine charity with pleasure. The concert is given under the patronage of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul. of St. Vincent of Faul.

THE EXCELSION.—The circus, under the management of Mr. King, is doing a good business. The troups that he has organized for the summer campaign are perfect in their performances. Miss Lehman, a Spanish artists, is an accomplished lady, whose graceful developments are classically beautiful. Mr. King and M'ile Virginia will perform a be given this afternoon, commencing at half past 2 o'clock, if the weather should prove propitious.

The circus season will close in about ten days. THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] THE GERMAN UNION CLUB.—The loyal Germans who compose this club, in order to place themselves properly before the world, and to counteract the evil influences of certain political intriguers and disloyalists, in sections of the southwestern part of the country, who seem to urge the German population there to adopt the "rule or ruin" policy, have agreed upon a platform and resolutions to which they invite general attention. They will be read with interest. The club having been salled to order, F. W. Thomas, Esq., president, took the chair. The following proceedings were unanimously ratified:

PLATFORM.

1. Euppression of the rebellion, without making any compromises employment of all means in the power of the Government for that purpose.

2. Amendment for that purpose in conforming the Constitution of the United States in conforming and realization of the principle that the right to become a citizen of the United States shall be accessible to all its inhabitants, and that the same laws shall apply to all citizens of the United States.

4. Unconditional confiscation of the property of all rebell stades. l leaders.
Submission of the States to the Federal Government 5. Submirston of the States to the Federal Government all national questions.

5. Apport onment of the confiscated lands in accordance the theory of the homesteed law.

7. A national system of thorough military organization the people, and equal liability to military service, a A national school system; free schools in all the ites.
We recon mend the following measures for the pur-te of enabling the Mational Government to meet the oce of empling the Mattheward overhanders of meeting the mands made upon it:

(a) Continuance of the professive tariff system.

(c) Adoption of the progressive income tax system.

(d) Furtherance and assistance of immigration to this (d) Furtherance and assistance of immigration to this country.

10. Introduction of a national civil and criminal code.

11. Restriction of the executive right of pardoning convicted criminals by establishing a court of pardons.

12. All laws conflicting with the provisions of the Constitution should be annuiled. The Constitutions and laws of the States hou'd be in harmony with the Constitution of the United States.

13. Introduction of uniform laws in all the States for the anturelization of foreigners.

14. Introduction of a uniform national cur ency.

15. In appoining men to public offices qualification for the office, and honesty, rhould be the first condition; the oldiers crippled in the service of the country deserve particular consideration. 16. In appointing men to public offices qualification for the office, and honesty, rhould be the first condition; the soldiers crippled in the service of the country deserve particular consideration.

16. Having the pensions of soldiers who have become notitor is bor while in the service.

17. Establishment of a National Sanitary Department.

18. Acceleration of establishing propar manns of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

19. Unconditional maintenance of the Monros doctrine.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We are still in the midst of a terrible civil war, which can only be brought to a successful termination by fathfully adhering to the principles laid down in the Dec aration of Independence, and under the leader here principles; and whereas, the rebals, having failed to accumplish their ends by force of arms, have staked their all on the hope of a victory by the Copperheads in the Forth at the next Presidential election; and whereas, we deem it to be of paramount necessity that the efforts and in the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the second by the Geoman Union Cind of Philadelphia, that we'l will devite all our influence and power to the estimation of the principles expressed in the platform, by the Geoman Union Cind of Philadelphia, that we'l will devite all our influence and power to the estimation of the principles expressed in the platform, because the National Union Convention for the next Presidential campign.

Headred, That we expect and demand of our delegates to the National Union Convention for the next Presidential to the National Union Convention for the next Presidential to the National Union Convention for the next Presidential to the National Union Convention for the next Presidential to the National Union Convention for the next Presidential to the National Union Convention for the next Presidential to the National Union Convention for the next Presidential to the National Union Convention for the next Presidential to the National Union Convention for the Mr. NICHULS called up an act to incorporate the Kater Market H. no Company to erect a mark thouse in the Twenty-listh ward of Philadelphia. Capital, \$500.001. The corporators are archibald Cattinach, Robert B. Scott, harles Mostes. John Blackburn, John A. Ger-

nate such men only for President and Vice President, as are willing to pledge themselves to carry out the plan as are willing to pledge themselves to carry out the plan of recomb truction of the Union ia the same of the above or pressed principles, and whose actions in the past give a sufficient guarantee for the future.

a sufficient guarantee for the future.

a but the mischievous plots of those of the past give the mischievous plots of the or of the plant to the decision of the National Union Goayening the plant to the decision of the National Union Goayeniand, and is a course can only result in the destruction of the great Union party, and lead to a victory of the opponents of progress and liberty.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—We are requested to state that Mr. C. Bird, the popular proprietor of the well-known billiard saloon bearing his name, (located at 609 Chestnut street,) will this day (Wednesday,) devote the entire leseipts of his famous establishment to the Sanitary Fair. This will afford his numerous patrons, and others who indulge in this favorite game, an opportunity to show their patriotism. Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia
Markets.

Bella Markets.

Bella Markets.

Breadstuffs continue firm, and prices of Wheat and
Corn are rather better. Flour is less active, but holders
are firm in their views. In Bark there is more doing,
are firm in their views. In Bark there is more doing,
are firm in their views. In Bark there is more doing in
prices Coal is unchanged There is more doing in
prices Coal is unchanged There is more doing in
Fish at former rates. Domestic Fruit is firmer; there is
very little doing in foreign, and we hear of no arrivals.
Naval Storescontinue scarce. Coal Oil is firmly held.
Provisions are also firm Sugar is selling at full prices.
Cloverseed is rather better. Whisky is advancing.
Wool continues dull.

There is less activity in the Flour market, but holders
are firm in their views; asless comprise about 4,500 bbts,
including 2,000 bbts Western and Penssylvania extrafamily at 8767. 50 for common to good, 500 bbts extra at
850, and 1 to 0 bbts City Mills do on private terms. The
setallers and bakers are buying at from \$5.766 for sarperfine. \$6 fig/7 for extra \$708 for extra family,
it of the private views and it is mail lots are selling at \$7 bbt.
It here is very little doing in Corn Meal, and the ma ket
is dull. —The offerings of Wheat are its \$708 the private
GRAIN. —The offerings of wheat are littlet, and it is in patriotism.

SILVER IN NEVADA.—The *Tribunc* has a glowing account of the silver in Nevada. In a total of 12,598 feet of land, the value set upon each foot is from \$4,000 to \$16,000, only four parcels out of thirty seven being put down at less than \$1,000 a foot, and most of it reaching a large figure. The 12,588 feet are valued at \$25,342,666. So. LUBIN. OF SO. Here is dull; small lots are selling at \$6 \$\pi\$ bl. kye Flour is dull; small lots are selling and the ma ket is dull.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat are light, and it is in GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat are light, and it is in demand, with sales of 20.000 bush at 167@1626 for prime demand, with sales of 20.000 bush at 167@1626 for prime is from 187@1526 \$\pi\$ bns. as to quality. Rye is selling in at from 187@1526 \$\pi\$ bns. as to quality. Rye is selling in at from 187@1526 \$\pi\$ bns. as to quality. Rye is selling in lots at from 187@1526 \$\pi\$ bns. as to quality. Rye is selling in at from 187@1526 \$\pi\$ bns. as to quality. Rye is selling in lots at from 187@1526 \$\pi\$ bns. as to quality. Rye is selling in the cars of 18,000 bns at 182@1226 \$\pi\$ bns in store ter, with sales of 18,000 bns at 182@1226 \$\pi\$ bns. as to great and in demand; along 12,000 bns. as to great and 12,000 bns. and 12,000 b FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. hinds sold at \$37 \$\text{ tun for first No 1.}

CANDLES — Adamantine are firmly held, with sales of 400 boxes Western at 21c. Tallow Gandles are steady at former rates.

COAL — There is more demand, both from the East COAL — There is more demand. We quote at \$6 \$6.07 \$\text{#} and to supply the Government. We quote at \$6 \$6.07 \$\text{#} and to supply the Government We quote at \$6 50.07 B ton on buard at Richmond.

COFFEE There is more doing 630 bags Rio sold at \$20.05 c. and 100 bags Laguayra at 380 B b c. and 100 bags Laguayra at 380 B b c. and 100 bags Laguayra at 380 B b valed. Stee reach about 200 bales at from 75.076; B b valed. Stee reach about 200 bales at from 75.076; B b

Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1964.

Gold opened without much activity at 166%, and before noon declined to 165 rallying slightly before the close. The reception of greenbacks for customs, at a fraction lower than the market value of gold, will tend to flatten the market of that estimable article, and prevent an accumulation and a lose of interest.

Government securities were all firmly held; money in more demand at rates a fraction higher.

The stock market was variably affected to-day. A decided feeling to realize characterized the opening sales, but as the day advanced matters assumed a firmer tone, and prices improved at the close. The multiplicity of new organizations not only embarraseses the public, but the regular operators, and it is very difficult, over so much sround, to choose the exact localities for coal mines and oil wells, and still more so for Philsdelphians to roint out the companies really in possession of valuable properties. A careful scrattly into the plans and motives of interested parties will generally piace the organization on a proper footing in the esteem of those destring investments.

Connectiont Nickel opened at 1%, and rose to 2%. Keyvanced. S-les reach about 200 bates at from 102-102-10.

for middlings.

fitH.—Mackerel are in fair demand; 3,000 bils shore

fish sold from the wharf at \$17, \$11, and \$8 for the threa

numbers; sales from store are making at \$17,50@16 \$1

bbl for No. 1, \$11,5 @12,50 for No. 2, and \$3,50@9.00 \$2

bbl for No. 3, 5,000 boxes Smoked Herring sold on private

terms. Codfish are very dull, with small sales at 6c terms. Codien are very duit. With simal sales as of \$\(\frac{\text{B}}{\text{B}} \).

FEUIT —There is less doing in freign; small lots of oranges and Lemons sold at \$\(\frac{\text{B}}{\text{B}} \) box. as 10 quality. Butch Baisins are firm at \$\(\frac{\text{A}}{\text{B}} \) box. Green Apples are sestore and quoted at \$\(\frac{\text{B}}{\text{B}} \) 20 \$\(\frac{\text{B}}{\text{D}} \) box. Iried Fruit is rather better; Apples are selling at \$\(\frac{\text{B}}{\text{B}} \) box. Green Peaches at 14 to 18 for quarters and halves.

FEATHERS are scarce; Western are selling at 65\(\frac{\text{B}}{\text{B}} \). gs nization to a project to the string investments.

Connecticut Nickel opened at 1%, and rose to 2%. Keyktone Zinc at 6%, advancing to 6%, closing 6 regular.

Fulton at 16%, closing 14%. Green Mountain was off
from 10 to 9%; New York and Middle was steady at 18%;

Clinton at 3; Alsace Iron rose to 5%. Oll stocks were
dull; Venango sold at 2%; Irwin at 17; Howe's Eddy at

L. Minaral at 767%; Oll Greek at 12%; Porry at 12; BALIDED RESERVE, Wesself and Selfing at the CLANO.—There is more doing; Peruvian is selling at \$100 \text{# ton.} ton.

HOPS are quiet; small sales of first sort Eastern and HOPS are making at \$250 \text{# ton.} to \text{# ton.} ton.

Western are making at \$250 \text{# ton.} ton tine same as last LUMBER.—Prices remain about the same as last LUMBER.—Prices remain about the same as last quoted, with a steady business to notice. White pine quoted, with a steady business to notice. White pine Hoords are selling at \$350 \text{# and Hemlock Joist at 170} 16 \text{# m feet, and white pine Shingles, in lots, at \$300 \text{23} \text{ M}. 5½; Mineral at 1997; On Oreman at 43, and selling Catawissa ruled irregular, opining at 43, and selling down to 42; Reading rose from 73 to 74½; Huntingdon and Broad Top sold at 24½; Lehigh Valley at 59½(990; Beaver Meadow at 54; Pennsylvania at 74½. The railroad list generally was dull. Canal and passenger railways were neglected. The market closed firm. 18 M feet, and white pine Shingles, in lots, at \$90@23 M MOLASES — There is a firm feeling in the market, with sales of 600 hids Cuba at 57@60c for clayed, and 70@86 for Trimidad Merein continues scarce; small sales ne making at \$50@40 M bol. Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small way at \$3.263 40c H gallon, cash. Olls — Lard Oils for mat former rates. Linseed Oil is active at \$1.50@10.7 M gallon. Petroleum is rather firmer, but the sales are moderate; 1 000 bbls sold in lots at \$3.60 for crude; 40.95 for refined in bond, and 560 M gallon for free in ret.

RIOE has advanced; 100 bags East India sold at 9c \$100. Jay Cooke & Co., quote Government securities, &c. is follows:

Inited states 6s., 1881...

Inited States 7 3-10 Notes, Aug...

Inited States 7 5-10 Notes, Oct...

Inited States 7 5-10 Notes, Oct...

Inited states 7 inited begins so new luartermaster's Youchers...

hills has authors, the better; about 1,000 bus sold at \$2.D.—Clover is rather better; about 1,000 bus sold at \$6.70% 50 % bu, the latter rate for rect-aned. Timothy is duit; small sales are making at \$0.003 % bu. Flax-seed is in demand at \$3.20% 10.00 % bu. Flax-seed is in demand at \$3.20% 10.00 m. Flax-seed is in demand and prices are rather better; 70 hids Guba sold at 14% 10.00; Proto Rico at 14% 10.00 % b), cash and four months, and New Orleans at 14% 10.00 % The publish is from her suit, with small sive. otations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange at 14@16%c.

FPRIT6.—The market is firm but quiet, with small sales of Brandy and Gin; N. E. Rum is selling at 115c \$\overline{\text{g}}\) gal; Whisky is excited, and prices have advanced; bbls are selling at 100@105c and drudge at 100 \$\overline{\text{g}}\) are selling at 12%@12%, and country at 11%@11%c \$\overline{\text{p}}\) for each country at 11% on the country at 11% Market steady The official averages of the banks in the city of New The omeran averages of an abstract in the week ending Saturday last, March 28, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from he previous weekly statement of March 19: cash.
WOOL continues dull, and prices are unsettled; small gales of common to fine Fleece are making at from 70@ 800 B D, cash. | 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of March 19: | 142,826 | 1872,826 | 1872,826 | 1872,826 | 1872,826 | 1872,826 | 1872,826 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,827 | 1872,8 New York Markets-March 29. New York Markets—March 29.

Bryadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is duil, and 6c. lower.

The sales are 8.200 bbis at \$6.5566 70 for superfine State \$6.506 10 for extra do: \$6.5566 70 for superfine Michigan. Indiana. Iowa. Ohio. &c. \$5.906/10 for extra do: including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio. and \$7.256/7 30, and trade brands do \$7.408.50.

Fouthern Flour is quiet and heavy. with sales of \$50 bbis at \$7.106/7 60 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.656 10.10 for extra ditto
Canadian Flour is dull and drooping. With sales of \$60 bbis at \$6.90/7.00 for common, and \$7.106/8 for good to choice extra to choice extra
Rye Flour is quiet at \$5.266.25 for the range of fine
and superfixe.
Wheat is 2c lower and dull at \$1.63@1.65 for Chicago
Spring; \$1.63@1.65 for Milwaukee Clat; \$1.65@1.67 for
suber Milwaukee; \$1.67@1 70 for winter red Western,
and \$1.71@1.72 for amber Michigan.
All the control of the cont The New York Evening-Post of to-day says: Gold has fallen this morning from 166%, the opening rice, to 165%, and exchange is moderately active at 78% (2017). orley is steady, with sales of 15,000 bushels State at

price to 165%, and exchange is moderately scrive at 175%@175.

The demand at the Snb-Treasury for the new gold certificates has been active, and a considerable number of them have been disposed of at 165% to importers.

The loan market is active, and the supply of capital at (@7 is increasing, Currency, in consequence of the diain to the country, the aggregate amount in the banks and in the Sub-Treasury is somewhat lessened. The return of the circulating medium is, however, so rapid and so strong that the supply of legal-tenders is kept ample, and less apprehension is now entertained of 81.28 Corn is quiet and nominal at \$1.33 for old Western mixed, and \$1.29 for new yellow Oats are scarcely so firm and quiet at 89@90 for Canada; 89%@90 for State. and \$7@90% for Western. CITY ITEMS. A GREAT HOUSEHOLD BLESSING .- Independent of the great advantages in an economic point of view, of every family possessing a sewing machine, the fact that it is the highest promoter of health and preserver of life ever vonchasted to woman, renders this invention incomparably the most important of this or any former age. Still, general as this praise applies to Sewing Machines as a whole, here are points of difference between the various machines in the market that are of the utmost importance to buyers. For all family purposes, for example, the popular Grover & Baker instrument, sold at 730 Chestnut street, is unquestionably the bold at 130 Chestitut street, is unquestionably the best. It not only performs a greater variety of work, with the greatest neathess and durability, but it accomplishes what no other Sewing Machine attempts, prominent among which is its capacity for fine Embroidery. The Grover & Baker machine, ew York Central Railroad all competitors wherever it has been exhibited. The Stitching Rooms now connected with the Agency are a great public convenience, as the sew-Agency are a great phonous conventions, as a solu-ing there done, being executed on the Grover & Baker instruments, is superior to all others in strength and elegance of finish.

BETWEEN BOARDS

CLOSING PRICES-FOUR O'CLOCK.

SECOND BOARD

93 Mechanics Bk lots 25% 4105 50 Oil Creek ... b5 13 10.0 50 do ... 12% 200 50 Girard Bank ... lots 49% 400 50 Girard Bank ... 105 49% 400

| The state of the

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING. Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, have this season greatly increased their facilities for meeting the wants of the public in the way of elegant fashionable Clothing. Their importations are not only the largest that they have ever made, and the most exquisite in sethey have ever manus and and save adjusted to the country, and their determined cutters in the country cutters are considered. nation not to be outdone by any rival establishment in the United States, cannot fail to secure for them very large increase of patronage. We have had an advance glimpse of their elegant stock, which vill be formally opened on the 1st of April, and can commend it to gentlemen of taste as eminently orthy of their attention. THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE is the only Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, March 29 machine ever given to the public that has risen to the highest place in the popular estimation on its

"Florence" machine possessed advantages superior to any other Sewing Machine in the market, but the inability of the Company to meet the popular demands kept them from extending their facilities for selling. This difficulty is now, however, over-come, and with the opening of the splendid new Agency of the Florence Company, at 630 Chestnut Machine trade of Philadelphia. Aiready they are selling more machines than any other single estab-lishment in the United States, and "the cry is still they come." A part of this enormous demand arises from the fact that many persons are selling out their other machines for the purpose of buying the Florence instead. Sensible idea! FUTURE PROSPECTS.—No man can fully discern the future. But among the most probable things that are not absolutely known is the prediction that, for years to come, the best and sheapest Coal in Philadelphia will be sold at 935 North Minth street, the yard of the popular Coal dealer of this city, Mr. W. W. Alter. Everybody is pleased with his Coal. THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggert, and sold by Mr George Grant, 610 Chesfaut street, is, without exception, the best shirt of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, and dura-bility. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive manufacture and im-

wn merits. It was long known to a few that the

portation, is also the choicest in the city, and his OPENING DAY.-We are informed that the enter prising Millinery house of Wood & Cary (725 Chestnut street) will have their grand annual opening of play will fully sustain the previous reputation of this well known house, and our Philadelphia ladies will not let this opportunity pass, as the firm are FARTER MONDAY .- Easter Monday was observed

as a holiday. The weather was fine, and crowds of promenaders filled the streets. The ladies looked smiling and happy, while their attendant beaux presented an admirable appearance, particularly where they were attired in spring suits procured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The nost gallant-looking all wear apparel made at this WHY is there not a committee appointed by Congress to "buy a broom" to present to Mr. Roebuck, M. P., so as to enable him to "sweep the Federal shipping from the seas?" Truly, Mr. Roebuck wants to make a clean thing of it—that is, the osean. After that is done we hope he will be employed by

the city to sweep the streets, as 'lias' would be com-paratively a light job. Roebuck, if you want a good working suit of Clothes, apply to C. arise. Stokes & Co., under the Continental, and you will be suited. GOOD ADVICE -'In reading authors, when you find Bright passages, that strike your mind. And which, perhaps, you may have reason.
To think of at another season. To think of at another season. Be not contented with the sight, But take them down in black and white; By such respect you may be taught
Where the best clothing can be bought."
Granville Stokes, Fashlonable Clothler, No. 609 Ohestnut street, is selling his superb stock at greatly

ECONOMY SHOULD BE PRACTICED by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in pur-chasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those chasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to broughtits. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. List the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and i'a curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by the infiammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to broughtis. A day's delay may ential months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and i'a turative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant and all of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street.

M28-mw21 NO. 222 Unesaler vivo.

Couns, Bunions, Invested Nails, Enlangad
Joints, and all diseases of the feet, sured without
pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 221 Chestaut street. Reres to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja23-W

Lockwood, Me Bradford, Prov. B.I. Copnel, U.S.A. ge Donaldson, Penna Walker, Montreal Thompson, Montreal 8 M Allaon, Ohio B L Marsh, New York A B Wells, Washington Bold, Jr. Baltimore Wilder & wf. Kansas Adams, Baltimore ng

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P Letchurth, New York Girard-Chestnut street, below Withers, New York onchos, New York Stephens, Colorado u Diffenderfer, Penna Harbaugh, Pittsburg

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTRI

timental-Winth and Ch

G B Champlon. Burlington Chas Snyder. US A J P Ringgold, Baltimore W Lowther, Newport J R Lowther, Newport J K Lowther, Newport F J Kins, Toledo J Canpleid, Tituville Chas E Brooke, Penna H C Brooke, Baltimore Mis H Gibson. Lex'n, Ky Mrs E Duncan, Lex'n, Ky CS Gourley, Portland

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American Hotel—Unesten ut s., according to the John Beglin
A J Delashmutt, Maryland
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J Delash, Ray
W Murphy, New Y
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A Gehring, Belaifenen
J R Manlove
CD Adams, Washington
Mr Minor
J M Bolle, Wmeburg
T O Hall. New York
G H Edgerton & w. Vot
G H Edgerton & w. Vot
P Conviney, New York St. Louis Chestnut street, above The

J McCourt, New York Wm Williams 3 H Dare E Adams. New York lept J C Graham, Alex, F E Adams. New York
Copt J U Graham, Alex, Va
Chas B Jones, New York
Bobt Mumford. Brocklyn
B L Conway & fa, Bebraska
D U alhound wf. Troy, N Y
G Davidson & wf. Troy, N Y
Brastne E Cole, Mass
W H Parmenter, N H
Robt McGinley, Buffalo
J J Bowers, New York
T Byrnes. Boston
Jas Emth. Boston
Jas Emth. Boston
Jesse J Browers, US A
Cant J Wilkinson, N York
J West, US N
W McNit, Michigan
J H Southworth, Gonn
George McNab
D Potter, New Jersey
J Brook, Albany

Maschawata Handle

A Loeb, Cleveland, Ohio
W N Paters, Marshall Grock
J M. (Calla, Bloomington, Ind
J M Howe & son. Ind
Andrew Blair, Carlisle
H Snyder, Wenville
J Derno, Hollidaysburg
J O Wagener & la, Easton
W Rittenhouse, Cairo, Ill
J S Ayres, Williamspore The Union-Arch street, above Thir Collins Ceiodollar, Maryland D Reiadollar, Maryland
Minninger
M Binninger
R Brew, Penna
P Webb, Selem, O
F Black, Omaha, Neb
N Bour, Canthe, Neb
Markel, Jr.
Harkel, Jr.
Eckerl, Tremon, Fa
t H Stees, Plangrove, Pa
t'i Morrison, Fott-ville
W Keelh, Pottsville
V K Hollis & la, Christiana
S Monoriefi, Other J Shmith, Wheeling T Maddox www.Hage: J Heisler, Pottsville I Spaneake, Pinearov U Gane, Port Carbon J R Kaucher & wf. N. Miss E Bucher, Hartl-M B Weed, Trout Rug.

Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vin
Lt J Warford Chester
J Davisin, Point Pleasant
M P Sasphorough, Penna
D Biair, Bucka co
J F Dunjan, Bustleton
J Cacwalader, Pox Chase
M Cooper & an. Bucks co
P K Fretz, Doylestown
A Danchower, Bensalem
W K Doan, Buckingham
S T Buckman, Bucks co
W K Carver, Newtown
J Davis, Bartaville
J Ely. Worthampton
W James, Bensalem
F Vanhorn, Nichboro
J L Slack, Kichboro

wm Bridges, Fenna
B F Evans, U S A
P McCann, Seranton
J Kine, Marietts
G Markel, Jr. Penna
W W Keenan, Greensburg
R L Howell. Baltimore
L B McEntire & son, Penna
L B McEntire & son, Penna
L B McEntire & son, Penna
J B Kops, Chester
J B Finels ke, Bngland
J H Goodwin, Fngland
S McCann, Scranton
R A Smith. Carlisle
W Smith, Wyoming
R R Smith. Carlisle
W Smith, Wyoming States Union, Market street, above Sixti National-Race street, above Taird Black Bear-Third at, above Callow WT Alienark. Lenandry WT Alienark. Lenandry WT Alienark. Lenandry T B M Addis. Peuus T B M Addis. Peuus T Williard Buckinsham H S Orgasman. Penus Harrison Yerks. Hatbero Jacob Huth. Summeytown Johas Smith. Poisson John Hersh. Pennsbury Miss Lark. Lenandry

Mount Vernon-Second street, above Wm H Fike, Milton, Pa
F C Reninger, Milton, Pa
A Thomas, Milton, Pa
H A Fraymire Feann
M Mariner, Potteville
ER Biles, Bew York
Wm Henry, Pew Jersey

Market Endison House—Second, above Market

JR Fmith, Columbia
Licat C Visher, US A
Capt W A Prickitt, US A

Wm.King, Olightiff C