XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION.

STONATE.

On montion of Mr. GEIMES, it was

Recolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the names of all persons who have
been sentenced by court markial for frauds or pseulations against the Government, and pardoned by him,
elase the first of December, 1803, together with the
sentences from which his pardon relieved them; and
also the names of all persons likewise sentenced by
court martial for military offences other than fraud or
peculation, and similarly pardoned;
Which was agreed to.
The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Mavy, in reply to a resointion of Mr Grimes, as to the number of men transferred from the military to the naval service, &c. It
was referred to the Naval Committee, and ordered to be
printed.

Branch Mint in Oregon

Branch Mint in Oregon

offices at Garson City. Nevada. and Dallas City. Oregon. and moved an amendment establishing a branch mint at Fortland, Oregon, instead of an assay office at Dallas City.

Mr. RESMITH advocated his amendment at length, and complained that the Committee on Finance had infringed the common law of the Senate after they had heard the report and resolutions of an Oregon delegation, who might be supposed to know about the propriety of the measure, and referred the decision to the Secretary of the Treasury. Who, having no information himself dupon the subject, referred the secretary of the Treasury. Who, having no information himself dupon the subject, referred the decision to James Polled, who had made a sum any other party consulted, and who sent here a sum any other party consulted, and who sent here a committed in the property of the Treasury. After he had learned the this first bill to establish a branch mint at Fortland had been committed first to the casemates of the Treasury Departs ent, and thence to the geeins who presides over the present mint in the city of Bro herly Love, he was suprehensive that he should never again behold the lair proportions of his cherished offspring. His worst fears had been realized, and his bill returned dilapidated and torn by the stupidity and ignorance of the company it has hept, and its mangled remains are now before the Senate with the hope of an accommodation bills for an assay office. When he should he called to an account by his people why a branch mint was not established, he would have to say, with shame and confusion, that Mr. Policek was opposed to it. It would be hard to coavince his people that Mr. Policek was a branch mint at their own account on the coings of the presions metals, for which they so industriously labor, and of which they are deliy being robbed, either by speculiators, or the risk, excense, and delay his metals, for which they so industriously labor, and of which they are deliy being robbed, either by speculiators, or their own countries, to the const

Ine purpose of making it the basis of a bill which he was now preparing.

Mr. Will-ON moved to go into executive seasion but several Senators desiring to get up other bills. Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion for CONTESS moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be until M. hory, which was adopted.

Mr. FIERMAN revived the motion for an executive

Mr. THERMAN revived the motion for an executive session.

Mr HalE called attention to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy presented this morning, and urgad that severs important naval bills awaited action. He had refrained from pressing important measures on account of the great number of military bills brought before the Senate, and he was afraid if he did not urge his measures he would be in the predicament of the countrymun who stood on the Attor Houre stops waiting for the procession to go by, and the crowd breame thicker and bicker the longer he hesitated.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn, which was rejected. The yeas and nars were called upon Mr. Sherman's motion to go into executive session, which was adopted—year 24, navs 16.

reas 24, pays 16. The Senate. after a long executive session, adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

had also been recommended by the Treasury Department. Covies of the bill now before the House had been sent to different parts of the country, and the attention of revious interested in commerce called to it. Great Britain and France had adopted the code, and it was believed all it he maritime if covers would do so, thus making it international. All the responses to the Committee or Commerce express but one opinion and that was in favor of the code. It was as nearly perfect as it could be made. The bill was then passed, and far Billot, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill regulating the admeasurement and tonnage of ships and wasteln of the United States. He said the effect of his bill would be to contribute to a undform rule on this subject. It was a surprising fact that up to this time we were without a mode of legally ascertainty in the time made of the sample of the sampl

Arguet next. canal boats, reight barges, scows, and other craft without mass, confined to tidewater, or within certain bout as the present of the committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution, setting forth, among other things, in the presentile, that by the treaty made by President Pierce. September 11. 1858, for the purpose of ex-ending reciprocal trade between the British and North American colonies and the United States nearly all the articles which Canada has to sell are samitted into the United States free of duty, while heavy duties are row imposed uron many of those articles which the people of the United States have to sell with the intention of excluding them from Ganadan markets, and that the President, during the "hirry sixth Congress, caused to be submitted to the House an official report, reiting forth the inequality and injustice existing in our present intercourse with Canada, subversive of the trea intest of the treaty, owing to subsequent legislation of Canada; but it being de-irable that friendly relations should be continued between the United States and the British Borth American provinces, and that commercial intercourse should be carried on between them upon principles reciprocally beneficial sud satisfactory to both parties; therefore Resolved. That it he Freeden be authorized and required to give notice to the British Government of the United States to terminate their stay, and end it twelve months from the expiration of the Government of the United States to terminate their stay, and end it twelve months from the expiration of the Government of the United States to terminate the residual become of the present, to the end that the treaty may be abrogated and required to give notice to the British Government of the United States to terminate the expiration of can years from the date, at which the capturation of the years from the date, at which the capturation of the years from the feet of the research of the second of the provisions shall be abrogated and so molice the president be

only. This was agreed to

The Bank B11.

The House then wentinto committee on the National
Bank bill. The thirty-second section provides that each
absociation shall relect, subject to the approval of the
Comptroller of the Currency, an association in either of
the cities named in the preceding section, at which it
will redeem its circulating notes at par.

Mr. DAVIS. of New York, proposed to amend by adding' or an association in the city of New York which
shall redeem its circulating notes at, a discount not exceeding one-fourth of one par cent.

Mr. HALE suggested an amendment, to include Philadeibbla and Boston, which Mr. Davis accepted.

Mr. Davis amendment, thus amended was then rejected, by Mr. Os assint offered an amendment providing that all profits over eight per cent, shall be padd into
the Treasury, for the benefit of the Government pensioners. He had no faith in the bill as the Secretary of the
Treasury was now at liberty to issue notes ad thirty.

The con mittee struck out, by a vote of fifty-four against
thirty, the thirty ninth section, which provided no association shall pay out or put in circulation the potes of
any bank or banking association not authorized by this
act.

Mr. TRACY, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment

any bank or banking association not authorized by this act.

Mr. TRACY, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that no provision contained in the bill author zing the use of the Government bonds shall be so construed as to probiblt any State from imposing such taxes on the dividends of the several banking associations as shall to the Legislatures seem intra an equitable. He expressed the hope that all these great interests would not be exampt from taxation, while the poor man's cow, ox. &c., were taxed for I ceal and state purpores.

Mr. HOOPER, or Massachusetts, thought the gentleman minunderstood the bill. It did not exclude the States from taxing the personal property of individuals, but simply excluded the bonds themselves.

Mr. ELDRIDGS, of Wisconsin, said the provisions of this bill were perfectly monstrons, as they removed from tax ion all capital invested in these banks at the entirely composed of United States houds, which could not be taxed by the State Governments, but the circulation is to be fully taxed, as well as the income.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN. of Illinois, entered his protest

not the circulation is to be fully taxed, as well as the income.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, entered his protest against this kind of legislation, which created an odious distinction by enabling capitalists to escape State taxation by investing their wealth in these banks.

Mr. GRINBELL, of lows, replied to Mr. Eldridge, sayins the latter was endeavoring to destroy the currency of the country, and that the bill would saye the people from a large amount of direct taxation.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, said that the true course was to tax all banking capital as well as the circulation. The people could not be satisfied in any other way Thebanks furnishing the circulation should not slowed.

ther way. The banks furnishing the circulation should the alone be taxed.

Mr STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said the gentleman and not properly reflected upon the subject. These anks had no circulation excepting what was based on cade, and when the bonds were taken, it was under a pitched faith of the Government that they should be the subject of the Government that they should

prignet lates at the task of New York, offered an amend-te the CCHKISS, of New York, offered an amend-stion. He said there would be an outery against ex-oting it, and by such exemption the friends of the Ad-distraction, who were endeavoring to give credit and

The Bank Bill.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet at the P. M.
A full attendance is requested, as business of im-

WAYNE MoVEAGH, Chairman.

The Sanitary Fair.

Our citizens have two months to organize success in this patriotic enterprise, but, to quote the language of a spirited correspondent, "we have not one moment to lose." That we shall have a good paying fair, in any case, is beyond doubt; but this is not the object. The directors of our great people's offering on the altar of the national cause will fail in their responsibility if they do not make this Sanitary Fair thoroughly worthy of the most patriotic city in the Union. We must not be content with much, but ask for more, remembering that what we do is not for ourselves chiefly, but, what is vastly of more account, for the nation in trouble, and for our soldiers in suffering. The day in which we live is worthy in its opportunities of the most exalted period in our history, and every citizen, high and low, should acquit himself nobly. In a word, the Fair in Pailadelphia should surpass all other fairs of the kind. We trust that our citizens in general are beginning to

work earnestly. An advertisement to-day, signed by a large number of our most influential merchants, calls upon the dry-goods interest throughout the city to make a distinctive contribution to the Fair. In New York the wholesale dry goods dealers raised \$100,000 for the same object; but our own merchants have hardly fixed the limits of their efforts at one million of dollars. Other great interests may probably do as well, but all our trades, manufacturers, and classes can readily take a share in what should be a whole-hearted work. Three or four millions raised in this city for the national cause will be a noble investment in history. Delaware will contribute to our gift, and all Pennsylvania should organize to make our representation full and generous. But we must appeal chiefly to the ladies, who are in a thousand ways persuasive: who can command where others can only appeal, and whose unanimous purpose can make our Fair all that we can dream of it. By nature itself, the women of our community have the first right and interest in the Fair, and perhaps the greatest duty. But, at all events, Philadelphia has traditions which cannot be forgotten, and in the city of Independence, in this year of our war for the liberty of man, patriotic public spirit is

a common duty. A Moral Nuisance Abated.

A bill has passed both branches of the State Legislature which when made a law hy the Governor's signature, will suppress the great evil of illegitimare amusement in the city. This bill makes it unlawful to hold any public show, concert, or mummery of a theatrical character, in any room or place of the city, unless a license shall be had of the Mayor upon payment of ten dollars to the City Treasury for the whole or portion of the year neglect of the law to be nunished by a fine of not more than one hundred dol. lars, or imprisonment not longer than three months, or both. Another provision of the bill is still more satisfactory, and though "cakes and ale" are not abolished—the clause prohibiting the distribution of malt and spiritous liquors in concert saloons having been stricken out of the bill, in favor to a social custom of our German friendsyet, of a certainty, there shall be no more "waiter girls" to "procure, offer, furnish, or distribute any description of commodities or refreshments whatever." We apprehend that disreputable proprietors will find some way of violating the spirit of this law, which, of course, cannot reach every evil of the case. If the cheap Hebes, known to the concert saloons, cannot carry beer about during concerts, they can still bring refreshments when there is no music or performance. The effect of the law may be to make some of the saloon-keepers take one step lower, from a room to a den: but. as the law effaces the most profitable and attractive features of the business, it will not be worth a general trial to make the waiter-girl system pay again. Those who have made money out of this gaudy disgust can now tipple off the stand, bloated with what they have; those who are beginning the enterprise may as well give it up in despair, and mourn, like ALEXANDER, that there are no more publics to seduce. We congratulate the community that this bill is passed, and especially we congratulate the Mayor, whose services in this connection

should be recognized. Any evening, passing the concert-saloon neighborhood, in Chestnut street, the citizen cannot fail to notice the flourishing condition of those popular schools of vice. Great placards, noisy brass bands, flaring lights, even professional barkers at the doors, show the shameless enterprise with which this evil is carried on. More attraction is displayed at the outside than perhaps really exists in-doors, but nothing is wanting to drown the conscience, good sense, or good taste of youth. The entertainment is cheap and various, and a little of every vice in the calendar may be had for a shilling. The public example thus set full in the face of the city is shameful in the extreme; and we are glad, for the sake of fathers, mothers, and children, that the Mayor will use every effort, not to abate it only, but to blot it out.

Progress in Maryland.

An important election, involving the great question of emancipation in a direct form, will shortly take place in our neighbor State of Maryland. This fact alone shows the rapid progress which public sentiment has made during the war; but we shall not be surprised if the coming election will permanently decide the growing issue in that State in favor of human liberty. We remark that the great intelligent mass of non slaveholders-young Maryland, in other words, under lead of HENRY WINTER DAVIS-are radically against the continuance of slavery; but the number of slaveholders who take side with the new sentiment is also remark. able. The Grand Council of the Union Leagues of Maryland has issued an address to all the Councils of the State, which advocates a system of immediate and general emancipation which will place Maryland at once and forever in the category of free States. This is significant of the spirit of a people whose loyalty is earnest or is nothing. The letter of Governor Hicks is not less significant; and the reassertion of the following resolutions by the Union League has an emphasis which is inspiring :

an emphasis which is inspiring:

"Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leave no room to doubt that the institution of slavery has become an instrument in the hands of traitors to build up an oligarchy and an aristocracy on the ruins of Republican liberty; that its continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of Republican forms of governmentlyingthe United States; that the emancipation proclamation of the President ought to be made law by Uongress, and, in fact, by all the power placed by Uongress in the hands of the President; that traitors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaves; and that, against traitors in arms, the President should use all men, white or black, in such way as they can be most useful, and to the extent to which they can be musket.

"Resolved, That the safety and interest of the musket. "Resolved, That the safety and interest of the State of Maryland, and especially of her white laboring people, require that slavery should cease to be recognized by the law of Maryland."

Rebel Story-telling.

A person named LAMAR, who was sent as Rebel Ambassador to Russia, where the Czar refused to acknowledge or receive him, has been lecturing in Georgia on "the sentiment of Europe toward the Confederacy.' With matchless effrontery he declared that Europe warmly sympathized with the Rebels, with the exception of Russia, and that "the financiers of London had taken the Confederate loan, while they refused to touch that of the United States." The fact is, the Confederate loan, now at 40 discount. was openly taken, not in London, but in Paris and Frankfort, and none of the United States loans have ever been offered to European capitalists. Mr. LAMAB not only save what is untrue, but says it so clumsily that any person can detect the falsehood.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. The famous military point of Cairo. Ill... THE REBELS ENTRENCHING ON THE RAPIDAN. is the rendezvous of crowds of refugees who come from all places along the Missis The Railroad Beyond Fredericksburg sippi which the raider, conscripter, and guerilla have laid waste. The stories of perse Torn up. cution and outrage which these men bring WASHINGTON, April 1.—A letter from the Army to loyal ears are painful in the extreme. A cloud of witnesses confirm the severest statements which we have heard of the barbarity

The White Refugees.

and ferocity of the rebellion; and the in-

That the loyalists of Tennessee were tortured

and massacred in such numbers, and with so

much atrocity, was once doubted; but we

have plenty of evidence from all parts of

the Southwest to show the cruel and merci-

ess spirit pervading its every portion. The

efugees of Cairo have suffered the worst

effects of rebellion, and many have been

fairly hunted out of the South, fugitives

from the bloodhounds, and dwellers in the

wamps and woods. Numbers of their

comrades have been murdered under every

ircumstance of crime. Lands have been

laid waste; crops destroyed; cattle and

teams driven off; granaries robbed; cotton

burned; houses sacked and razed; "chil-

dren, interceding, have been shot, and mo-

thers, imploring mercy, have had their infants

stabbed upon their breasts." Shocking as it

certainly is, we must accept this terrible and

oo faithful picture of a country given up to

nisrule and terror. Those who have suffered

from the rebellion must have suffered deep-

ly, and some almost hopelessly. We know

of no subjects more worthy of patriotic

along the Mississippi, fleeing from intole-

rable misery in the South. The greater

portion of these are women and children,

most of whom arrived completely desti-

tute, those who had lived in affluence

and those habituated to poverty having

exposure. The average number of ar-

rivals per month is two thousand-for the

most part houseless, moneyless, and friend-

less wanderers, that must starve, without

work, or means, or charity. Here, indeed,

s a broad field for philanthropy and patriot-

sm. All these refugees are loyal by virtue

of their sufferings; hundreds have been per-

secuted because of their Unionism; and it is

especially the duty of Northern charity to

raise them to their feet. Money, clothing,

or goods may be remitted through any San-

"I know of nothing in the history of war

to compare with the shameful treatment of

the Union prisoners at Richmond and At-

lanta," says General NEAL Dow. This

testimony comes from a man of recog-

nized integrity, but only confirms the re-

port of scores of witnesses equally credible.

We can no longer doubt the volume of

crime which the rebellion has committed

against humanity, and which will pass into

future history and narrative with still more

fearful features. Our men starved, diseased.

and killed in the prisons of the South, and

Col. Dahlgren's pitiable death, make but

a small portion of the catalogue. We make

all allowance for a people desperate and

suffering, alike from victory and defeat, but

we must accept the entire witness of the

fearful facts against them to understand

truly the great crime of assassinating li-

WASHINGTON

Gen GRANT'S visit to Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress

Monroe, is understood to have an intimate and im-portant bearing on operations in that quarter, and rumor assigns Gen. Wm. F. Smith to command of

the active campaign in Eastern Virginia. There is no truth in the report that Postmaster BLAIR ha

niged the appointment of Gen. McClellan to com-

mand the defences of Washington. Gen. O. C. ORD, who has distinguished himself alike in the army of

he Potomac and under BANKS, ROSECRANS, and

GRANT, has been ordered to service in West Virgi-nia, under Sight. Maj. Gen. Washburne, late of

the Gulf Department, will be temporarily in com

mand of the 9th Corps, late Gen. BURNSIDE's, new

assembling at Annapolis. Gen. MEADE has been hard at work, seconding earnestly the labors of GRANT to perfect the efficiency of the army. All

the recent signs and changes give promise of larger and more active operations than heretofore.

Amendments to the National Bank Bill.

Representative Kasson's amendment to the na-ional bank bill, which was adopted to-day, provi-

ling that the tay shall be such as may, from time to

time, be imposed by Congress, in lieu of the present taxes, is preliminary to the introduction of a bill

ow pending before the Committee of Ways and

leans, prescribing other rates of taxation appli

ble to such institutions.

The amendment of Representative BLAINS, of

Maine, providing that every association may charge

on any loan or discount interest at a rate establish

be located, which was agreed to in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was afterwards

Senate Confirmations.

The following confirmations were confirmed by the Senate in Executive session to-day: To be Brigadier General of Volunteers—Col. Patrick E. Connor, 3d California Volunteers, from March 30, 1863; Lieutenant Gabriel R. Paul, 8th Infantry, April 18, 1863; First Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, 5th Regiment Artillery, May 20th, 1863; Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry, June 3d, 1863; Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry, 1864; Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry, 1864; Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry, 1865; C

Col. Robert S. Foster, 19th Indiana, June 19th, 1863

Cant. Alex. S. Webb, 11th Infantry, June 23 1, 1863

Col. Alfred N. Duffle, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, June 23d, 1863; Col. Walter C. Whittaker, 6th Ken-

tucky, June 26th, 1863; First Lieutenant Judson Kilpatrick, 1st Artillery, June 13th, 1883; Captain Wealey Merrett, 2d Cavalry, June 23d, 1863; Capt.

Kenney Garrard, 5th Oavalry, July 23d, 1963; Oapt. Chas. R. Woods, 9th Infantry, August 4th, 1863; Col.

John B. Santorn, 4th Missouri, August 4th, 1863;

Col. Giles Smith, 8th Missouri, August 4th, 1863; Co

Samuel A. Rice, 33d Iowa, August 4th, 1863; Col. Walter Q. Gresham, 53d Indiana, August 1tth,

1863; Ool. Manning, M. Force, 20th Ohio, Aug. 11th

1863; Col. Robert A. Cameron, 34th Maryland, August 11th, 1863; Col. John M. Corse, 6th Iowa, August 11th, 1863; Captain Alvin C. Gillen, Assistant

Q. M. U. S., August 17th, 1883; First Lieutenant George A. Custer, 5th Cavalry, June 29th, 1863; Col.

John C. Starkwether, 1st Wisconsin, July 17th, 1863; Col. H. L. Eustis, 10th Massachusetts, Sep-tember 12th, 1863; Col. H. E. Davies, 2d New York

Cavalry, September 16th, 1863; Col. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, September 18th, 1863; Colonel

Henry W. Birge, 13th Connecticut, September 19th, 1862; Col. Jas. O. Rice, 44th New York, August

The Senate also confirmed Lieutenant Byron

Wilson to be Lieutenant Commanding in the Navy,

Important Decision—The Alabama not an

English Vessel.

It is reported from Washington that the English Solicitor General has rendered a decision that the Alabama and other rebel vessels are not of the class

vessels, with Confederate commissions. He insists

as such, that they are the property of recognized belligerents, and therefore no inquiry can be made

Commutation of Sentence.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President has com-

muted the sentence of the two men, Hendrick and Pollard, who were condemned to be hung to-day, to imprisonment for life. Marshal Lamon previously

had declined to hang them, assuming the ground that it was not his duty to do so, the recent act of

Congress having deprived him of the custody of the

jail, and placed that institution under the charge of

The New York Custom House

New York, April 1.-The receipts for duties at

the Custom House to day, were \$15,000, of which \$279,000 were in certificates The Government price

or gold was \$165. The Assaistant Treasurer repor

the receipts for the month to be over \$40,000,000, of which \$7.670 was for customs. The balance in the

sub-treasury is \$32,155,000. Money active, demand 6@7 & cent. There will be large shipments of Gov-

Emancipation Meeting in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, April 1.—An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of emancipation was held at the Mary-

land Institute to-night. Among the speakers were Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Kelley and Meyers,

of Pennsylvania, Davis, of Mayland, and General Lew Wallace. Mr. Davis strenuously advocated

emancipation without compensation, either by the

Marine Disasters.

New York, April 1.-The steamer Whirlwind,

St. Croix for New Haven, is ashore near Barnegat,

but will probably be got off. The British bris

Hunter, from Sagua, is also ashore, bilged, and full of water. Vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss. No lives were lost.

The New Ten-Forty Loan.

The California Delegation.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The delegates to the Republican National Convention, at Baltimore, are

Messrs, Blance Failing, chairman, South Hirsch,

Rescue of a Philadelphia Vessel.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The steamer Hudson, from New Orleans on the 12th ult., via Key West on the

22d ult., is below, and reports falling to with the schooner John Leesburg, from Portland to Phila-delphia, in a sinking condition, and towed her to

the Delaware Breakwater.

new ten forty loan to-day amounted to \$114,500.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The subscriptions to the

fort, has arrived. The brig George, from

State or by the General Government.

ent bonds to Europe to morrow, including

into the history of their ravages, &c.

a warden independent of his control.

nated British vessels; nor have they Erg

rom November 1863.

not exceeding 7 per cent.

restoring the original provision of

d by law in the State where such institutions shall

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1864.

itary Commission to "The White Refu-

gees, Cairo."

stances and proofs are not few, but wholesale.

of the Potomac says that the rebels for the past two days have been busily engaged in digging rife-pits along the south side of the Rapidan, in the vicinity Raccoon Ford. It is also reported by deserters that they are tearng up the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction. Six deserters came in yesterday, bringing their

wives and twelve children. They travelled by way of Madison Court House, where their families had been living, encountering great hardships on the Seventy-two prisoners, sentenced by court-martial labor on the public works, for terms varying from one to ten years, were sent to Alexandria yesterday

on the way to the fields of their future labors. FORTRESS MONROE.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SIGNAL STATION. The Rebei Commissioner Ould at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 30 —The United States amer Commodore Barney, with fifty-six picked men from the Minnesota, all in charge of Captain
J. M. Williams, left this point yesterday afternoon,
and proceeded up the Chuckatuck creek, and with
small boats landed at the head of the creek, taking a guide to the headquarters of Lieutenant Roy, where they arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. Im-mediately surrounding the houses, they captured two sergeants and eighteen privates, with their charity than the white refugees who have the prisoners captured were signal officers, and no gathered at Cairo from our military ports doubt rank higher than above stated, being all indoubt rank hig telligent men. The rebel commissioners for the exchange of pri-

soners, Robert Ould and Captain Hatch, of Richmond, arrived this morning on the flag of-truce boat A. Winans. The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, left this morning at 10 o'clock for Baltimore, having been detained from last evening by the storm. The schooner Lydia Ann, Captain Overton, was lost at sha ed alike the trial of hunger and sea on the 23d inst. The last one of the Russian fleet sailed hence for New York this morning. The English frigate Buzzard arrived last evening, and anchored in Hampton Roads.

The appearance of Colonal Culd to a person who knew him prior to the breaking out of the rebelthe winning profession of the breaking out of the refer-lion, is one of great change. In size the rebel Com-missioner is about six feet, and rather rotund. His face is completely covered with a greyish, grizzly beard, altogether he looks a man who has the bur-

dens of a "kingdom" to wear on his shoulders.

The object of his mission can only be guessed at, but relates to the future plan of exchanges. It is understood, and in fact was published in the Richmond papers, that if Gen. Butler would come to the capital to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate exchanges, he should receive ample protection. General Butler and Colonel Ould are on friendly terms, and up to the moment of my closing this, the two commissioners are engaged in their hu-mane and laudable undertaking.

NEW ORLEANS. Gen. Banks Gone to the Front.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT BOUND FOR THE TEXAN COAST.

French Attack on Matamoros Expected. NEW YORK, April 1.-The steamer Vazon has arrived, with New Orleans advices of the 24th ult. General Banks started for the front on the 22d. Admiral Farragut had been at Pensacola for a few days, and would leave on the 26th for the Texas

The operations at Fort Powell, near Mobile, are suspended for the present. Two paymasters had left New Orleans for Matagorda, to pay the Western troops there. Governor Yates, of Illinois, was in New Orleans. The health of the city and troop was good. The negro public schools in New Orleans are making rapid progress. Gold was 63%@63%. Cotton—sales of low middling at 66%c.

French war ateamers were daily expected at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to attack Matamoros. Cortinas was levying heavy contributions on the were shipping their cotton on foreign vessels as fast ble to get it out of the way of the French Governor Hahn has received a letter from 250 Louisiana prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, asking his intercession with the President to secure their release. The letter says they see their folly,

and now desire to help make Louisiana a free

NORTH CAROLINA. The Hanging of Unionists. New York, April 1.—The Newbern Times of the 23d states, in reference to the denial made by the rebel newspapers of the recent hanging at Klogston:
"We have an eye witness who saw the hanging of
twenty-two soldiers of the 2d North Carolina Volunteers, and was within two hundred yards of the scaffold at the time of the murder."

Two steamers, the Alice and Hansa, ran out of Wilmington through New Inlet during the night of the 12th instant. Both were fully loaded with cotton, some 700 bales each.

DISPOSITION OF THE ENEMY.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31. - The steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C., arrived to day, and after landing her passengers sailed for New NEWBERN, N. C., March 29 .- The enemy are guarding their lines with unusual care, to prevent information of their movements from reaching the Four escaped Union prisoners have reached Washington, N. C., from Danville, Their names

are John C. Murrough, 38th Illinois; George W. Bean, 21st Illinois; John Hamilton, 89th Illinois, and William Neidigh, 24th Illinois. The New York Evening Stock Board. NEW YORK, April 1.—Closing prices 11 P. M. Gold, no sales; New York Central, 143½; Erie, 124%; do. do., preferred, 114%; Hudson, 163; Harlem, 137%; Reading, 167%; Michigan Central, 160; Michigan Southern, 120%; Illinois Central, 148%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 127%; Galena and Chicago, 126%; Rock Island, 122%; Northwestern, Chicago, 120, 7, Northwestern, 61%; Fort Wayne, 145%; Chicago and Alton preferred, 105; Alton and Terre Haute preferred, 99%; Pacific Mail, 230%; Canton, 71%; Cumberland, 84; Quickeilver, 87%; Mariposa, 42%; Ohioago and Oliver, 1661%, Ohio and Mariposa, 1661%, Ohio and Mariposa, 1661%, Ohio and Mariposa, 1661%, Ohioago and Alton and Mariposa, 1661%, Ohioago and Alton and Mariposa, 1661%, Ohioago and Alton and Terre Haute preferred, 1661%, Ohioago and Mariposa, 1661%, Ohioago and 681/2; Wyoming Coal, 103; Quartz Hill. 129.

Arrival from Newbern. NEW YORK, April 1.-The steamers Dudley Buck, om New Orleans on the 17th ult., and Carthagens, from Newbern on March 27th, have arrived.

Arrival of a Steamer. PORTLAND, Me., April 1.-The steamer Brittais, from Glasgow on the 18th, has arrived. Her

Homicide on Shipboard. New York, April 1.- During a fight on board the ship Albert Gallatin, in the harbor, this morning, one of the crew was beaten to death. Five of the Effects of the Late Gale,

HALIPAK, April 1 .- The harbor is filled with ice by the easterly gales. The Ohio Legislature.

CINCINNATI, April 1 -The Ohio Legislature ad-The Africa at Boston. BOSTON, April 1.—The Africa arrived this morn-

The Rioters in Illinois. CINCINNATI, April 1.—The force of rebels now engaged in pillaging operations in Southern Illinois is omposed of "Egyptian" Copperheads, bountyjumpers, and other rascals, led by Gus. Davidson, a noted Tennessee guerilla. These men have taken a good position, and will have to fight, as Generals Brayman and Fisk are moving their forces from Cairo to surround them. There is but little doubt here that the whole party will be captured, and the soldfers and people are so excited over the matter that most of the men, if not all of them, will be put

The Chicago Post of Thursday contains the following account of the commencement of the outbreak:

The Circuit Court was in session at Charleston on Monday. The 54th Illinois being under orders to move from Mattoon on the 50th Col. Mitchell and Surgeon York were in Charleston for the purpose of gathering up the men belonging to the regiment. During the morning several altercations took place between soldiers and citizens, but none resulting seriously. In the afternoon a squad of soldiers attempted to enter the court house for the purpose of selzing destriers. While pushing their way through the crowd around the door, they pushed against a man named Nelson Wells, who threatened in an insulting manner to shoot if the thing was repeated. Some words passed, and, the soldiers still pressing forward, Wells shot a soldier in the crowd, but not the one who had committed the offence. Firing soon became general, and eight or nine of the soldiers who happened to be armed stood their ground and continued to fire in self-defence; while the others, being unarmed, fell-back. The party that remained was surrounded by twenty or thirty men, who continued to fire until most of the soldiers were either killed or wounded. Wells, the first assailant, was the first man killed. Dr. York, hearing the firing in the court house, came to the door and was simust instantly mortally wounded. He discharged his pistoi, at his assailant several times, however; then withdrew into the court house, and soon expired. In the meantime, firing was going on from the windows of the ourt house. Sheriff O'Hair is believed to be the leader of the assailing party, taking a prominent part. Colonel Mitchell, who

windows of the sourt house. Sheriff O'Hair is believed to be the leader of the assalling party, taking a prominent part. Colonel Mitchell, who was unsamed while struggling for a pistol with a man named Winkler, was fired at several times, but escaped with a slight wound on the hand. Winkler was shot and mortally wounded. The 54th, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Chapman, arrived from Mattoon within thirty minutes after the receipt of a despatch from Oharleston. Colonel Brooks took command of a mounted force of thirty men for the purpose of socuting the country in acarch of the ricters, who, in the meantime, had left under command of O'Hair. During the night his party arrested and brought in twenty-two prisoners, at least twelve of whom can be identified as having been concerned in the assault. It is untrue that Mir. Eden had made a speech, or that the row commenced while Dr. York was replying, as was reported. The assalling party, after their pismois were discharged, are reported to have taken guus from their wagons, where they were concealed. Moderale men of all parties are convined that the attack was premeditated, as is evidenced by the fact that the assaulting party were armed. Valley Telegrap Company.

Bills Comsidered.

Mr. COMBELL called up a supplement to the act regu-lating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Philadelphia. LARGE SALE STOOKS AND REAL ESTATE Tues-day next. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement. lating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Philadelphia.
Passed.
Mr. CLYMER called up a supplement to the set to equ-

ble joint tensur, tensurs in common, and owners of minerel lands to develope the same. Passed.

Mr. HOPE called up a supplement to the same act, which was passed.

Mr. WILSOM called up a bill relative to the purchase of an Executive mansion. Passed—yeas 33, nays 4.

Mr. RT. GLAIR moved to reconsider the vote on the act to incorporate the Pit. shurg and Frankin Railroad Company, which was agreed to Mr. HOPE moved to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to postpone for the present, which was agreed to.

Company, which was agreed to
Mr. HOPE moved to postpone indefinitely.
Mr. GRAHAM moved to postpone for the present,
which was agreed to.
Mr. GON, ELL called up the bill reported by him providing for the payment of interest on the Siste debt in
the legal currency of the country, and proceeded to defend the State against the charge of repudiation, made by
Senators Clymer and Wallace, and in a lengthy argument vindicated the financial policy of the Country to carry on the war laddinitely. He concluded as follows:

The chan els of industry interrupted at the shifting
out of the war, are again fully occupied. The fact that
our exports of domest corpoduce in the third year of the
war were \$73,476,000 farmed to the war the war were \$73,476,000 farmed to the war were \$73,476,000 farmed to the reputation of the war.

I assume, these an assured fact, that we can go on,
as we are now debt increases our wealth increases in
still still of the account this year we shall have some
stream as our debt increases our wealth increases in
still the of the account this year we shall have some
are propertion. If we add \$20,00,000 to the
device of fifteen hundred millions accommulated profit
to meet it: and or of the next year, and the next indefinitely Borrowing only from curselves; the conormous
annual additions to the national wealth will enable the
prople to advance the Government all the necessary
means until the last traitor shall be driven from the
field and the rebel flag float no longer over one foot of
soil within the territory of the nation.

Ours, Mr. Speaker, is a grand destiny to develop to the
fullest extent the immeasurable resources of a continent
field and the rebel flag float no longer over one foot of
soil within the territory of the pation.

Ours, Mr. Speaker, is a grand destiny to develop to the
fullest extent the immeasurable resources of a continent
field and the rebel flag float no longer over one foot of
soil within the cark, is a grand destiny to develop to the
fullest extent the immeasurable resou

"Beneath this starry arch
Nought resteth or is still,
But all things bold their march
As if by one great will.
Moves one, move all—
Hark to the footfall!
On! on! forever!"

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M.
A resolution was adopted, that when the House adorate to adjoura to meet on Monday afternoon at 3 olock.
The House proceeded to the consideration of public 1, he house proceeded to the consideration of public 2, he house proceeded to the consideration of public 2, he house proceeded to the consideration of public 2, he house proceeded to the consideration of public 2, he house proceeded to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of public 2, he had been added to the consideration of ills.

The following were acted upon:
An act relating to gr. und rents.
Passed.
J(nt resolution relating to the pay of privates and
on commissioned officers in the military service of the Joint resolution relating to the Pay of Paytasson and Commissioned officers in the military service of the United States.

Mr HAKES effered an amendment, asking our Representatives in Congress to vote for a law making the pay of the soldier one dollar per day.

Mr. COCHEAN, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment to make the pay one handred dollars per month. or such sum is Congress may determine, which was adopted, after a debate participated in by Messar, Hakes, Wairon. Furdy, Searight, and Kelly.

The resolution, as amended, was passed finally, under call of previous question.

Correspondence between General Lew Correspondence between General Lew Wallace and Governor Bradford.

Baltmore, April 1.—The American publishes this afternoon an important correspondence between Major General Wallace and Governor Bradford in regard to the prevention of disloyal persons being elected to the Constitutional Convention, or voting at the election on Wednesday next. The General ridresses the Governor, and turnishes him with official copies of papers, a glance at which he says will doubtiess satisfy him that persons disloyal to the Government of the United States are candidates for the Constitutional Convention, the election for which takes place on the 6th of April, and asks the Governor whether the Legislature, in prescribing, an oath of loyalty to be administered to delegates before taking their seats, did not also intend to provide a method for the rejection at the polis of the votes of disloyal men, and that the power, amounts

am oath of loyalty to be administered to delegates before taking their seats, did not also intend to provide a method for the rejection at the polis of the votes of disloyal men, and that the power, amounting to judicial authority, with which the judges of the election are elothed was really the moce adopted by the law makers for the accomplishment of that purpose, and he asks the Governor to give him his views as to the extent of authority possessed by the judges of the election, and especially as to whether they have power to reject a vote on account of the disloyalty of the persons offering it.

Governor Bradford replies at some length, giving a review of the laws of the State, upon the subject, in which he says you will agree with me in believing that they are entirely sufficient, if faithfully executed, as I have every reason to hope they will be, to exclude disloyal voters from the polis.

The duty of our judges of election is in this respect clearly defined and adequately enforced. By the convention act it is provided that any judge of election who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him by that act, shall be liable to indistment for such offence, and; upon conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemenor, and be sentenced to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment in the jail of the city or county where such offence may have been committed, for a term not less than six months. on Monday introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill increasing the pay of privates of the army.

Mr WILSON, or Is wa. asked leave to introduce a bill regulating commerce among the several States. It declares that each and every railroad company is authorized to transport freight and passengers from one State to another, any bing in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Objection was made to the introduced a bill to provide for refunding to loyal States certain sums of money expended by them in raising, organizing, and equipping it roops for the Union army. It provides for a hoard of three commissioners, to hold sessions in Washington, and to report to Congress the ascertained sums due to the various State, towns, cities, and counties. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Preventions of Collisions at Sea.

Mr BIOT. of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill fixing the rules for preventing collisions on water by signals, log bells, &c. He expained that its object was to contribute toward a uniform international code of rules. The importance of such a code had for a long time been felt by parties interested, but up to this time none had been established by the Government. A year ago Lord Lyone called the attention of the State Department to the subject, and enclosed a code of rules adopted by Great Britain, to go into force in June last, and cangesed that it to Among the documents submitted to the Governor

Letter from Hon. T. H. Hicks. WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864. To the Editor of the Cambridge Herald: SIR: The state of my health at this time seems to sender it almost certain that I cannot have the pleasure of easting my ballot on the 6th day of April or a Convention.

That being the case, I have to ask a short space in the columns of your paper, to give my Union friends my sentiments, and I hope that all our Union friends may accord with me, no matter what the conflict of opinion or diversity of views as to-details.

The general interests of our once happy and pros-percus country are deeply involved in the doings of the day. All should be willing to make a sacrifice on the attar of our Union. What are men compared to the great interests now before us? Feeling, as I do, that the interests of Maryland, and our dear do, that the interests of Maryland, and our dest country at large, must be promoted by the destruc-tion of slavery, I am decidedly in favor of emancipa-tion, with compensation by the Government. True it is that the war cannot cease, nor the restoration of the Union be effected, until slavery is wiped from the land. Then let it come, and come soon, even if it must be with or without remuneration.

I trust the loyal citizens of Dorcheater will not fail, by their votes, on the 6th day of April, to show their attachment to the Government, and not suffer any estrangement or division on matters of minor importance, thereby insuring the election of men who are the avowed enemies of our Government. Very respectfully, THOS. H. HIOKS.

. The Oil Market. New Bedford, April 1—The oil market has been active, and closes with a moderate demand for speim and whale. In sperm sales amount to 1,876 bbls in this city and Boston, all for home consumption, at \$1.57@158 \$\psi\$ gallon for lots recently landed, and \$1.60 from the shed. In Whale Oil sales here and in Boston are 1.727 bbls, all for home use except 25 bbls at \$1.10 \$\psi\$ gallon. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMCRE, April 1—Flour steady; Howard-street superfine \$6.62½. Wheat firm, but scarce: Kentucky white \$1.88@1.95. Corn quiet at \$1.18 for white, and \$1.19@1.20 for red. Whisky firm at \$1.03 for Ohio. 81 03 for Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Cotton quiet; 60c for low niciding. Flour quiet, with an advancing tendency; 86 506 73 for double extra; 86 50 for single extra; 86 for superfine. Wheat higher, at \$1.50 for hoice, and \$1.40@1 45 for prime. Corn and cats unchanged.

choice, and \$1.40\text{20}\$ for prime. Corn and varieties unchanged.

The [following Government contracts were made on Wednerday: 26,000 bbls single extra flour, \$6,33\text{20}\$ c.35; 13,000 bbls double extra, \$7\text{27}.13; 12,000 bbls prime mess pork at 20\text{20}21c; 195 000\text{75} bs clear bacon sides at 12\text{2c}; 75,000 bbs bacon shoulders at 10\text{255}. GURIOUS DISCOVERY.—It is said that Mayor Tiemann, at his paint factory in Manhattanville, has accidentally made a discovery which threatens to revolutionize floriculture. One of the factory hands having thrown some liquid green paint of a particular kind on a flower bed occupied by white anemones the flowers have since made their appearance with petals as green as grass. The paint had in it a peculiar and very penetrating chemical mixture, which Mr. Tiemann has since applied with other colors, to other plants, annual, biennial, and of the shrub kind—the result being invariable that the flowers so watered took the hue of the liquid deposited at their roots. By continuing experiments early next year, during seed time, and applying different colors, we shall no doubt be enabled to "paint the lilly," which was Solomon's ambition.—N. Y. Tribune.

MRS. Choile Rush appears this afternoon at Grover's Chestnut-street Theatre; in the beautiful play of "Fanchon, the Oricket." We expect, from this lady's antecedents, that her rendition of the character will be charming. She is endowed with taste and feeling, and should be encouraged by the admirers of good acting.

SIMMONS, THE ILLUSIONIST.—The advertisements and startling announcements which have appeared concerning this performer, have had the effect of creating much curiosity in regard to him, which will be gratified on Monday evening, at Concert Hall. The following is a description of one of his tricks,

which he calls "Spiritual Computation." A blank lip of paper is handed to the audience, upon whi ome gentleman writes a row of figures, another person adds another row, and so on until half a dozen persons have written rows of figures upon the paper. The paper is retained in the audience, while immons hands another blank slip of paper to some other party, who, after examining it, to see that it is really blank, folds it up and places it securely in is waist-coat pocket. The rows of figures are now dded up by some person in the audience, and the aum of them declared. Simmons waves his baton, and the blank piece of paper in the pocket of its possessor is displayed, bearing upon its surface in legible figures the exact sum, or Simmons may vary t at the wish of the audience, and display the sum n red letters upon his bare arm. He will do this on WYMAN, THE WIZARD, is giving his entertainments, with much success, at the Assembly Buildings. He performs this afternoon and evening.

EXCRESION CINCUS.—A grand matines will be given this afternoon, and a splendid entert

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. TRUSTEES OF THE GAS WORKS.—The Board of Trustees held an adjourned meeting last evening and failed to elect a chief engineer of the works in place of Mr. John C. Cresson, resigned. The meeting was held in scoret. From the next best source we present the following as exhibiting the state of affairs. The combination of Union men and the Opposition that elected Messrs. Durborrow and Cassin, the first and second assistant engineers, were powerful enough to control the Board had it remained together. One of the Union men, however, bolted because he desired a gentleman elected as chief, who was not the choice of a majority of the said combination.

Mr. Samuel R. Brick was named as chief, and Charles Trego as financial clerk. Both are well-known gentlemen and are supporters of the National Government. But as not a vote could be spared, and one of the combination refusing his support, the

DIED FROM REB INJURIES -The little child, named Brown, who was run over on Thus-day last, by a Spruce and Pine street car, died from the effects of her injuries yesterday morning.

CITY ITEMS. Alsace Fron Company.

DAPITAL \$200,000—DIVIDED INTO SHARES EACH. SAMUEL BAILEY, Secretary, No. 144 South Fourth street.
REPORT STOE AN ISON MINE WEAR TO THE CITY OF READING, BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA—
The very variable mineral property which I am
about to describe lies about three miles in an easterly direction from Reading, the county seat of Berks. The mines are opened where the from ore veins out-The mines are opened where the non-ore veint out-crop on the summit of a knoll or spur of the primi-tive mountain called "Penn's Mountain," on land Men are now employed cleaning off the surface Men are now employed detaining of the address and exposing the velow of iron ore, so as to prove their thickness, regularity, and quality. Enough has already been done to prove these things con-clusively. From the explorations made there, suffi-cent evidence is produced to warrant me in sub-

nitting the following facts in regard to the mineral Value of this property:

It certainly contains three, and probably four, distinot veins of iron ore. They run through this spur of the mountain in close proximity to each other, and contain a large amount of ore above water level. The veins extend through this hill a fourth of a mile or more in distance, and lie about three hundred feet above the level of the valley below. The western end of the spur is quite precipitous, and here would be the best place to mine the ore, as highworking breasts would be freed from water by entering the veins at this point. The ore is of the variety known as red oxide, and is highly magnetic. It is interstratified with rocks of the feldspatic class, and the veins vary in thickness from two to five feet The most southern vein, proved by shaft, ranges from two and a half to four feet thick. The ore is porous or soft. It is very rich in quality, averaging from sixty to sixty-five per cent. metallic iron. The second vein is about five feet north of the one de-scribed. It has been sunk down upon a depth of several feet, and an open cut made along its out.
crop. The formation has great regularity. The dip
is about sixty degrees towards the south, with an apparent inclination to become more vertical in the apparent inclination to be a minimum of the same in thickness in a downward lirection. It is now nearly five feet wide. The average yield of this vein is from thirty-five to forty cent. metallic iron. It is a richer ore (though of the same class) than that now being used in mixture with Hematite at the Reading Iron Company's large blast furnaces, which is transported a distance large blast furnaces, which is transported a distance of twenty-five miles over the East Pennsylvania Railroad. The third vein is shafted upon, and the ore produced from it is similar in character and quality to No. 2. No. 4-has not been proved, but the surface indications are such as to lead to the belief of its existence in that spur of the mountain.

There is upwards of two hundred tons of this iron

There is upwards of two hundred tons of this iron ore already mined, worth five dollars per ton. This kind of iron, from its peculiar quality, is much sought after. The metal produced from it in mix ture with hematite, has proved the best ordnance metal known in the world. I had the pleasure of meeting Captain Tucker, Government Inspector of Ordnance, at Reading He informed me that three guns were made of the same pattern and size—eleven inch—of cast iron; one at Providence; one at Pitts—bure, and one at Reading. The one made at Proviburg, and one at Reading. The one made at Providence burst all to pieces at the sixtieth discharge The Pittsburg one burst at the one hundred and for tieth discharge. The Reading gun has been fired, with extra charges of powder, five hundred times, and the probabilities are, from its present appear. nce, that it could be discharged five times five hun dred times without injury. This gun is cast from metal produced from an iron ore of the same class. and from the same range, similar in all respects to the iron ore in the spur of the mountain on which I am reporting.

The Reading Iron Company, who cast this gun, gets this kind of red oxide from near to Alburies, Station, on the East Pennsylvania Railread. In the spring of last year, I made a geological exami-

nation of the stratification, and of the ore veins of that place. They are enclosed in a granitoid gneiss, and are similar in all respects to those opened on the spur above-named. They there, as here, range in a N. N. E. and S. S. W. direction, and dip towards the S. E. Mining was carried on near Alburtes' Station before the Revolution. The Lehigh Orane Iron Company have lately purchased an iron-ore property there, and paid, I believe, one hundred housand dollars for it. On account of the ease with which the ore in the spur of the mountain on which I am reporting can be mined, owing to its being above water level, and in measure free to work, it must vield very large profits. It will not cost, to mine, more than eighty cents, and the distance from the mine to the iron works at Reading, is three Among the documents submitted to the Governor is a correspondence between General Wallace and E. G. Kilbourne, one of the candidates on the disloyal ticket in Anne Arundel county, who was, it will be remembered, Speaker of the rebel House of Delegates in Frederick in 1861. The result of the questioning by the General is that Mr. Kilbourne acknowledges his disloyalty, and declines being a and otherwise prove economical in delivering the core at the surface. In this way a large quantity of ore at the surface. In this way a large quantity of mineral will be opened and drained, and the expense of erecting pumping and winding machinery obviated, at least for several years to come. In the line of the range of these ore veins, to the westward, it is all flat land, where the mineral will be deep below water level : so that this spur is the nearest, the best, and the cheapest point for mining, and the ore, from its well-known usefulness, will always command a ready sale at the highest market price. The stratification accompanying these ore veins through the spur of the mountain, is exceedingly regular and free from any disturbing causes, by protrusions, from below, of rocks of igneous birth or otherwise. Reading is increasing rapidly in population. It is now about 26,000. There are three blast furnaces in operation; a large rolling mill, machine shops, and an extensive foundry, casting ordnance, and has not capacity to supply the demand. The Reading Railroad Company is going to build one of the largest shops in this country, immediately above the Cther furnaces, rolling mills, and sheet-iron Cther furnaces, rolling mills, and sheet-iron foun-dries are about to be erected there, and it bids fair to

become soon a city of extensive manufactures in Respectfully submitted, WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Geologist. 923 Locust Street, Philadelphia. The following Appendix to my former report of last month, on the primitive iron-ore formation en closed in the mountain ranges of gniess tending from Reading, in Berks county, on the river Schuvlkill, in an eastward direction towards the Lehigh, is respectfully submitted by WILLIAM F. ROBERTS.

APPENDIX. The object of the report above referred to was to call attention to some valuable iron ore veins lately pened, about three miles east from the city of Reading, in this goiessoid formation. The property to which my attention was at that time directed covered the western part of an isolated hill, or knoll of land, lying in the valley, between the two outside ranges of the mountain, forming the northern and southern boundaries of the primitive formation of rocks extending across the country, and crossing the Schuylkill at Keading. In the upper and western part of this knoll of elevated land, hree regular veins of iron ore are shown—two fully, the other partially developed-by open cuts on their outcrops. One of these veins yields the same quality and ore of the self-same character as that from which the metal is produced from which has been cast, in the foundry at Reading, cannon superior to any thing in the shape of ordnance yet known. The cannon made at Reading from this peculiar kind of ore, which is neutral in its quality, and perfectly free from sulphur, has stood the severest tests which ould be applied without injury. Since I submitted my former report on the iron-

ore formation of this isolated knoll of ground, I have made a second visit to the premises in con. sequence, and at the request of the parties who are exploring there, having secured another lease upon the adjoining tract of land, which takes in the east ern and remaining part of this iron hill. On the top of the knoll, some four hundred feet elevation above the adjacent valley, a shallow trench is on me seventy feet across it, and the feldspathic rock all along this distance is full of strongly-charged magnetic iron ore. The trench has not yet been out deep enough to show the strata in their true ore. It is merely loose pieces of rocks, highly charged with Iron ore, in which may be found in place large lumps of pure iron ore. I traced the outcropping of iron ore all the way along the hill, from this trend ork to the open cuis on the veins spoken of in my rmer report, and there is no doubt in my min that there is an immense amount of iron ore in this und. It may be with propriety called an iron hill. Thousands of thousands of tons of iron ore lie in this isolated knoll of land, above water-level.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Geologist. 923 Locust STEERT, Philadelphi No. 115 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. March 26th, 1864, DEAR SIR: Being yesterday in the city of Read ing, I availed myself of the opportunity to visit the mine of the Alsace Iron Company. The mine is situated about three and a half miles east of Reading, in a spur of the Penn Mountain; a branch of the Rouche's creek flows at its base.

The openings I examined were four in number, which I will designate as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Nos. 1 and 2 are near the summit of the hill, which is very precipitous, rising to an altitude above the bed of the ereek, of from three hundred and fifty to four Opening No. 3 is a driff, made upon a vein about sixty feet below openings Nos. 1 and 2: No. 4 is at the aids of the public road, about one hundred feet From the openings Nos. 1 and 2 considerable amount of ore has been taken, that portion taken from near the surface being soft and disintegrated, from the action of the surface water. At the depth of twenty-five feet the ore becomes hard, and I have no doubt these veins unite at a lower level; with the vein found in opening No. 2. vein found in opening No. 3.

Opening No. 3 is a drift upon a vein. The drift is

judge, about fifty feet in extent. This vein is shout five feet in width, with well defined walls,

ipping to the south at about 65 degrees.

The ore in this opening is regular in its character, pighly magnetic, as that in Nos. 1 and 2, and is to all appearance a most desirable one for farnace pur-poses, producing iron of great ductility, tenacity, and being interspersed in rocks of the feldspar class, will be found to work easily. Opening No. 4 has not been pushed sufficiently far No exploration has been made near to the creek. I think it highly advisable that an effort should bemade at once to find the vain at that level, so that From the appearance of the specimens of the ore selected, I judge they contain about 50 per sent of magnetic oxide, although some hurried tests that have been made would lead to the belief that a higher percentage might be assigned. An accurate analysis

should at once be made. All the ere that can be mined will find, ready sale, say at from \$3.50 to \$5 per ton of 2,250,pounds. The cost of mining and delivering in Reading should not exceed \$2 per top, but the construction of about. exceed 32 per 100, out the connectwith about three miles of railroad to connectwith the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad below Reading, would greatly reduce this expanse. Should present appearances not prove illustry, the cost of auch a special control of the cost of auch as appearances not prove illusive, the cost of auch a road would be saved in six months. Assuming that the vein extends through the whole property from the creek, its western, to its eastern boundary, a distance, I think, of about two thousand feet, if a uniform thickness of four feet, and of an average height of two hundred and fifty feet. I estimate that there is in this bill above water level and that

that there is in this bill above water level, and that

can be mined, without a dollar's expense for engide, pumps, or any of the ordinary machinery of mining about 200,000, which, at \$3.60 per ton, would yield a

\$250,000 00 The expense of opening the mine will be very small. It is very probable that it will pay its way from this hour. I was informed that theore could be sold at the nine, but I would not advise that to be done. A consumer of ore, to whom a specimen was shown to day, expressed himself much pleased with it, and desired to be furnished with twenty tons for trial, expressing his willingness; if on trial it auswered his purposes, to contract to take one thousand tons per munts.

I have thus hastily expressed the impressions and views formed from my hurried visit. I hope that the prosecution of your enterprise may prove that I have underestimated the value of your property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M.S. Wignersham.

450.000 0

M. S. WICERESHAM Popular New Millinery Establishment. In passing along Arch street, on Thursday, the cay of Messrs. P. A. Harding & Co.'s first spring opening for the trade, our attention was arrested at their large establishment, No. 413, by the no less bold than unique display in their window, which we correctly inferred to be an index to their stock inside. Curiosity led us in, where we found a dis play of Bonnets, in packages, and French and American Flowers, in trays, that we do not believe is ampassed in this country. We were politely shown through the stock by a member of the firm, and through the stook by a member of the him, and were really surprised, notwithstanding all our taste and ingenuity, to find such an endless variety of handsome novelties as we there saw. No less than two hundred different styles of French and American Flowers were shown to us on the first floor alone, and over two hundred different varieties, styles, and designs of Bonnets. If this fast does not demonstrate the affection of the fair sex for variety we shall not attempt to find better proof.
The exhibition of trimmings, including a splendid
assortment of the popular Shell and Straw Ornaments made by Measrs. P. A. Harding & Co., is also of the most extensive, and in all respects creditable,

Ascending to the second floor of their establish ment, we had pointed out to us no less than three hundred different styles of Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Hats, in a variety of shapes, designs, and In their Packing Department hustling activity and profound method seemed to be striving for the mastery. Suffice it to say that the life and commo-tion there evinced furnish the best evidence that buyers are properly appreciating the advantages of patronizing a house of this extent and character; for it must be borne in mind that, although this for it must be both the interest origin, it possesses facilities for business, and is enabled to offer induce meets to ibuyers, second to no other in the United States. We are the more disposed to render this tribute to a young and flourishing house because it on the increase and encouragement of such tha and developed. The large experience in this depart-ment of trade which the members of this firm have had is of great service to them in their present enterprise and, with their facilities for transacting business or ne most favorable terms to purchasers. secure them the very cream of the trade that comes to Phiiadelphia. We may state, in conclusion, that their stock is as large as it is varied. The third story is taining duplicates of the goods they have open for ex hibition. A great many of their choicest styles are made to their own order, and are hence confine wholly to their house. The greatest demand expe rienced by them at the "opening," on Thursday, a reared to be for varieties designated as "Nobby," "Grass," Cactus, and fine English split straws. Purchasers would certainly find it to their advantage to examine this large and admirably assorted

took before making their purchases. A WORD TO LADIES INTERESTED IN THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.—Now that very many of the patriotic ladies of our city are interesting themselves in getting up a remunerative interest in the great Central Fair, soon to take place in this city for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, or rather the organization is laboring, we deem it proper to state that we have an establishment that has specia that we have an establishment that has special claims to their patronage. We allude to the popular house of Mr. John M. Finn, south-east corner of Seventh and Arch streets, whose advertisement will be found in another column of our paper to day. Mr. Finn, as will be seen from his card, offers a splendid variety of articles suitable for the fair at reduced price In his stock will be found a magn of zephyrs, Shetland Wool, gilt braids, embroidering ailk, canvas zephyr patterns, crochet cotton the norman Germanioum Wool, Woolen and Cashmere yarn, gimps of every description, laces, hosiery dress trimmings, a superb assortment of Sun Um brellas, travelling bags, perfumery, balmorals, black utility, all of which he is selling at low rates, for the purpose above indicated. In Sun Umbrellas, we may add, Mr. Finn offers a

splendid assortment, embracing all the latest styles at moderate prices. His store at Seventh and Arch is one of the most popular resorts for ladies who have shopping to do in Philadelphia; and we would again remind ladies interested in the Central Fair of this fact.

DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS .- Messra. E. G. Whit man & Co., the celebrated confectioners, No. 313 Cheatnut atreet, next door to Adams & Co.'s Expiess, have now ready their spring novelties, among which we observe a number of choice new prepara tions, that cannot fail to gratify the popular palate—fine mixtures, chocolate preparations in every variety, sugar plums, roasted almonds, French nauget d mint candies of the first qualiti fruits, and a hundred other things, all made from the finest and purest material. To all who wish the besconfections, we would repeat that E. G. Whitman & Co.'s is the place to get them,

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, sold at 630 Chestnut street, is the only machine in the world that is! sold with a full guarantee to give the purchaser entire satisfaction, and the offer to reurn the money, if it does not. The proposition is, however, a very safe one for the Company to make, as all who compare the "Florence" with any of its rivals are satisfied at a glance of its decided superiority. It has, in fact, so many points to commend it to popular favor, that we can only do our readers justice by urging them to call at 630 Chestnut street, and examine it for themselves.

FAMILY SEWING .- It is not a question but an Sewing Machine is vastly superior to all others use, and that sewing executed by it is preferable to any other. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that the stitching rooms of the Grover & Baker Company, No. 780 Chestaut street, have become a popular institution. All kinds of family sewing is there neatly and promptly executed; also the most exquisite Embroidery—a feat which no other sewing machine has ever accomplished. We are also authorized to state that machines, with operators, can be had by the day or week by applying at 730 Obestnut street.

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

about ordering their spring suits of clothing, or buying them ready-made, will find it greatly to their advantage to visit the old-established house of Mesars. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, as their stock, both of made-up garments and materials from which to make the the best in the city, and their prices uniformly reasonable. Give them a call before purchasing, o our recommendation. Mr. W. H. SLOCUMB, Eastern Market, stand Fifth

street, below Market, has constantly on hand a sup-ply of the finest quality of Goshen Butter, for table use, and the most delicious chaese in Philadelphia. His reputation for selling these articles of the very best quality at fair prices is proverbial. He sells in quantities to suit all purchasers. Call and examine THE PROSPECTS OF AM EARLY PEACE vary in

the minds of different individuals. It will depend measurably, of course, upon the success of the spring campaigns. Should they prove as successful as Mr. W. W. Alter's efforts to furnish our citizens with the best soal, at the lowest prices, the rebellion will be squelched and the Union restored in "double

MORE WITTY THAN WISE .- "I'll commit you you're a nulsance!" said Mr. Justice to a noisy fel-low in court. "You can't, sir; you say L am a nulsance, and nobody has a right to commit a nul. sance—so I dely you!" This is about on a par with the reasoning of the miserly Scotchman who went shabby abroad because nobody knew him, and who dressed meanly at home, because there everybody knew him. Very ingenious reasoning; but vory unsatisfactory. Persons should avoid being; nutsances; ergo, they should eschew shabblness. Conclusion irresistible; they should purchase sheir wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall. of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Ch

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains and elegant attire at the fashionable Clothing En-portum of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestout street. His stock of Spring Cassimeres, Cloths, and Vestings comprises everything rare and beautiful, and his ready made Garments are usequa atgle, make, and moderateness of: Price, by those of. any other house in the city. Particular care is paid n getting up army and naval uniforms. WE WOULD call attention to an Illustrated Cor pendium of the Quaker City Business College, N. E. corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, to be had at the

office. This institution spaces no expense or effort, to excel, and this Compendium is another evidence, of its progressive character and wonderful success. It shows complete interior views of the establish-PHOTOGRAPH ALRUMS IN EVERY STYLE -- Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Ivory Mountings, Orna-mental Edges, &s., &c., holding from Twelva to Two

Hundred Photographs; the largest and best assort ment in the city.

WM. W. HARDING, Manufactur No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth, south side. GET THE BEST !- THE HOLY BIRLE-HARDING'S EDITIONS -Family, Pulpit, and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey morocop and antiqua pindings. A new edition, arranged for Photographic portraits of families.

of families.

WM. W. Harding, Publisher,
No. 326 Chestnut steet, below Fourth. Soldiers in Camp or on the field, exposed to changes of the weather, should have a box of "Brown's Bronchial Trackie" in the packet, in readipers upon the first appearance of a Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat, which they are sure to relieve.

REV. HAWRY WARD BESOHER SAVE O versal (cog-w.beel) Clothes Wringer: "
than four year's constant use in my fami thorized by the 'powers that be' to give it. unqualified praise, and to prono table part of the machinery of housekeeping

27 South Sixth street, manufacturer's a CORNS, BUNIONS, INVENTED NAME, ENL JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cared with pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zi rie, Surgeon Chiropodiat, 921 Chestnut state fers to physicians and surgeons of the city SPECIAL NOTICES

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL Those noble fish, in whom we see The river aristocracy. Have now arrived in town. But shocking, it must be o Is the reception of each guest: All strive to "do them brown!" Some folks, each season, boast they've had Upon their table "the first shad," At an enormous price: The reason for which some can't see, In all respects as nice. There folks, in truth, have no such with As to exait a mess of fish
Above all other cheer—
Naught does their fancies thus attract To the first shad, except the fact That it is very dear.

Such silly whims we may despise, Justly, nor can our readers wise Since well they know the highest price Bisewhere, cannot buy clothes more nice Than those at Tower Hall. Cur assortment of ready-made Clothing is the [

Unr assortment of ready-made Clothing is the large and best in Philadelphia, comprising all the new est and choleset styles of Domestic and Foreign 1974, made in the best and most fashionable manner. and statched the lowest possible prices.

We have a full assortment of Boys' and Yough Clothing, of all sizes. 518 MARKET Street. BENNETT 4 C FOR 30 YEARS A STANDARD REMEDY.

FOR 30 YEARS A STANDARD REMEDY.
FOR 30 YEARS A STANDARD REMEDY. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry "Dr. Suayne's Compound Syrap With Cherry."

At all times reliable in effectually curing Coughs, CoSore Throat, Bronchial and Asthmytic Affections, Sh
Breath, Hight Sweats, Pains in the Side and Brea
Nervous Debility, Blood Spitting, all diseases of
Air passages and Lungs. It strengthers, heals, paris parties are without a parallel. Prepared only by SWAINE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street, Phila-phia. Sold by Druggists and dealers. GRAY HAIR AND BALDNESS PREVENEED

GRAY HAIR AND BALDNESS PREVENEED.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED.

BALDPESS PREVENTED.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSIJ.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR WITHOUT DYEIN)

The certificate of Mrs. Miller, 750 North Minth Signilis convincing proof. Her hair was very gray when commenced its use, now dark and glossy. Testified by by Edward B. Garrigues. D. uggist, Tenth and Costa streets. The only attested article that will absolutely r

the Hair to its original color and beauty, causing its grow where it has fallen off or become thin. Whole sale and retail at Dr. SWAYNE'S No. 330 North 31XII FAMILY SRWING, EMBROIDERING, BRAID ING. Quilting, Tucking, &c., beautifully executed in the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACRINE, M. chines, with operators, by the day or week, 730 0H857

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE In Longfellow's Poem Hiawatha was soluted to have onferred the greatest boon on his tribs because horought to its notice corn. Every one will admit the t confers when it is known. WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOES.

original color. It brings up the natural shading of or brights cotor. A brings up the natural shaing of on their with another, thus giving the hair a perfect life appearance, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use. It makes harsh hair soft and silty, stopis: falling out, eleanees it and the scalp from all impurities, is as readily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair iressing, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of n The proprietors of the Hiawatha published the follo

weeks, which
WAS NEVER ACCEPTED: Let some well known and disinterested persons a point one to the proprietor of each preparation for thair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to use n hair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to use use thing but his own preparation, and the person nothing class during, the test. A certificate of the result to widely published at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors. Eold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., mh19-1y 10 University Place, New York.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. ONE OF THE THE OLDEST AND

MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORD FOR COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHIZE. DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, AND ASTHMA. HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT. CROUP, AND EVERY

AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST. THE PERUVIAN SYRUP THE PERUVIAN SYRUP THE PERUVIAN SYRUP THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCE PLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT. Infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and FRMALE WELK NESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 491 Broadway, New York,

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont st., Boston and by all Druggists mh26-64 COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal it mand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILI and EMOLLIENT in its nature, PRAGRANTLY SCHOT-BD. and EXTREMELY BRNEFICIAL in its action upon

the Skin. For sale by all Druggiste and Fancy Good dealers. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best is the World. The only Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Eed, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a Gtossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the Ehin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitaility, frequently restoring its pristias color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor: all others are more imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by

are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold be all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, S1 BARCLAY Street Baw York. Batchelor's new Toilet Cream for Dressleb Haw the Hair. ONE-PRIOR CLOTHING, OF THE LATES! STILES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETALL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Flair All Goods made to Order warrs OFF, Our Owe-Price System is strictly adhered to JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street

STROK & Co's MASON PIANOS. HAMLIN'S FFM

PIANOS. STECK & CO. ORGANS. E. GOULD. SEVENTH and CHESTNO? THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILL

"OAK HALL,"

Best-slass goods and moderate prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWS. 2. I. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets spartment (to make to order) No. 18. Sixth WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PRESSUR

SEWING-MACHINES. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST Salamanna 704 Chestnut Street chove 7th

MARRIED COOK—CARNELL.—On the 50th March, by Rev., fhields, at the residence of tayld Rose, Esq., Mr. Last Cook, of New Jersey, to Miss Hester Garnell, of Philadelphia, daughter of John and Elizabeth Carsell Bridgeton proes please copy.

WIDMEN—HAWKINS—On the Sist ult., at the rost dence of the bride's father, by his Honor Mayor Hearf. Samuel A. Widmer to Josie B., daughter of William Hawkins.

CLARKE — At Bristo, Penns, on Wednesday, May 20th. Mrs. Ruphemis Clarke, aged 70 years, wife of 32 cob B. Glarke, formarly a merchant of New York. Fugural from the residence of her husband, on Saturday, at 20 clock P. M.

ARMES D.—On Thomas Sist, 1884, at 4 o'clock A. H. at his residence, at Beesley's Point, N. J., Samusi Annead, Red., formerly merchant of this city, in the 60ky year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Arril 4th, for COXE.—On the 'Soth ult, in the 5'd year of her age.

Mrs. Mary Ann Coxe, the relict of the late Bichard h. COXE.—On The funeral will be held at the 6thurch of the properties of clock.

The funeral services will be held at the 6thurch of the properties. On Monday morning, the, 4th inst. 25' o'clock.

REED.—On Thursday morning, Maych 31, after a short. DIED.

Inexpation, on Monday morning, the 4th 1222-10 colock, after 2 short of colock, after 2 short needs of the 2 short