Hos. \$39 and \$42 NORTH THIRD ST., above Rass. Maye now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK POREIGE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Notwithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry jods, our stock is now full and varied in all its deattention is invited to our assortment of

A inll assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. A full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. A full assortment of Prints, De Laines, &c. A full assortment of Notions, White Goods, &c. A full assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. A full assortment of Omiab Goods, &c. fall assortment of Omiab Goods, &c.

NEW SILK HOUSE

WATSON & JANNEY,

No. 323 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

buyers. SPRING 1864. 1864. DRY GOODS!

RIEGEL, WIEST, &

ERVIN.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, NO. 47 N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Have now in store, and are daily in receipt of, all kinds of FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS. OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES. Have a Full Stock of all the different kinds of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED inducations. JUST RECEIVED,

IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

FRENCH ORGANDIES. JACONETS, AND PERCALES.

RICH AND HANDSOME NEW STYLES

SPRING AND SUMMER

SHAWLS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., mb26-tapli 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW CASH HOUSE. GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH. LITTLE & ADAMSON, 335 MARKET STREET.

evite attention to their entire new and Splendid Stock SPRING DRESS GOODS. BLACK SILKS. MOURNING SILKS. FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES. SEASONABLE SHAWLS, OLOAKING CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS,

MANTILLAS. Manufactured by themselves from late Paris Styles.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, 539 MARKET Street, and 526 COMMERCE Street, PHILADELPHIA. Would respectfully invite attention to their LARGE ETOCK of leading DOMESTICS,

DRESS GOODS, MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE. and many popular goods of MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR,

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, WHITE GOODS.

SHIRT FRONTS. SPRING,

EDMUND YARD & CO., RO. DIT CHESTRUT AND NO. GI4 JAYER STREETS. To now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION o TILE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS. RATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. White Goods. Linens, Embroideries,

AND LACES. SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

1864.

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., 501 MARKET STREET. CORNER OF FIFTH.

PARIS, GERMAN, AND BRITISH. DRESS GOODS, BLACK SILKS.

STAPLE AND PANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c. OIL CLOTHS, &c.

G. W. BLABON & CO., OIL CLOTHS. 134 BORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS.

GREEN GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS. COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS,

At very Low Prices.

126 FORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH. CARRIAGES. GEO. W. WATSON & CO., JOSEPH OF THE STREET OF THE ST

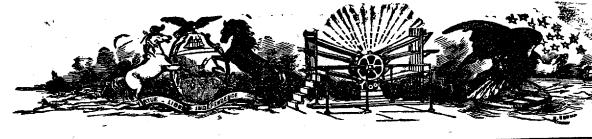
allow statem.

Repairing business will be continued by Er.

103 LOUDERSLAGER, at the old stand, on GLOVEN

initiaty of Uoncert Hall.







VOL. 7.-NO. 208.

CURTAIN GOODS.

SEWING MACHINES GREAT TRÌUMPH

SPRING DAMASRS, VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS,

A ND A LARGE INVOICE OF BROWN SHADES, OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

I. E. WALBAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

MASONIC HALL

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

HORACE H. SOULE, igent for the SAXONVILLE MILLS.
BALDWIN GOMPANY.
WILTON MANUFACTURING GO.,
ABBOT WORSTED COMPANY.
CARPET WORSTED AND YARDS.
Fine Worsted, in colors: Nos. 12s and 26s, Jule Yaras. COTTON YARNS, a Warp and Bundle, manufactured by ile, manufactured ZABRISKIE, PRALI, OAKMAN, OARPETS.
DORTHERTAL MILLS, INGRAIN, AND VENITIAN.
CARPETS. LINEN THREAD.

SAMPSON'S ARGYLE,

VINCENT MILLS,

MCDONALD'S.

BATH THERAD.

BOT SALE DY

HORAGE H. SC

HORACE H. SOULE. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

OUR STOCK OF AXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Plannels. WILLED PLANNELS. Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue. PRINTED SHIETING PLANNELS. PLAIN OPERA PLANNELS. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 os.

PANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS. SALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades. COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS, &c., from various Mills.

DE COURSEY, MAMILITON, & EVANS, 23 LETITIA Street, and

RAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND-HAND. BAGS, FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES, PRINTED TO ORDER, BY JOHN T BAILEY & CO. CRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT-MRHT of GRAIN BAGS. Mos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTOHIN-

No. 11% CHESTNUT STEERT. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CARPETINGS. A RCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber has just received a Well-selected stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETINGS, FOR SPRING TRADE

JOS. BLACKWOOD, mble2m SEE ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH. 1864. SPRING, GERMANTOWN. PA.

GLEM ECHO MILLS, MCCALLUM & CO., MARUPACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DRALERS IN CARPETINGS,

Warehouse, 509 Chestnut Street, OFFORITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 61-ti SPECIAL NOTICE.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT: McCallum & Co. Bog leave to inform the public that they have leased the ald established Carpet Store, No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, A RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Where they are now opening a NEW STOCK o Smbrasing the shelesst patterns of ALMISSTER, TAPESTRY CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, OYAL WILFOR, BEUSELS CARPETS, VENETIAMS.
TOgether with a full assortment of everything perts to the Carpet Business.

ENTERPRISE MILLS.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & Co.,

HARUFAUTURES AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS. OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET, 616 JAYER STREET

DRUGS. NET CASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & BIDDALL,

MO. 119 MARKET STREET. DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-MERAL STOREKEEPERS

Oan find at our establishment a full assortment of imported and Domestie Bruge, Fopular Pa-tent Hedelmes, Faints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Fraecription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-ies, first-sizes goods can be sold. FINE ESSENT AL OILS or Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best

nality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Maddar, Pot Ash, adbear, Boda Ash, Alum, Oli of Vitriol, Annat, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c.,
FOR DYERS' USE,
always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME. (or keeping elder sweet; a perfectly harmless pre-paration, put up, with full directions for use, in seekages containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will neek with prempt attention, or special quotations will be turnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL, WHOLESALE DEUG WAREHOUSE, No. 119 MARKET Street, above PROMT. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at inf-Sm. VERI LOW PRICES FOR CASE. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ial Correspondence of The Press.]

CULPEPER O. H, March 23, 1864.

battle of Bristow Station. Every reader of The

Press remembers our usual fall retreat from the Ra-

pidan to the heights of Centreville. Lee endeavored

to throw a large sorps between the Army of the Po-tomas and Washington, but was frustrated by the active manœuvring of General Meads. The 2d

Corps, which has covered every retreat since Mc-

Olellan fell back from Richmond, was again in the rear. As the column neared Kettle Run, and pre-

red to cross at Bristow, the enemy attacked them

lank, when Heth's brigade, of Hill's corps, engaged

him. Warren was highly praised for the general-ship he here displayed, and at Mine Run was se-lected to lead an important attack upon the enemy's right flank. After he reported the foolhardiness of

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.
General Grant's headquarters are at Mrs. Rixey's,

large brick house in the centre of the town. Wa

uses, but they will soon find new occupants.

impossible. This corps, like the 1st, of which Gene

RE-INSTATEMENT.

was neither hearing nor court martial in the case.

The order of their dismissal having gone through

the newspaper press, it is but right that the notice

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 186

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1854.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124.—Mejor J. Q. Anderson, and Major R. Reinhold, both of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, dismissed by General Order, No. 5 February 18th, 1864, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, and approved by General Order, No. 90, current series, from this office, are hereby restored to the service, with pay from the date of which they rejoin the command, provided the vacancies have not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor.

Hy order of the Secretary of War.

Horse racing is no longer a source of amusement among the soldiers. It is an epidemic. In the ca-

valry, those to whom the Government has furnish

ones, and when there is a favorable opportunity wil

stationed in town have managed to keep themselves

tolerably well mounted all winter. It is much safer to leave your pocket book in a street-car in Phila-

delphia, than your private horse unguarded in the army. If your horse should happen to have U.S.

branded on the shoulder, he is safe. If without

perty, take my advice and never for an instant lose sight of him, for should he once disappear it would

be forever. Two days ago, Captain Tallman, quar-

termaster of Merritt's Cavalry division, sent a small squad of men to Brandy Station after a lot of mules. On their way thither the men got to conversing

about races. A on, they hazarded a wager or two

racing as fast as their horses would go. They were all galloping up a slight eminence, each man spur-

ring his horse to win, never imagining that General Meade and his staff were approaching on the same

road, but concealed from view by the slight ascent

General Meade sent a major from his staff after

the culprits. They succeeded in capturing five of the party, who were placed in arrest and marshed

back to Culpeper. The General ordered their cap-tain to have some severe and signal punishment in

flicted upon them, the nature of which should be re-

ported to him. Historians notice the humanity and

generosity of Napoleon, who offered large rewards to any sailor who should rescue from the waves any

of his soldiers who were so unfortunate as to fall

verboard. Napoleon wanted every man-it was

Meade would not have his horses foolishly fagged

MINSTERLS IN CAMP.

are expected to favor the minstrels with their

presence to morrow night.

On the other side the Rapidan there are no visible

evidence of restlessness. Everything is quiet. The storm will soon burst. If we but gain the first few

successes in the coming campaign the effect will be

solid victory this spring and nothing can materially

THE WAR IN FLORIDA,

JACKSONVILLE, March 26, 1864. THE REBELS GROWING STRONGER.

Although on the surface all is quiet in the milita-

ry district of Florida, yet a careful observer may see

some things which are pregnant with interest, if not danger. Only a few miles from us, a large rebel force, flushed with recent victory, and laden with

spoils, occupies a strongly fortified position, which

back from Dalton, Schofield is quiet in Knoxville,

Sherman has completed his reconnoissance in Mississippi, and retired to Vicksburg, and the Florida

army is the only force that is pressing, in the ex-

treme South, upon the rebel lines, and the enemy is

reinforced, and crush us at a blow. Having rail-road communications from all parts of the territory

he holds to the camp occupied in our front, troops can be brought here, fight a battle, and return, if

their services were needed elsewhere, without consuming but little time. This sudden concentration of armies upon a single point has been the policy,

the practice, and the secret of the success of the rebels from the beginning of the war. If their war counsels conclude that both Florida and Richmond

hot times very soon—as soon as we are ready to play successfully our part of the game. Since the capture of the "Sumpter," an account of which I wrote you last week, the

HATTIR BROCK.

a far more valuable prize, has been taken further up

out at Palatka. A prize crew from the Pawnee's

launch was put aboard the Sumpter, and she was at

once put into service. Acting Master Champton took command, and made the steam-tug Columbine his flag-ship. F. W. Sanborn, mate, and twelve ma-

inst this not very formidable crew started out on

a cruise up the St. Johns. Rations were taken for

tidings having been received from them, we became

streams they were to navigate were so narrow that,

by felling two or three trees across the channel, the enemy could prevent their return. But an earnest

leader, such as Master Champion is, with the pros

peet before him of capturing a valuable prize, will run many risks and make many a rough shift when

provisions are getting low.

After making a thorough exploration of Lake

prooked stream till Patatks, some eighty miles it

the rear. Further up Lakes Busford and Jesup are examined, but nothing found, and it is resolved to push up to Lake Harney, 130 miles above Palatka. It was in this broad and beautiful lake that per-

severance was crowned with anguess. The Hattle

as she was fondly and familiarly called, was found tied up near the beach, in an out-of-the-way place

took possession, towed her out into a safe place

took possession, towed ner out into a sate place, and made some hasty examinations. She had on board 100 bales of cotton, a quantity of turpentine, a lot of rasin, and some old copper. It was found that the side valves of her engine were wanting;

wooden ones were extemporized, and in four hours steam was up, and the enlarged fleet moved down

The Hattie has the capacity for carrying 800 bales of cotton, cabins for about seventy five passengers,

ee days, and, when five days had passed, no

on the St. Johns. The second expedition was fitted

s growing stronger every day. Thomas has fallen

[Special Correspondence of the Press.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT FLORIDA

onderful and exhilarating. Let this army have a

in the ground. Straight through the advancing party they charged like a whirlwind, and never drew

rein till they were far on the other side.

and finally all scampered over the undulating plain,

these initials, that is if he be your own private pro

Aintent E D. TOWNSEND A A G. COUNTED INFANTRY—HORSES HAVE WINGS

A few weeks ago two majors of the 17th Penn-

other, was probable—the extin

ren is established but a few rods distant, in what

such an attempt, the design was relinquished.

ly. Warren was marching his men by the

SEWING MACHINES.

YEARS HAVE BEEN SPENT IN THEIR PERFECTION.

WE CLAIM FOR THE

"FLORENCE"

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER ANY AND ALL OTHERS:

#3 It is the only Machine that makes more than one tind of a stitch, and has the reversible feed with a uni-** It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot. double lock, and double knot, on one and the same machine. Back stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric, and neither of them whit raves.

It has the revereble feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb screw, to have the work run either to the right or left. to stay any part of the rame, or fasten the ends of the seams, without turning the fabric, a great advantage over all others. Changing the length of the stitch, and from one had of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion. Be Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam

secure and uniform.

AGE—It is almost notseless in its operations.

AGE—It motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most nexperienced to operate it. liamsport, May 5th, 1882, to Locust Grove, November 27th, 1863. When first organized Heintzelman commanded the corps, Hamilton the 1st, F. J. Porter It will not oil the dress of the operator, as all the machinery is on the top of the table. Is is the most rapid sewer in the world; making five stitches to each revolution. the 3d, and Hooker the 2d division. In Roman history we read of Marcellus and Fabius, the sword and shield of Rome. How many such swords and shields have been furnished the Union from this AS Its stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined elasticity, strength, and beauty. As It does the heaviest or finest work with equal activy, without change of tension.

Every Machine has one of Janck's patent hemsingle corps d'armée? Their names are Kearney, Heintzelman, Hooker, Hamilton, Humphreys, Stoneman, Sedgwick, Sickles, and the present com ters attached, (the right to use which we control.) enabling the operator to turn any width of hem de-There is no other Machine which will do so large aylvania Cavalry were summarily dismissed the service for disobedience of a General Order. There

range of work as the Florence.

All it does not require finer thread on the under side an it does on the upper, and uses any kind of thread The needle is more easily adjusted than in any It will sew across the heaviest seams, without As It will sew across the hearlest seams, without change of tension or breaking of thread.

As It is fully protected by 9 patents, and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates.

To avoid the strain on the eyes, bent postures, close application, and futipuing care, heretofore necessary on a large proportion of work done on other few ing Machines we now furnish each Machine with Burynum's Relf-Scitor, which guides the work itself, and is of great value, especially to inexperienced operators.

*** While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first class Machines. with other first class mannes.

We retrain from publishing the highly complimentary notices of the press with which we are daily favored, and place our Machine before the public, knowing that an incilligent examination of its merits will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and

it, and will give a written warranty if required. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing Machine in the World.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim

630 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

N. B. Every Machine warranted to give entire satis faction and kept in order for one year. Full instruction accompany each Machine sold: obliging lady opera-ters sent to the houses of purchasers when desired. Al

tinds of stitching done at the Office, 630 CHESTNUT

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES!!



WATCHES !!!

WATCHES FOR \$6.

WATCHES FOR \$6.

WATCHES FOR \$6.

WATCHES FOR \$10.

WATCHES FOR \$10.

WATCHES FOR \$10.

WATCHES FOR \$10.

WATCHES FOR \$12.

WATCHES FOR \$13.

WATCHES FOR \$20.

WATCHES FOR \$20.

WATCHES FOR \$20.

WATCHES FOR \$21.

WATCHES FOR \$21.

WATCHES FOR \$22.

WATCHES FOR \$22.

WATCHES FOR \$22.

WATCHES FOR \$23.

WATCHES FOR \$23.

WATCHES FOR \$23.

WATCHES FOR \$23.

WATCHES FOR \$24.

WATCHES FOR \$24.

WATCHES FOR \$24.

WATCHES FOR \$25.

SILVER WATCHES FOR \$25.

WATCHES FOR \$26.

WATCHES FOR \$

W. L. CLARK'S, 1025 MARKET Street. CLOTHING.

CLOTHING. SPRING OF 1864.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE Nos. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA:

The facilities of this house for doing business are such that they can confidently claim for it the leading position among the Tailoring Establishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore, invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to their

BEADY-MADE CLOTHING.

ent by the best artists, trimmed and made equal

to Customer Work-AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

They have also lately added a CUSTOM DE-PARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be found, embracing some fresh from London and

PERBY & CO.,

303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE.

CREAT OPENING OF CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS.

3,000 DOZ. CORN BROOMS. 2,000 DOZ. FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS. 1,000 MESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS. 2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS. 1,000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 3,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND TIE YARM. 2 000 BALES BATS AND WADDING. RETICULE BASKETS, OIL CLOTHS, LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c. All Goods are sold at the Manufacturer's Lowest Cash

Prisos.
Orders promptly filled. ROWE & EUSTON. 157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET.

a volley from musiketry was fired upon them, but without much effect. The Columbus' long gun projecting over her prow, soon put the guerillas to flight, and they were seen no more.

The most exquisitely painful part of the trip occurred at Enterprise, a small town on Lake Monroe. As the fleet moved up to the landing, near the translation of the trip the trip to the trip that the trip the Market Harris. "Brock House," the veritable Miss Hattie, after whom the boat was named, as is a favorite custom throughout the chivalrous South, made her appear ance on the varandah overwhelmed with astonishment, indignation, and grief, as she saw that her name sake, and the pride of her life, had fallen into General Warren.

General Warren has just established the head-quarters of the 5th Corps in town. This General, since the battle of Gettysburg, has commanded the 2d Corps, and brought himself into notice at the the hands of the Yankees. The little black eyed belle seemed like an angel angry. She was eloquent in her grief, but those marines, hardened fel-

lows, did nothing but tear up a part of the pler, to be used for fuel during the rest of the voyage. It is now certainly known that the "Silver Springs" of the same name. The Reliance and another boat are on the headwaters of the St. Johns somewhere, and the marines knowing the value of prizes, and having got a taste, Though the utmost pains was taken by

THE OWNERS OF THESE BOATS to keep them in concealment beyond our lines, they now have the brazenfacedness to step forward and request the privilege of taking the oath of allegiance of accepting the amnesty proclamation, and taking sion of their property again. But the captures were made at the expense of the Govern the military power, and at great risk of life, and it is probable the prodigals are returning too late. Some are, however, of the opinion that the boats and their cargoes will be given up to the claimants or their agents. Time will show. THE ENLISTMENT OF NEGRO TROOPS

progresses but slowly here at present. It is probable following order (No. 16) will, within a few weeks, bring two or three hundred recruits into the ranks.* General Seymour is taking hold of this was once the Virginia Hotel. The entire village is cleared and cleansed. All the officers who have been work as if he were in eardest. What he saw at portion of the winter, have been ordered to their varicus regiments, brigades, or whatever it may hap-pen to be. This will leave a large number of vacant Olustee, and his need of more men in that engagement, has had the effect to melt many old prejudices away, if they had an existence. By the way, this officer is too severely blamed by the Northern press THE CONSOLIDATION—RECORD OF THE 3D CORPS,
The consolidation of the different army corps has for our misfortunes here. He is held responsible for the lenient and conciliatory policy that has held been a subject of so much discussion that it is a matter of much wonder to me how so many appear to away, but in all these respects he acted as a subordi-nate, in obedience to orders. He is censured for calling in his advance when within two miles of be surprised. General French bade adieu to the 3d corps in affectionate language. Very few thought the 3d corps, which now numbered almost twenty Lake City, and waiting nearly a week for the rail-road to be repaired. The consures in this respect are sand muskets, would be fused into a smaller one. That the 2d corps, numbering less than ten thousand bayonets, should be consolidated with anvery severe, inasmuch as the delay lies at the foundation of our defeat. But this was occasioned by orders with which Seymour had nothing to do except to obey. Let him be held responsible for fighting the battle under the circumstances, and for the ral Newton has just taken leave, to report to Sherman, was organized as early as March. 1862. before manner in which it was don proceeding to the Peninsula. They have been in twenty different battles and skirmishes, from Wil-The following order (No. 13) was circulated among

Reers and soldiers to-day:
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
JACKSONVILLE, Maich 10, 1864. GENERAL ORDER, No. 13. GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

The brigadier general commanding recurs with areat satisfaction to the conduct of his troops in their late battle, and desires to convey to them in the most public manner, his full appreciation of their steadfast courage on that well-contested field. Against superior numbers, holding a position chosen by themselves, you were all but successful. For four hours you stood face to face with the enemy, and when the battle ended—and it ceased only with night—you sent him cheers of defiance. In your repulse there was perhaps misfortune, but neither disaster nor diegrace; and every officer and soldier may forever remember with just pride that he fought at Olustee. fought at Clustee.

By order of Brigadier General T. SEYMOUR.

M. HALL, 1st Lt. 1st U. S. Arteg, Act. Asst. Adj. Gen., Fla DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. MUSTERING OF GENERALS IN TENNESSEE.

logus Despatches from Capt. Pennock. CINCINNATI, April 1 .- The Commercial's Chattaloogs despatch says that Major Generals Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton, and Sykes, and ten brigadiers, have been ordered to report to command of the Army of the Ohio. Deserters report that General Johnston is rein forcing the rebel army under General Lee.

CAIRO AND MEMPHIS. CAIRO, March 31.—Captain J. H. Williams, procat marshal of the District of Cairo, was arrested lest right, and taken to Memphis to answer before General Hurbut for offences not yet made public.
A brother of Williams, and Lieutenants Throop and
Buell, were also arrested, and confined at Columbus, charged with being connected with Williams in the offences which caused his arrest. The despatches published in the newspapers o the 29th, purporting to have been received at Washington from Captain Pennock, naval commander here, concerning the rebel capture of Pa ucah, and his demanding its surrender, were bogus no such despatches having been sent from hi The steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis rought up 105 bales of cotton for St. Louis The 8th Illinois Veteran Regiment have passed

here on their way home on a furlough. Quiet prevails at Memphis.

The following changes have been made in the Dis-Tilinois Regiment is assigned to the command of the port of Cairo. Capt. J. M. Tallmadge, 14th Iowa, relieved from duty as Provost Marshal of the port of Cairo, and takes the place of Capt. Williams, re-lieved as District Provost Marshal General. Capt. Oclin, 2d Arkansas Cavalry, takes the place of Captain Tallmadge, as Provost Marshal of the port Capt. James Hugg, 34th New Jersey, assigned for duty as Provost Marshal at Mound City, in the place of H. Cutler, 122d Illinois, relieved. The naval station headquarters and district staff

officers remain at Cairo, as herefore. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Franklin, La . Evacuated-The Operations about Natchitoches out. Horses are becoming coarcer, and like a thoughtful, provident general, he would have every NEW YORK, April 1.-The steamer Cahawba, from New Orleans on the evening of the 24th ult., has ar-Franklin, La., has been evacuated, and the Go-The Era says: "On the 21st General Mower made The "14th Brooklyn Minstrels" gave another of their amusing performances last night. Along with every one and everything else located here this winter they were obliged to leave their houses and s reconnoissance up Red river as far as Natchi hes, where a rebel force was outflanked. Two hundred prisoners and four cannon were captured. seek shelter in tents. They will still do provost duty in town. Generals Grant, Meade, and Warren Natchitoches is sixty miles above Alexandria, and refugees from there state that large quantities of

tton, &c., remain on the plantations in that vi-Another account states that the affair took place at Bayou Rapids, twenty miles from Alexandria, and that, besides the above captures, large number of horses and mules were taken. Colonel H. B. Sargeant was severely wounded in the leg. The rebel force was a portion of General Smith's infantry, and ours was a portion of Lee's cavalry.

The weather on the Red river was cold, and the water in the river was rising rapidly, which will much facilitate gunboat movements. The troops are in fine spirits. The rebel guerillas at Provos Landing, on the Teche, fired into one of our gunhosis but fled after a well-directed discharge of grape. A party then landed and burned all the buildings in the place. Jeneral Franklin's column

General Banks has issued an order establishing oureau for the instruction of freedmen. Charles F. Roberts, mate of the brig Herald, ef New Orleans. He leaves a wife and family is The capture of Natchitoches had a depressing influence on the cotton market, as considerable re-ceipts are expected from that region. Sales at 67@ 67% for low middling—a decline. Sugar and mo-lasses firm; prime new-crop sugar, 14%. Flour, \$9.60 for extra; \$8.95 for superfine. Butter, 35c.

Western Lard, 14c. Freights 1/20 10 for cotton to New York.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS. NEW YORK, April 1.—The latest advices from Texas state that when our troops evacuated Inmilies left with them, taking the lumber of their houses. In crossing the bayous thirty-four men were drowned by the awamping of pontoons. They be longed to the 69th Indiana Regiment and 7th Michi

gan Battery.

General McClernand has gone down the ceast, to visit Arkansas Pass and Brownsville. The Raid in Kentucky. The Raid in Kentucky.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

OAIRO, March 28—The following is a copy of Major General Forrest's communication demanding a surrender, sent to the fort under a flag of truce, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after having been once repulsed in an assault upon the fort:

"Headquarters Forrest's Cavaler Corresponding to the fort of the Communication of

The following is Col. Hicks' reply:

"Headquarthes, Fort Paducah,
Paducah, Ky., March 28, 1884.

"Major General N. B. Forrest, commanding Confederate forces: I have this moment received yours of this instant, in which you demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under my command. I can answer I have been placed here by my Government to defend the post. In this, as well as all other orders of my superior officers, I feel it to be my duty as an honorable officer to obey. I must, therefore, respectfully decline surrendering as you require, "Very respectfully," Commanding Post." The following is Col. Hicks' reply: George without success, he moves on up the river, exploring every tributary, bay, and bayou of that

THE DEPENCES OF NEW HAVEN.—Laboring men are drilling and blasting the solid rock foundation on which Fort Hale used to stand. On the site of the fort is to be the bastion, and its foundation of Fort Hale was, and the work is still going on. At the point where the bastion is to be, the stone wall turns a corner at an angle of about 120 degrees, and just inside this wall on the water fronts, and through the marsh on the back of the fortification improvements, runs, or will when the work is completed, a moat or canal, averaging sixty feet in width, it being in some places over a hundred. All the cannon and buildings are to be enclosed within the circuit of this moat, the only outlet to be by a drawbridge some twenty feet wide. The works when finished will probably mount fourteen 32-pounders, two 24-pounders, and two 5-inch columbiads.—New Heven Journal.

Thirty-five vessels of war are now waiting for crews, and orders have been issued to disband over a thousand negroes recently enlisted in Maryland, and to transfer them immediately to the awy, Societary Welles having consented to accept them in effect of able or ordinary seamed.

an excellent double engine, and cost \$20,000. She was the best boat that was ever built, especially for the St. Johns' trade.

On the way down, as they passed Fort Gates (an old earthwork thrown up during the Seminole war)

Old earthwork thrown up during the Seminole war)

THIRTY-FIVE vessels of war are now waiting for crews, and orders have been issued to disband over a thousand negroes recently enlisted in Maryland, and to transfer them immediately to the navy, Secretary Welles having consented to accept them in default of able or ordinary seamed.

THREE CENTS.

"We Have not an Hour to Lose."

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: A few days ago I attended the meeting of one of the committee for our great Sanitary Fair, and was much impressed with the remark (by a gentleman present), which is at the head of this communication. It was evident that a great work was to be accomplished in a very short time; their plans of operation were discussed and acted upon; the ladies were busy in forming their sub-committees, so that every department of labor and revenue could be properly and efficiently reached; but it appears to me that, as yet, no efficient measures have been taken to secure at orace the full co-operation of a large and patriotic portion of our citizens. I ailude to ladies at home, engaged in no business, having their time at their disposal, who are not only willing but anxious to be colaborers in this great and noble work, and will give their labor from row until June in making up furnished material. Only think of the vast variety in form and color of children's clothing; in short, of all the variety of forms of usefulness and fancy that dry goods can be fashioned into, by the willing hands, and suggestive minds of those ladies.

What gentleman, with money in his pooket, would go away from those Fair Halls without, for instance, a dressing gown, if the thought passed through his mind that the price of it would bring bome from the battle field the dead body of a son to his mother, or wrap a warm blanket around the shivering and shattered form of some loved one (all soldiers are loved by somebody.) And now I would earnestly auggest, that if there are committees, to attend exclusively to the making up of donated material, that it should be more extensively known. Every hundred dollars worth of material would no doubt bring several hundreds more, after passing through the hands and sewing machines of ladies, now waiting thus to be employed.

Respectually yours, [Special Correspondence of The Press.]
NEW YORK, April 1, 1864. MISS WEBB AGAIN. The hideous and diabolical negro, whose carnive-rous and inhuman propensities have long bean a re-proach to civilized America, is again to be excoriated by the admirable debater, Miss Emma Webb. The city is already freekled with handbills, which ounce her appearance at Cooper Institu the evening of Tuesday next; lecture at 8; tickets twenty-five cents, and seats for reserved ladies. Miss Webb once before dissected the dastardly, omnivagant, and perennial negro, and repeated Hood's " detestable article of male apparel. in conclusion. The coming lecture will be a repetition of that delightful oration. As Philadelphia has not yet experienced the sublime moral pleasure emanating from the discourse,

As Philadelphia has not yet experienced the sublime moral pleasure emanating from the discourse, the following synopsis may be interesting to its citizens. It is copied verbatim from the bills:

Reasons which led the lecturar to engage in the unwomanly subject of politics. Bisactors results to the nation whichever side wins. The banuars of victory waving over a nation of graves. A comparison between the civil wars of Kome and this of the United States. Miss Dickinson's lecture encourages an appetite for violence and blood. Such lectures dangerous to the passe and virtue of society. The demoralizing honors of war. Why the Bomans forbid the image of Mars to be painted on the gates and doors of the city a lecen for us.

Tribute to the brave soldiers who fell at the battle of city sheeps from the gates and doors of the city a lecen for us.

Tribute to the brave soldiers who fell at the battle of city sheeps from the gates and doors of the city a lecen for us.

Tribute to the brave soldiers who fell at the battle of city sheeps from the state of the private soldiers to die for other men's crimes. Miss Dickinson's and Mr. Lincoln at the private soldiers to die for other men's crimes. Miss Dickinson's and Mr. Lincoln at the private soldiers to die for other men's crimes. Miss Dickinson's and Mr. Lincoln at the private soldiers to die for other men's crimes. Miss Dickinson's and Mr. Lincoln at the proposing that his office is not to administration, but a revolution. His promise to a departation that he would acconsider whether he would have lace of the fair of the people of the laws. His acts not an administration, but a revolution. A ling's had taken off for a less offence. Fail denisons of the hoer.

Fail denisons of the hoer.

Foily of supposing emancipation a blessing to the negroes. Proved to be a city so be seen in the West India States. The majores in Hayti relance into African harmanical men and the proposing that a manufasturers, and the working upon the commerce of the United States. How it would ruin the com

the Borth.

A challenge to the Abolitionist to point to a single spot on earth where the emancipation of a large body of negroes has not resulted in the ruln both of whites and blacks. The condition of the negro in his native Africa. Proofs that the negro has never of himself made on a tep lowards civilization since his creation. His normal condition is that of alavery. The slave trade in Africa is what greenbacks are in the United States—A legal trader. what greenbacks are in the United States—a legal Miss Dickinson shows that this war is solely for the liberation of negroes. Willingness to enslave white mento free the negroes. A day of retribution is coming. Miss lied inso defines the President's idea of liberty to be without color. Proofs that American liberty is white, and not black. The proposition that slavery or the Union must die proved falacious. The proposition that abolition or the Unition must die proved trace. The guilt of the war fixed upon the Abolitionist. Proofs that slavery is not the cause of the war in any other sense than that movey is the cause of the war in any other sense than that movey is the cause of the war in any other sense than that movey is the cause of the Constitutional and Union resolutions of the last Congress considered.

itional and Union resolutions of the last Congress considered.

Miss Dickinson's declaration that the army is fighting alone for the negroes, considered. Her idea of "a consolidated liberty" shown to be despotism, or consolidation shown to be the Austrian and Turkish system of government. The design to make the Ame ican flag half African. Her proposition to place the negro on the supreme bench by the side of the white man ounidered. The Constitution of our fathers to be painted black. A picture of the wrongs of white men and white women. Mis Dickinson invited to spare one tear from the negro, and shed it over the sorrowing millions of her white sisters. Behearsal of Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

Abolition tracts, anti-aleyery memoranda, dissus-Abolition tracts, anti-alayery memoranda, discuspresent Administration, not wanted here! er occupant has moved away! AMENITIES OF LEGAL LITERATURE

Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, is at pre-sent ergaged in an amigable discussion with the Evening Post, and the history of the affair is worthy of netice, One Cook, a bounty-broker, having been tried and convicted upon a charge of swindling a recruit. Judge Barnard granted an application reing him upon bail. The amount fixed was fifteen hundred dollars. Upon this action of Barnard's the Post commented with much severity, asking if a judge has the right to release a convict "upon straw, ball," and calling upon the District Attorney to seize Cook. In reply, the District Attorney avowed himself the responsible actor in the case. Judge Barnard, however, took up cudgels on his own befollowing remarkable spesimen of judicial laves-

tive:

"My attention hat just been called to an article that appeared in that beastly journal, the Evening Pest, last evening. With the exception of bailing Cook, it is totally false, and nothing else, moreover, could be expected from a man who publicly keeps a negro mistreas.
"I shall take occasion at an early day, and in a public manner, to discuss the character of those rotten vagabonds who live by blackmailing citizens, and designate themselves as connected with the Evening Post."

In resigning the Post refers to the oration as In rejoinder, the Post refers to the oration as wholly and shamefully false and libellous, the pure invention of the wretched being who uttered it. however, that the Judge will again lift up his voice in the matter and vindicate the character of the bench and the severe dignity of the profession.

The discussion of miscegenation in the editoral olumns of the dailies is causing the public to east columns of the gallies is causing the public to east an investigating eye at existing cases of this execu-ble theory in practice. There are several miscege-nators of long standing in our midst, and singularly enough, they have attracted no pesuliar attention to themselves previous to the present agitation of the subject. Unfortunately for those who are so fiercely renouncing all Republicans as apostles of the "ation," by far the greater number of those who have adopted it belong to a class of foreigners who always vote the straight ticket of the so-called Democracy. The fact, of course, has no political bearing, but it becomes pertinent when we recollect that the science of amalgamation is continually harged upon Republicans alone.

There are at present two ladies of wealth and former position—politics not known—who have black husbands, and who reside in this city without mo-

lestation, or unpleasant notoriety. One was originally from Bridgeport, Conn., where her family, a most respectable one, resides. The case of the second is remarkable, and might furnish a page to romance. This lady is a stately, magnificent woman, possessing fine intellectual and moral andowments, and a culture on all that pertains to social accomdishments, which, perhaps, is only too rarely met with. She was an orphan, and possessed in her own right, property valued at fifty thousand dollars. Some years ago while riding in her carriage, she was thrown violently to the pavement, and rendered insensible by the injuries which she sustained. The first man who reached her was black—purely African. He took her to his mother's house, and when she was sufficiently revived conveyed her home in a sandare. Every day, during which the day remined carriage. Every day during which the lady remained an invalid, the black called at the door, inquiring and she accepted them. He sent her delicate presents, and she accepted them. He proposed, and she accepted him. They were married, bought a house, and, although living under one roof, have ever kept to their separate apartments. Not unfrequently they walk arm-in-arm through the streets. She atill moves in her original social sphere; he moves know her; nor does she ever attempt their concealment. Perhaps it was gratitude which led her to contract the nominal marriage; perhaps it was fancy, or love. We only have the result, while the reason is hidden. Certainly the affair does not come under the head of Miscegenation, but rather under that what Doctor Johnson used to call the anfractuosities of the human mind. None who now the lady pretend to censure her conduct, although many of her acquaintances, indeed the great

majority of them, may reasonably be suspected of a loathing for the vile theory referred to. THE CITY TO BE TUNNELED. The idea of constructing an underground railway from Bowling Green to Central Park seems to be seriously entertained. It offers a solution for the ome problem on which so many suggestions have been wasted, of relieving our main thoroughfares from an excessive crowd of vehicles, and at the same time offering fresh facilities for travel. The estimated cost of the tunnel, exclusive of rails, is about four millions and a quarter. It is proposed to run it between Fifth and Sixth avenues, so as to avoid striking the lines of gas, water, and sewers. Numerous stations will be established between the termini, for both passengers and freight.

CITY ITEMS.

The "friends" have had another little frois of their own, which, although it assumed the proportions of an inconsiderable riot, was not of the usual sanguina. city railroad cars, while he was endeavoring to steal a ride upon the line. The body was taken to Belle-vue Hospital, and there laid out preparatory to an inquest being held. Upon hearing of the accident, the parents hursel to the hospital, and requested the corpse, which request being properly refused, they summoned a mob and captured the place by m. After morressing themselves of the hody. Atter possessing attended to the body.

A monument is to be erected in Trinity Church, to the memory of Bishop Onderdonk, who, it will be remembered, was tried and convicted before his peers in Episcopacy, upon the charge of filthy conduct. A portion of the sculpture is to be devoted to a dumb vindication of his character. Now and then a corner of the veil which hides the Now and then a corner of the vell which hides the mysteries and miseries of the city is lifted, and a momentary glimpse afforded of the horrors which lie beyond. Just now some little excitement exists, regarding the manner in which female emigrants are dragged to infamy by devils whose profession has this result for its object. These wretches assume to represent "Intelligence Offices," and upon pretence

of obtaining for their victims situations in private families, decoy them to the dance-houses which line the lower portion of the city, and sell them body and soul to the keepers, at prices varying from fifty cents to ten dollars, according to the youth and appearance of the chattel. Hundreds every month

"We Have not an Hour to Lose."

A MAIL AGENT on the Hudson River Railroad, between T. and New York named Diamond, was arrested in Troy, on Friday night, on the charge of passing counterfeit postal currency. Several packages of 50 and 25 cent counterfeit postal currency were recreted on his person, which he had brought up from New York for a dealer in the articles in Troy, and he had been in the habit of doing so.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The movements of gold defies all comprehension, and in our city there is but little to do but record the fluctuations in the price, which to day rose to 167. Government curities continue firm, and the new ten-forty five-per sent. loan is being taken in fair amounts. The national banks and the agent of the five-twenty loan are autho-rized to receive subscriptions. The money market con tipues very active at 6@7 P cent.

The stock market ruled feverish and irregular, the The stock mister into levels and oil companies fancies and many of the new coal and oil companies being still much depressed. We shall be very glad to see the dividend paying term arrive, so that the public can determine between the true and the false. We should be going as far astray by denouncing all the new companies. nies as "bogue" as we should by praising them indis-oriminately. By slaughtering stocks, the public may be

rid of them, but when very promising investments, con ducted by responsible and respectable parties, are befor rid of them, but when very promising investments, conducted by responsible and respectable parties, are before the people, a little confidence in the company would save a large amount of capital to the investors.

The better known class of shares were in strong demand, and prices at the close show an improvement. Reading rose to 79, North Pennsylvania ¼, Philadelphia and Erie ½; Elmira sold at 33, Little Schuylkill at 49%, Norristown at 59½, Lehigh Valley at 89%; Schuyl 49%, Norristown at 09%, beinght valves at 92%; Schuly bill Navigation was in strong request, and rose from 47 to 45%; the common rose to 39½; Susquehanna fell off to 27%; Venango Oll sold down to 22%, Hone's Eddy to 4½; Mineral steady at 6. McClintock at 9; Oll Creek fell to 11½; I rwin sold at 17. Mining stocks very weak; Green Mountain sold down to 9, Fulton to 13, Big Mountain to 18, Parather 18 at 18 U%, Clinton to 2%, Keystone Zinc to 6%. The market cloved weak.

It has been decided to receive the new 10 40 United States bonds as security for the circulation of the national banks. As the 5-20 bonds are now worth in the

market a large premium, and as the new 10 40 bonds can be procured on subscription at par, a slight difference is made in the rate at which these two securities are re-ceived by the Bankins Department as the basis of circu-lation. The Comptroller of the Currency, sometime ago, fixed the rate at which 5 20s are deposited for circulation at 90 cents on the dollar, and he has just decided to reat 90 cents on the dollar, and he has just decided to re ceive the 10-40s at 17% cents on the par. This decision will stand at present as the rule, unless Congress shall tonows:
United States 6s, 1881.....
United States 73 10 Notes......
Cerl ficates of Indebtedness, new..
Quartermaster's Vouchers......

No. 34 South Third street second story: 44 P M...... Market closed excited

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, April 1, 1864: Schuyikili Haven..... Total Anthracite coal for the week..... Barrisburg and Dauphin, Bituminous for week..... ... 53,213 11 5.625 15

.... 814 669 07 Total To the same time last year. 808.167 15 The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the yeek ending Thursday, March 31, 1864, and since January 1. 1864, together with the corresponding period last year: 15, 194

...14,111 The Senate of New Jersey has decided. by a vote of : The Senate of New Jersey has decided, by a vote of seventeen to nine, to allow the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to continue its supreme anthority over that State. The action was on a resolution protecting against the action of Congress to make the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad a post road, and to establish the control of th tablish a new line of communication between New York and Washington, which, if carried out, would break up and Washington, which, if carried out, would have the Camden and Amboy monopoly. The bill before Congress simply declares that the Camden and Atlantic Bailroad and the Baritan and Delaware Bay Bailroad shall be lawful structures and public highways of the United States, with the privilege of carrying the mails, transporting troops, munitions of war, and goods, wares, and merchandles of foreign production. As the two roads combined form a route between New York and Philadelphia it is ware plain to be seen to what set with the delphis, it is very plain to be seen to what extent the shoe will pinch the Camden and Amboy Company, There is no donbt that Congress, without being in the least intimidated by the action of the New Jersey Legis-

lature. Will pass the law, and test its authority to do so afterwards before the United States courts. The following is an exhibit of the condition of the banks in the three principal cities of the Union, as shown N. Y. March 26 | Loans. Specie. | Circul'n. Deposits. | Circul'n. | Total 3(9,563,381) 81,687,128 17,482,101 236,331,842 Last week 807,849,492 32,192,9 6 17,777,390 237,618,418

Gold opened at 165, and after seiling at 168% closes 165%.

The loan market is active, but well supplied with capital seeking investment on call, at 6 per cent. There are few transactions at 7 to-day.

The stock market is strong and excited. Governments are firm, the demand exceeding the supply. State stocks are estay; bank sheres advancing; railroad bonds active, and railroad chares strong.

Coal stocks are quiet. Central is quoted at 91@91%. American at 1794. Wyoming Valley at 150. Delaware and Huecon at 25% (225, Penns) transla at 218@220, Cumber-Tard at 53% (265%.

Before in first session there was but little disposition to operate. and prices were firm. New York Central was quoted at 145% (2014. First at 124% (2014). Harlen at 125% 150. Reading at 160% (2016). Scholingen Central at 125% 150. Reading at 160% (2016). Scholingen Central at 125% 170. Prairie du Chien at 89%, Fort Wayne at 144%. Ohio and Miseiscippi at 68% (2000. Cumbeiland at 82. Quickellver at 85.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at

United States 6s, 1881, regis ... 1115;
United States 6s, 1881, coupon... 1115;
United States 6s, 1881, coupon... 1115;
United States five-twenty, reg... 110
United States five-twenty, reg... 110
United States five-twenty, soup... 110
United States five-twenty, soup... 110
United States 1 year cer... cur... 994
American Golden-twenty... 1687;
Tennesses Sixes... 612
Missouri Sixes... 73
Pacific Mail... 229
Mew York Central Railroad ... 1437
Erie... 1248

(Reported by S. E. SLATHARER, Philadelphia Exchange.

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Glubs than Ten will be sharged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must alteans accomp n no instance can these terms be der uford very little more than the cost of paper.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

SECOND BOARD. AFTER BOARD

200 McClintock..... 500 Howe's Eddy.... 200 frvin..... 200 Keystone Zinc...

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

Weekly Review of the Philada Markets APRIL 1—Evening.
There has been less activity in the Produce market since the close of last week. Flour is firmly held, but there is less doing in the way of sales. Wheat is to imited demand at former rates. Corn is less active, and prices are rather lower. Oats are wanted, and prices are better. Bye Flour is rather firmer. In C rn Mesi there is little or nothing doing, Querotiron Bark is in steady demand. Cotton is firm, with moderate sales. Unfiee has advanced Coal is without any material chapse. There is a fair demand for Fish, and more doing st previous rates. Foreign Fruit is scarce; do-mestic is in demand, and prices are looking up. Fig Iros continues very firm, and prices are rather better. Menufactured Iron is in demand at full prices. Moissaga is firmly held, with sales at former rates. Naval Stores continue very scarce. Linseed Oil is in demand. Potroleoun is firmly held, but the transactions are limited. The Provision market continues very firm Seeds are rather firmer. Sugar is also firm at full prices. Whishy has advanced. In Wool there is more doing at the decline The Dry Goods trade continues only mod

NO had let No. 1 at 75% \$\text{F}\$ ton. In reason \$\text{2}\$ very little doing.

CANDLES —Adamantine are firmly held, with 5ales at 21@21% for short weight sizes, and 2% for full weight. Tallow Candles are selling at 14%@15% cents \$\text{F}\$ to.

COAL —There is more doing, the demand for shipment is better, and prices are unchanged. Sales from Port Richmond ere making at \$6 50@7 50 \$\text{F}\$ ton on board at Richmond. at Richmond.

COFFEE is very scarce and firm, and price vanced, with sales of 2 and firm, and price and district vanced. vanced with sales of 3 and ann. and respectively to for Laguayra, on time.

COTION.—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced, with sales of about 350 bales of middlings, in lots, at 756.766 % b, cash.

DRUGS AND DTES.—There is less doing; sales of Soda Ash are making at 464%c. Madder, in lots, at 13% 14;, and Borax at 310. Indigo is scarce, and prices are looking up, with sales of Bengal at \$2,22@1.30 % ib. looking up. With sales of Bengal at \$2.209100 \$7 ib, c3sh.
FISH.—Mackerel are coming in more freely; there is less demand, and prices are not so firm. With sales of \$.(00 bb a shore No. 1s, 2s, and 3s, at \$16, \$11, and \$7 75 &6 \$2 berrel. Sales from store are making at \$17 for No. 1; \$11.5(@12 for No. 2; and \$3.50@9 \$3 bbl for No. 3. Codien are dull; \$5.70@8 \$3 quintal. Bautport Herring are selling at \$4.50 \$3 bbl, from the wherf.
FEATHERS,—Good Wettern are selling at from 64@68c

New York Markets—April 1.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is to better, with a moderate demand. Or superfine State; \$5 70.07 for extra do; \$6 50.06 70 for superfine State; \$5 70.07 for extra do; \$6 50.06 70 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Ohio, \$e: \$60.07 15 for extra do. Including shipping brands of cond-holo Ohio at \$7.20.73.0 and trade brands at \$7.40.08 50.

Southern Flour was firm. State 10.08 150.00 for extra do. 70.07 for expertine Balting at moderate demand; Canadia Out 165.00 for extra do. 70.07 for expertine Balting at \$6.00 for extra do. 70.07 for expertine Balting at \$6.00 for extra do. 70.00 for ex New York Markets-April 1.