THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet at the JONES HOUSE, in the city of HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, A. D. 1864, at 8 O'clock portance is to be transacted.

WAYNE WEAGH, Chairman.

Revolution Against Conservatism.
In three months we have seen a transformation. Politics are not in 1864 what in 1863 they were. Early in 1864 a revolution began which far sighted men have long known as inevitable, and which, with all true friends of the Republic, we welcome. It is a revolution against conservatism in the Union party.

When the war began conservatism had the support of a majority. A distinction was carefully made between rebellion and slavery, and no pains were spared to assure the world that the rebellion had nothing to do with slavery. The war was supposed to have no connection with abolition; it was at once to restore the Union to peace, and slaveholders to power. Our generals returned slaves to their masters, and issued proclamations assuring rebels that their property" would be protected by loval soldiers. Negroes were excluded from our lines. Many of the people of the North cursed them as the innocent cause of all our troubles, and lamented that ever a black man had trodden American ground. The building up of Southern power and wealth and of Northern commerce by negro labor was forgotten; we had not all learned then that it was not the black man who caused our miseries, but the black slave, and more than the black slave the white master. Thus for a while the war went limping, and the people blindly, and conservatism ruled. The Emancipation Proclamation was the first act of the Administration that placed the war on the true basis. It affirmed that

slavery had all to do with the rebellion; that abolition had much-very much-to do with the war; that the Union could only be restored to peace by depriving slaveholders of power. Even before it was issued the people had learned these truths, and conservatism had begun to lose ground rapidly; and the Emancipation Proclamation was received with enthusiasm, because it was desired with earnestnesss. Since that day the war has ceased to limp. It is no longer merely a war of cannon against cannon, but of principle against principle, good against evil. It has been the more and more successful, as it has been the more inspired. Necessarily arising out of the preclamation came the arming of colored soldiers, the injury to the system by which the rebel armies were fed and clothed, the restoration of Arkansas and Louisiana, and an immense change in the popular opinion of other nations in favor of the Government. Every one of these great advantages was a victory over conservatism.

Yet conservatism, though reduced by the irresistible advance of national common sense in three years of war from a majority to a minority, was not killed. It should be. and it will be slain. Everywhere it opposes the people. In Missouri it has been a perpetual trouble; it is all that keeps back Kentucky; and were it not for the radicalism of East Tennessee that State would have a still more stormy future. It has kept pro-slavery generals in command, and wasted many millions of dollars, and thousan of lives. It has stood in the plain path of duty upon which the Administration has advanced, and opposed every step it has taken. To day it opposes it. The sun is not more bright and clear than the truth that the Administration has triumphed over all our enemies by the power of radicalism slove That has been the onward movement. Radicalism is the giant that has won the victories, and conservatism the burden he has carried. The man who has enough brain and conscience to think impartially must know that in a revolution such as this, greater than the civil wars of England, or the revolution of France, the temporizer and the local politician are as children struggling with an earthquake. The very soul of this struggle is absolute opposition, and to compromise its issues is not only absurd but impossible. For the success of Copperheadism, con-

servatism in the Union party is responsible, and if, in the coming election, any State is carried by the Opposition, we shall blame conservatism alone. Last fall the whole North sustained the Administration, with the exception of New Jersey. The defeat in that State was altogether due to the long. continued influence of halt-earnest Union men. The intrinsic power of the Opposition we do not dread. If now there is any division in the Union party, it is because of the folly of men who say to the sea, "Thus far shall you go, and no further;" of the weakness of men who are afraid of the strength of the people. But war for existence cannot be saddled and bridled, and ridden by a pigmy. Bucephalus can be governed by ALEXANDER alone. The American people are not rash, but they are not afraid; the conservatives are always afraid. "The Border States will be lost !" they cry, and in answer to this poor apology for all kinds of concession, Arkansas is saved by an anti-slavery Constitution adopted by her own citizens. Was Maryland redeamed by Conservatives? We think not. All that has been won, has been won by the men of

Now, when we remember what we owe to this timid policy which has so long opposed the people and embarrassed the Administration, we are not surprised at the revolution against it. It is a revolution which even shakes the Opposition, and threatens to destroy that party. But with it we are not concerned. It is enough that the men who have secretly regretted and retarded the radical advance of the Administration are openly repudiated by the people, and that all signs indicate that, in the coming campaign, the Union party will stand united, as it should stand, independent of timid men and weak counsels, and upon radical principles alone.

Roebuck Reproved. Mr. ROBBUCK appears to have a couple of pet hostilities—the United States and Lord RUSSELL—against which he "nurses his wrath to keep it warm." In the House of Commons, on the 14th March, he broke out against both in a violent manner, which can harm none but himself. Of Lord Rus-SELL he said that of his various despatches, "the tone was like the screams of a cockatoo, or of an angry woman-but the performance was not equal to the outset. The words were big, but the doings were the least possible." Alluding to the alleged Federal enlistments in Ireland-of which there has not yet appeared even a solitary authenticated case-Mr. ROEBUCK characterized the whole proceedings of the American war as "a blot on human nature, and Washington as a sink of political iniquity." He was told, he said, that he should have sympathy with the Northern States, but he maintained that they were "loose, cowardly,

This language was received by the British Legislature with marked disapprobation. Lord PALMERSTON replied to it, by disclaiming any compliment at the expense of Lord Russell, his colleague, and avowed that he shared all the responsibility for observing a strict neutrality in the enlistments in Ireland, "This may or may must have proof of the offence—a proof we pain. have not obtained. It is very likely, I dare under the orders of the Federal Government, who are trying to induce fighting men to go and colist in the Federal army. But they are much too wise and too cunning to make those enlistments in Ireland. We know that there is such a difference between the wages of labor in Ireland and the United States that it is sufficient to induce Irishmen to go out as laborers on the railways 18d, a day, they will get 10s. or 11s. a day. When they land in New York they are told | most tender-hearted of men, as well as one | and friend, and preferred endorsement of

Federal army, with a chance of plunder, and heaven knows what." When Lord PALMERSTON talks thus glibly of the chance of "plunder and heaven knows what," as an inducement for men to enlist. he surely must have forgotten that, in the war of 1812, it was a British commander who, on the eve of attacking one of our cities, gave "Booty and Beauty," as the significant words for the battle about to take place. Mr. Bright, who spoke later, corrected him as to the amount of the bounty paid here, and said that it was nearer one hundred pounds than one hundred dollars. and that 60,000 Irish had crossed the At-

lantic in the last twelve months. The best reply made to Mr. ROEBUCK'S foul language was made by one of the most independent men in the House of Commons, and as able as independent. Mr. KING-LAKE, author of "Eothen," and that remarkable work, the "History of the War in the Crimea," has hitherto not taken any part in the various discussions on American affairs. He was drawn from his reticency, however, by the Billingsgate of Mr. Roebuck, and reproved him thus:

by the Billingsgate of Mr. Roebuck, and reproved him thus:

Mr. Kinglake. I rise to endeavor to avert a portion of the evil consequences which may be occasioned by the language which the honorable and learned member for Sheffield has thought it to apply to the Government of Washington. [Hear, hear.] He has thought it it and becoming to apply the terms "base," "cowardly," and "corrupt," to that Government, and, in my opinion, the charges of the honorable and learned gentleman do not represent the opinions of any party, or any faction of a party, in this House [cheers], but they only represent that which no doubt the honorable and learned gentleman has a great respect for—viz., the opinions of himself. [Loud laughter.] I think, however, we shall be able to explain to the people of America, if they are rendered indignant by reading such language, what manner of man it is who has thought fit to use insolent language of this description. [Hear, hear.] They may say and imagine, from seeing the kind of way he has of expressing himself, and the attention this House is sometimes disposed to give to him, that he is a kind of oracle in this house. I quite agree he so far performs the part of an oracle in this house; and that he does speak with a kind of mystery and a degree of precision which we attribute to the oracles of old, but I have to remind him that there is another quality required in an oracle, and that is that the oracle shoul; be an oracle whom somebody consults. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, I must say stoup of men who ever went to consult that oracle. [Obsers and laughter.] Now, I must say stoup of men who ever went to consult that oracle. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, I must say stoup of men who ever went to consult that oracle. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, I must say stoup of men who ever went to consult that oracle. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, I must say stoup of men who ever went to say as a say on op of men who ever went to say as a say on op of men who ever went to make and learned gentleman has thought fit This is as pretty a specimen of contemptuous sarcasm as has been spoken in any public assembly for some time, and few will say

Military Punishment Abroad. A few days ago, we alluded to the cruel, corturing, and degrading military punishment of the lash, in the British army and navy, the total abolition of which is probably not very remote, seeing that, in the recent debate on the Mutiny Bill, in the House of Commons, the clause sanctioning the continuance of this vile torture was carthree votes. Another clause, authorizing the infliction of a punishment even more brutal than flogging-the branding certain letters, with red hot irons, on the breast of the victim-was subsequently debated upon, was barely carried by a majority of three, an address to the President of the United

jority of thirty, the Government having then ter he says:

but the branding clause was passed by a ma- States on the subject of slavery. In his let-

that Mr. ROEBUCK did not deserve it to the

"Whipped in" an additional number of whipped in an additional number of award no higher acknowledgment to these efforts than that they were friendly, to that extent Mr. votes. Mr. Cox, the member for Finsburg, who led the Opposition to both clauses, is not considered a very bright man, but he has good sense and humanity. In his condemnation of branding he said his attention had been particularly directed to this subject some two or three years ago by a case which came under his own notice. A man had been rather "wild" in the army, and had been guilty of all sorts of military crimes. Well, he received his flogging, and at length came under the operation of this 26th clause, and was branded with the letters D ("Deserter"), and B. C. ("Bad Character"). Subsequently, however, he settled down and became a most worthy, hardworking, and respectable laborer, and obtained the recommendations of several respectable persons for a situation in the police. There was little doubt that he would have obtained the situation but for these indelible brands, which led the police authorities to reject his appli-

the dockyard. Mr. Locke, M. P. for Southwark, declared that, whatever might be said as to flogging, not a word could be said in favor of maintaining the horrible torture of brand. ing. If they wanted to prevent deserters from re-enlisting, why could not they send around photographs of all who desert to the different barracks? That would be a much more effectual mode of frustrating the practice of re-enlisting than branding. Sir S. M. Peto, also member for Finsbury, and a very intelligent and liberal as well as unostentatiously religious gentleman, said that the working man and soldier were precisely the same—that is to say, they were what those above them made them. He objected to the practice of branding, because it left men no room for repentance. Mr. John BRIGHT, ever the enemy of oppression, said that deserters were branded because it prevented them from re-enlistment. The object was to save the bounty-money, which amounts to the splendid sum of \$25 for each recruit. Still, that was no sufficient reason for maintaining a barbarous and ignominious custom. The only other part of the world in which men were branded was in the slave States of America, where it was done to ena-

ble proprietors to identify their runaway slaves. In consequence of the enormous emigration to the United States, the supply of laborers in the British isles was below the demand, and wages would soon run up 35 or 50 per cent. in excess of what they are now. If so, recruiting in the army would become more difficult than ever. Under such circumstances, he would be disposed to make the army as little as possible listasteful to the people, and, as far as could be, an honorable service. It was not to the advantage of the public to pick up only the least worthy of the population for the army. Every officer must desire to have under him the most honorable and respectable. Could they not try to maintain the discipline of the army without having recourse to that which. upon the face of it, struck every man and woman in the world as a punishment, bar-

barous, degrading, and wholly unsuited to the times? It was stated, on the other side, that brandding was had recourse to as a protection to the public purse in the first instance, and as a protection to commanding officers in the next, and that the discipline of the service. naval and military, required that severe punishments should be resorted to. Mr. HEADLAM, Judge Advocate General of the British army, told the House of Commons that they wasted a great deal of zeal and humanity on the discussion, and assured Parliament that "the process of branding men with red hot irons was not accompanied with the slightest pain, nor did it in the slightest degree affect a man's opportunity for repentance, although it did his power of re enlisting, and consequently his power of defrauding the public purse. It was childish to talk of photographs; there were no other means open to commanding officers of identifying deserters than the process of

branding," We suspect that if Mr. HEADLAM were American contest. He said, as to Federal | himself to make a personal experiment, he would soon declare that to have letters not be the case; but, in order to punish | burnt into the flesh over his breast-bone those guilty of this breach of our law, you with a red hot iron was accompanied with

Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exsay, that there are in Ireland agents acting | chequer, a moralist of the very highest | standard, an avowed professor of religion, and the gentleman who declared, some eighteen months ago, that JEFFERSON DA-VIS had built up the rebel South "into a great nation," declared himself the advocate of branding. Thus far he is consistent, for the practice has been common among his particular friends, the slaveholders of the South. He declared that the practice of Is it not extraordinary that Mr. Dawson and other works, where, instead of 1s. or | branding, in cases of dismissal with igno- | should have overlooked all these facts, and miny, was due to a man who was one of the that he should have forgotten his old favorite

there is a bounty of \$100 if they enlist in the of the most distinguished of our day, and Buchanan and his policy? But let General with the army, had devoted himself to it with his whole heart. Mr. GLADSTOE omitted to give the name of this humane torturer, but added, as his own opinion, "It is not to be supposed that branding is cruel in the ordinary sense of cruelty. There is none of that painful exhibition of the man before his comrades which there is in the case of flogging. There is none of that publicity attending it, and the feeling of shame which it creates is totally different from that kind of feeling which is the result of public punishment." As the object of desertion was re-enlistment for the bounty, he could not see that this punishment was very unnatural, but was a very effectual means taken against that practice. Feeling a little awkward at the chance of negro branding being thrown in his teeth, Mr. GLAD-STONE concluded by denying that this system could fairly be compared with the degradation of the branding of negroes, which was patent to the world, and hoped, under all the circumstances, the House would not take the responsibility of abolish-

ing this punishment. The discussion ended, as we have mentioned, in allowing the continuance of branding on the breast with red-hot irons as a punishment for certain offences in the army and navy. One is tempted, with this fact before him, to ask-is this the boasted civilization of England in the nineteenth century? I hank God, we manage matters more humanely in our army aud navy.

George Thompson. To-night GEORGE THOMPSON, an English Abolitionist, it is true, but none the worse for being so, will speak at the Academy of Music, and if every man in Philadelphia could hear him it would be well. At this great meeting Horace Binney, Jr., will preside, and the Hon. WM. D. KELLEY will speak after Mr. Thompson has concluded an address, which will, we think, be eloquent, and will, we know, be earnest and true. Mr. Thompson has the right to an enthusiastic welcome from Americans, for he has ever been the friend of America, and England. We understand him now. Unlike others, who denounced the Union for its slavery years ago, and still denounce it. though freedom has become its creed, GEORGE THOMPSON has stood by us and our Government in this war. Lord BROUGHAM (who has more than once pronounced Mr. THOMPSON England's best orator) has not shown equal fidelity to principles he professed. Those who believed in the past that GEORGE THOMPSON, as an English Abolitionist, was necessarily the enemy of the Republic, cannot believe so now that he helps us in our trouble, and tells the world that we are right. He is more of an American than many born in America, and i naturalized by all the sympathies of friend ship and the principles of freedom. Mr. Thompson has thrice visited the United States, and the following extract from a late letter of the Rev. J. H. RYLANCE will partially show what has always been ried, on a division, by a majority of only his relation to this country. Mr. RYLANCE, some of our readers may remember, came from England last summer with Rev. Dr MASSIE, bearing the memorial of three hundred Protestant clergymen of France, endorsed by three thousand clergymen of Engbut with less satisfactory result. The first land, to the churches of this country, with

than that they were triendly, to that extent latt. George Thompson merits their kindliest reangultion; for he bore, far beyond all comparison, the lion's share in the work. The inspiration of the occasion made the man young again, and he simost flew throughout England and Sootland to dispel ignorance, to subdue prejudice, to combat malice, that thus he might bring the good-will and sympathy of the British people to the aid of America in the hour of her great need. thus he might bring the good-will and sympathy of the British people to the aid of America in the hour of her great need.

"What I wish especially to be observed in this connection is that he did this not merely because he was an Abolitionist; for Mr. Thompson had the sagacity to see, very early in the struggle, that human freedom was only one among the many solemu interests threatened by the rebellion; so that he climbed a higher platform, and lost merely party views and aims in a generous enthusiasm to sustain the American Government, not doubting that, in issue of the war, the one great interest for which he had lived and labored would be found redeemed and consecrated by the fierce sacrament of blood.

"Had your many readers been witnesses with me of George Thompson's labors—how he sometimes dragged himself from a sick-bed, and cheerfully travelled hundreds of miles to address meetings which no other man could sway with such surpassing eloquence and power, and all this without a cent of reveard; had they seen, as I have, vast assemblies rise under his appeals to demand that rebel ram-building should be stopped, then I am sure there would be no lack of honor to the noble man who is amongst us for a time. However this may be, whether the American people evince their esteem for such a man or not, one thing is sure—the rebels and their friends in England dread him more than any other man in Europe; and perhaps this is the higher compliment of the two," cation, and send him back again to labor in

A CORRESPONDENT Says: A CORRESPONDENT Says:

"I notice that one of the New York journals accuses Mr. Lincoln of sympathy with that policy which is called conservative, but has already done so much to weaken, divide, and deatroy. I do not believe this accusation. Is not Mr. Lincoln resolved to abolish slavery, to prosecute the war to the last, to oppose compromise, to frown upon half-heated men, to repudiate half measures, and to sternly carry out the purpose of the people? In short, is he not thoroughly radical?"

Undoubtedly. Were he not thoroughly radical he would not have the support of the

radical he would not have the support of the people. That he has their support is sufficient.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, April 2, 1864. We had a speech from Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, on Saturday last, in the House of Representatives, which has attracted great attention. That part of it in which he particularly alludes to the late argument of his colleague, Hon. John L. Dawson, the Representative from the Fayette (Pa.) district, will be interesting to those who have read or heard of that elaborate and well-digested plea against the war for the detence and preservation of the Government. It is pitiable to see admitted talent like that of Mr. Dawson perverted to such a use.

Well does Mr. Moorhead exclaim:

"My colleague, in a speech of twenty-nine pages, says not a word in denunciation of these rebel insults and outrages, nor does he show any sympathy with those of his neighbors whose blood has enriched every battle-field in defence of their country, and whose bones are before Richmond and Charleston, at Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Charleston, at Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Charleston, at Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Charleston, at Antietam, Torthas he any charges to make against anybody except of 'madness and folly' against the people, and railing against the Government, the Quakers, and Abolitionists. The rebellion's tenderly mentioned as an 'ill judged rebellion's—no crime in it—no blood on the rebels' hards; only a mistake of judgment, a bad guess as to time and remit! Sir, Ido not think my colleague has allowed his good feelings to find expression in his speech; but as it was made to aid in restoring the Democratic rule, its errors and failacles should be pointed out."

Is it not monstrous that such a speech Well does Mr. Moorhead exclaim:

Is it not monstrous that such a speech should be made in the American Congress, by a gentleman who represents a constituency that is in fact constantly defended by Union troops from attack and spoliation by the very traitors whose dreadful cruelty and treason he can find no time to condemn? If Mr. Dawson had not been a conspicuous actor in the historic scenes at Charleston and Baltimore in the summer of 1860, when the boldest champion of true Democracy was wantonly sacrificed to appeare the slaveholders, and if he had not voted and toiled for Breckinridge in the succeeding Presidential campaign, rejecting and scorning the counsels and prophecies of Douglas this persistent assault upon Mr. Lincoln's Administration would not have been so much out of propriety. The rebellion against this Government, which has excited the horror of the whole Christian world, is not half so atrocious in Mr. Dawson's eyes as the effort to put it down. But he is a fair type of the so-called Democratic leaders. In their hate of Abraham Lincoln they forget and forgive Jefferson Davis. Mr. Daw son was always a friend of General Lewis Cass while the name of that patriot was presented as a Democratic candidate for President. The relations between these two were most cordial. Indeed, I believe they are connected by nearer than political and personal friendship. General Cass was alvays distasteful to the South, because he was suspected to be anti-slavery. And, as far as any man could be so, and maintain his position in the Democratic party, General Cass was thoroughly anti-slavery. He

scorned the continued obsequiousness of

Buchanan to the slaveholders, and by his

celebrated Nicholson letter gave mortal of-

fence to Mr. Calhoun and his followers, pre-

ceded as this letter was by his manifested

willingness to vote for the Wilmot Proviso

was one who, of all civilians that had to do | Moorhead state the case in his own vigorous

Moorhead state the case in his own vigorous style:

"But, Mr. Chairman, the mosteruel feature of my colleague's speech is that which, openly proclaiming his approval of Mr. Buchanan's course, impliedly ceasures that of the great old patriot whom he and I, once and again, but vainly, labored to make President of the United States—General Lewis Cass, whose patriotism and statesmanship revolted at the truckling policy of Mr. Buchanan, and who, when his proposition to garrison the Southern forts and maintain possession of the public property was refused, promptly tendered his resignation and withdrew from the Cabinet. If Mr. Buchanan's policy was wise, General Cass' was unwise; if Mr. Buchanan was faithful in his high position, General Cass was mistaken in judgment; if Mr. Buchanan was faithful in his high position, General Cass utterly failed to appreciate the difficulties. But not so. I can never subsoribe to such a sentence of condemnation against an old friend whom I have long admired; whom I now revere as among the worthest statesmen the country has ever had, and whose claim to the love and gratitude of posterity rests, in my judgment, more firmly upon his unshaken fidelity when treason was so general, than even upon his brilliant records of both civil and military service. About the time he retired from the Cabinet he was filled with gloom and anguish at the threatening aspect of public affaits, as he fully comprehended the great and glorious country will be ruined. It might be saved—it might be saved. I have tried to save it, but can do no more. Glorious words' beta kening the great heart of a brave, clear, patriotic statesman, who would have saved the country, the public property, and subdued the rebellion, had his been President in place of Mr. Buchanan. As he was not, and the President would do nothing, he left the Cabinet. Yet my colleague endorses Mr. Buchanan and bis policy, thus impliedly casting censure and blame upon Gen. Cass. I resent the imputation, and appeal with confidence from his words to th

Mr. Dawson is one of those men who, by social position, large means, and classical education, not to speak of his peculiar relations to General Cass and his years of fearless opposition to James Buchanan, could have wielded great influence had he taken the right side in this struggle for good principles. He could have instructed enlightened, and delivered thousands of Democrats who are still manacled by the most dangerous of prejudices. Such a man can afford to rise above party. He cannot acquit himself to himself by remaining with partisans when he should be a patriot. And Mr. Dawson may be well assured, that when the baleful fruits of his present teachings are realized in the awakening of his own people, and the reproaches of his own conscience, he will regret that he did not follow a better friend America has never had in the counsels of Lewis Cass, and avoid the deadly example of James Buchanan. Gen. Moorhead deserves, and will receive, the thanks of his constituents for this manly exposure of a mistaken and dangerous politi-OCCASIONAL.

> WASHINGTON. Washington, April 3, 1864.

The Battle of Gettysburg. The aubstance of General BUTTERFIELD's testi nony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburg, is substantially as follows: On the third day of the fight, according to his version, Plokerr's division, which was stationed in support of the long line of rebel batteries which opened with such terrific force on our left and left centre on the afternoon of that day, after the firing had ceased, made a charge upon our position on the summit and slope of the hill, and were repulsed with great loss. Hastily reforming their broken columns, they moved toward their left flank, and rejoined the main body of Long-

TREET'S COPPS.

This necessarily left their right much weakened and their batteries exposed to capture. MEADE's ficers represented to him the error of the enemy, and suggested that it should be profited by, but MEADEdissented, and the result was that the rebels at their leisure, hauled off their batteries from our front, and placed them in positions to protect their retreat, which became general at 12 o'clock on the 4th of July. General BUTTERFIELD expressed it as his opinion, that had a charge upon the rebel batteries, weakened by Pickett's diversion and re Gen. BUTTERFIELD was also examined as to the

Chancelloraville battle. The United States Supreme Court. The following cases will be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States during the present week Sebastian Numer, and United States vs. Jose Jose quin Estudillo. No. 175. Manuel Rodriguez vs. United States; from the District Court of Northern California, No. 176, Anne R. Dermott's executor plaintiff in error, vs. Charles S. Wallach; from the Circuit Court of Washington, D. C. No. 177, Anna R. Dermott's executor, plaintiff in error, vs. Zephaniel Jones. No. 178. The United States, et al., vs. Wisconsin. No-179. Benjamin D. Godfrey, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles T. Eames. Promotion of Enlistments.

JOHN JOY, D. VAN NOSTRAND, GEO. C. WARD. here, as a committee of the Union League Club of New York, to urge the passage by the Senate of the House bill providing for the voluntary enlistment of any persons, resident of the insurrectionary States. the regiments of other States. Important Order of General Grant. General GRANT has issued an order directing that any communication addressed by an officer or soldier to his superior, unless forwarded through the

regular official channel, will be disregarded, and the writer tried by court martial, and if found guilty ismissed the service, or otherwise severely pun-Explosion of a Torpedo. Yesterday a newly-invented torpedo prematurely exploded at the navy yard, seriously injuring the inventor and an officer examining it.

Admiral Dahlgren to Return to Charles-

Admiral Daniegen has given up the hope of recovering the body of his son, and will on Monday leave for Charleston, to resume the command of the

FORTRESS MONROE. FORTERS MONROR, April 1.-Lieutenant General

Grant, accompanied by Generals McDowell and Smith, arrived here this morning from Washing-On. General Butler, with his distinguished guests, visited the Rip-Raps to-day at noon, and reviewed the United States colored troops at Camp Hamilton this

The steamship S. R. Spaulding has arrived from Beaufort, North Carolina, bringing the mails and about fifteen rebel prisoners, principally of Georgia egiments.
The Spaulding experienced a heavy wind and sea on her passage.
FORT MONROB, April 2—Evening.—Four steamers, which left here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in search of a disabled steamship reported to be off Cape Henry, have returned, having been unsuccess-

The steamer Montauk reports that, on April 1st, when seventy miles southeast of Cape Henry, she spoke the brig Undine, bound from Liverpo Baltimore, the British ship Majesty, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, and the bark Masumac, bound to Boaton. It was blowing a gale.
FORTRESS! MONROE, April 3.—The steamer Fair Haven, from New York to Alexandria, has been wrecked on Cape Henry. No lives were lost. The schooner Fanny Bell, from Philadelphia to

Port Royal, was wrecked in the same place. The captain, mate, and cook are missing. A brigantine is ashore on the Cape. End of the Illinois Troubles, MATOON, Ill., April 2 -All is quiet in this part of the State. The prisoners captured were sent to Springfield this afternoon. No further trouble is

Death of Hon. Jos. N. Taylor, of N. Jersey. Passaic, Speaker of the House of Assembly, died this morning, at ten o'clock. He asked to be ex-cused on Tuesday, on account of important business at home, and was taken sick on Wednesday night with congestion of the brain. He was insens six hours, and continued to sink. He left his duties in excellent health and spirits. Mr. Taylor was a young and active man, and extensively engaged in manufactures, at his home in Paterson. Explosion and Loss of Lite.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 2.-An explosion of curred vesterday in the American can and powder were burned. Three female operatives were burned to death, and a man seriously injured. L. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance. There was much percussion cap machinery in this building, and the loss is a serious one at this time in other respects than that sustained by the com-

Fires and Loss of Life. NEW YORK, April 2.- Caril's coach factory, table, three basement houses, and three frame bu ings, near the Fulton Ferry, were badly damaged by fire to-day. Sixteen families were rendered house-less. About the same time five small buildings in Eighty-fourth street were burned, by which several families are denrived of shelter. The 26th Massachusetts Veteran Regi-

ment.

Boston, April 2 —The 25th Messachusetts (reenlisted) Regiment, arrived here this afternoon, from New Orleans. They proceeded direct to Lowell, where a public reception awaits them. A Violent Colored Man. NEW YORK, April 2.—Captain Mosier, of the ship

New York, April 2.—Capital Mostaly of sate and Norway, reports that while at sea a legro made a desperate assault on a sailor, and then endeavored to blow up the ship by firing the magazine, but was shot dead while endeavoring to accomplish the act. His body was thrown overboard, and the wounded sailor taken to-day to the City Hospital. A Vessel Ashore. NEW YORK, April 2.—The ship Guardian, hence for San Francisco, is ashere on the outer middle ground, with two feet and a half of water in her, and is striking heavily. A heavy northeast wind is

New York, April 2.—Arrived, ships Maid of

Orleans, from Androssan; Lizzie Homan, from

Queenstown.

SANDY HOOK, April 2—12.06 P. M.—The ship
Guardian has got off, and is now at anchor near Movements of European Steamers Movements of multiplease steamship America PORTLAND, April 2.—The steamship America Pailed at six o'clock this evening for Liverpool. At parture for New York.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Disposition of Johnston's Cavalry. GRIERSON HARASSING FORREST. en. Steele with 15,000 Troops Gone South.

ADVICES FROM RINGGOLD. RINGGOLD, April 1.—The cavalry force of the memy has been augmenting within the past few dal s, and now amounts to about 5,000. They are encamped in a valley at the foot of a recky-faced eidge, from Tunnell Hill to Varness Station and Red Clay, which they hold. There is also a considerable force at Nickejack Gap, six miles belowhere. Their picket line is generally within a mile of ours, but here is no disposition shown by either party t There is a very small rebel force of infantry north

2.500 REBELS AT GRAND JUNCTION.

A Cavalry Fight.

of Dalton, and no reason exists to believe that John aton has been largely reinforced either from Essi Tennessee or Alabama. There are no indication that he intends to assume the offensive, notwitl atanding the contradictory reports. The estimate that his army numbers 35,000 men is nearly correct Over 900 deserters came into Chattanooga in the enth of March Many thousand veterans are marching overland from Nashville, the railroad being unable to as commodate them.

General Sherman having completed his tour of spection returned to the headquarters at Nashville

MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, March 30.—General McCullough is re-ported en route North with 2,500 rebels to reinforce Forrest. He is reported near Jackson, Tennessee, o-day. General Grierson has his cavalry force out watching and harassing Forcest, but his division is much reduced by his veterans returning home on furlough. Had General Grierson his entire division out at Memphis, Forrest would not have easily escaped.

The steamer Jeweli, for Cincinnati, has sailed with 678 bales of cotton.

Chalmers' rebel force, numbering 2,500 strong, is reported as being at Grand Junction on the 29th ult. er rebel forces were at Bolivar, and at the same Other rebel forces were at Bolivar, and at the same date Forcest was at Trenton. The 6th Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Hank, about 600 strong, had a fight near Summerville, Tenn., on the 20th ult., with about 1 500 rebel cavalry, supposed to be part of McCullough's command. After fighting

-MEMPHIS, April 1.—The cotton market is steady.

three or four hours, and finding themselves largely outnumbered, they fell back, leaving 50 or 50 killed and wounded in the hands of the rebels.

A rebel surgeon is detained at Paducah as a hostage for D. D. Hood, captured and carried away from Thirty or forty sick, taken prisoners from the hospital at Paducab, were kept ten miles back of Paducah, on the night of the battle, on the damp ground, without shelter or fire, and marched off the next day without food.

All is quiet at Paducah.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW YORK, April 3 — The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans on the 26th via Havana, has arrived. Our army is still pushing up the Red River. The steamer Luminary brought to New Orleans, from Alexandria, 122 bales of cotton and 300 rebel prisoners, including 25 officers, captured on the 21st, twenty-eight miles back of Alexandria. The gunboats having commenced to destroy property, the troops now follow the example, and the inhabitants lestroy all private cotton to prevent its falling into our hards. Among the prisoners is General Dick Taylor's chief of staff. The 63d Ohio Regiment, in the advance of Banks' forces, reached Alexandrias paying marched 170 miles in five day. Eighty or

inety prisoners were taken, and small skirmishing

asted several days. Our forces were never healthier. Gold 1631/2. Middling cotton 70c. No news from Texas or Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, CAIRO, &c. CAIRO, Ill., April 2.—The steamer Sultana, with New Orleans dates of the 25th, arrived here yesteray, with a cargo of sugar for St. Louis. On the night of the 28th the guerillas captured and burned a trading boat seventy miles below

Memphis. The crew were captured, but afterwards Several hundred rebels occupy Hickman, Ky. Faulkner's headquarters are said to be there. Forrest's men are scattered throughout a part of

The Memphis cotton market is firm but quiet. There is but little offering, and few inquirers. The rates had an upward tendency, though the transactions do not warrant a change of figures. Good piddling is quiet at 62c; fair at 61@63c. MEMPHIS, March 31.—Grierson's Cavalry are trying to intercept the retreat of Forrest. They will, probably, pick up many of his men, and may be able to prevent McCullough from joining him with re-Hosnital No. 2, at Vicksburg, was set on fire and Cotton firm and quiet : considerable inquiry, but all qualities over closing figures of last report. In-

North. Strict middling, 69@70c; good, 61@62c fair, 65c. The steamer Tycoon was fired into on the down trip, but no injury was done.

CAIRO, April 2.—Lieutenant S. C. Adams, of the marines, was drowned, last night, off the naval wharf. His body has been recovered.

ARKANSAS. St. Louis, April 3.—Private advices from Little Rock state that General Steele and his forces, 15,000 strong, had left that place for the South on the 23d, They will unite with troops from Fort Smith at some point in the southwestern part of the State. RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IN KENTUCKY. quantities of supplies having been recently taken into Western Kentucky, thus inviting incursions, and probably shipped for that purpose, Gen. Brayman, at Cairo, has issued orders suspending permits for landing goods between Paducah and Memphis, prohibiting steamers from landing on the Kentucky shore between Paducah and Cairo, and between Cairo and Momphis, except at Columbus, Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow, unless under armed convoy or by order of the naval or military aut rities. Ferries, trading boats, and skiffs, are not to be allowed to cross the river between Cairo and Memphis, and trains from Paducah and Columbus are not to run except for mail purposes.

MEXICO.

VIDAURRI DECLARED AGAINST JUAREZ. Mexican and French Movements.

NEW YORK, April 3 -The Times' Havana correspondent contains Mexican news to the 19th ult. It appears certain that Yidauri has openly declared against Jaurez, and General Mejia was marching to fight him. Other accounts say Doblado is going to the United States. An American general is said to have gone to Salillo to have an interview with Juarez, who has published a decree separating the State of Coahuilla

from New-Leon. General Bazaine would shortly leave Mexico for against the south of Mexico.

The report of the capture of Guadalajara by Uraga, and the shooting of Miramon, appear unfounded. Uraga is said to have withdrawn, and to be marchor the south of Morelia.

Ortega is reported to be routed by the French general Castaguy, in the State of Jalisco, and to have disbanded his troops.

The French are reported to have abandoned To-

basec and Minititlan, after some severe fighting.

The French fleet is blockading the coast strictly from Vera Cruz to Tobasco. In some fighting near Alvarado the French had the advantage.

The garrison of Tampico having been strengthen ed, came out and gave battle to the Liberals, but were driven back to the walls of the city, where they fortified themselves. The Liberals under Diaz hold Oajaca and the sur rounding country. The French cruisers will soon blockade Mazatlan Manzanilla, and Guaymas.

The foreign legion is to be increased to six batta
Hons, and to remain ten years in Mexico. The

Courier of Mexico rejoises that Matamoros has not been accumied, as it avoids difficulties with the pied, as it avoids difficulties with the United States. Loss of the Ship John Land.

PORTLAND, April 2.—The British bark T. R. Pa-tille, from Kingston, Jamaica, has arrived here, bringing two wrecked passengers of the ship John Land, of Boston, abandoned at sea on March 25th, n.latitude 20 degrees, 15 seconds, longitude 65 degress 12 accords. All hands were saved. The Sterm at New York.

New York, April 2.—The prize steamer Geres has arrived from Washington. She will be taken to Hartford, when she is unarmed, for repairs. The storm continues to night. A great number of vessels have been detained in port. The steamers Cuty of Washington, Germania, and Evening Star. eft the city, but have probably anchored in the bay. A heavy gale prevails outside. The following vessels have arrived: Bark Pallas, from Belize, Honduras; brigs Balciutha, from Bahia; Adola, from Neuvitas; Morgansen, from Cardenas; Henry Leeds, from Rockland, for Philadelphia; schooner Dragon, from St. Thomas.

New YORK, April 2.—The frigate Niagara returned to-day from an unsuccessful search for the missing Italian frigate Re Galantuomo. The Niagara experienced very heavy gales, during one of which she shipped so much water as to put out all her fires, lost sails, and all her top-gallant masts, stove ports, etc.

Shipment of Specie. New Yers, April 2.—The steamers City of Washington and Germania sailed for Europe to-day, the former taking about \$30,000 in specie.

The Storm at St. Johns, N. F. ST. JOHNS, April 2.—A gale has been blowing strong from the east for the last seven days. There have been no arrivals from the sealing fleet, and, as there is no ice in sight, apprehensions are felt the safety of the fleet. Salling of the Arabia.

HALIPAY, N. S., April 2.—The Arabia arrived at noon to day, and sails to morrow morning for Liver-pool. She encountered much ice, broke paddles, &c. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, April 2 —Flour quiet; choice very firm. Grain searce, and tending upward. Whisky \$1 03@1 04. Groceries very firm.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The money market i tightening, and the rate is firm at 2 per cent, per month for North Atlantic currency. Exchange is at the rate of 60@00 per cent, premium for gold in New York. Coin bliss are 6@6 per cent, premium telegraphic transfers 7 per cent, premium. Sterling exchange is unaltered. The weather is showery, and the apprehensions o short crop are no longer felt.

a short crop are no longer felt.

There is a quiet movement among the mechanics and laborers for an advance of wages. The stone cutters have notified their employers that after the lat of May their wages must be advanced from \$4 to help the stone of th 85 per day. Two hundred and twenty-five black smiths, iron moulders, and pattern makers, amploy ed in the foundries, demand \$4 50 instead of \$4 pc day. These are gold money prices.

The Rev. T. H. L. Henderson has been nominated for Congress by the Oregon Union Convention.

EUROPE.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DUPPELN. Rumored Death of the Prince

of Augustenberg. SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

NEW YORK, April 2—The steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, on the 21st uit, arrived at this port this morning.

The Cork Herald of the morning of the 21st contains the following despatches:

COPENHAGEN, March 19; 1.30 P. M.—Yesterday three Prussian men-of war attacked the Danish blockading, aquadron off Griefswald, Pomerania.

After an engagement of two hours, the Prussian vessels returned to the harbor.

Artillery firing was renewed to-day at Duppeln. Berlin. March 20.—The commander-in-chief of the Prussian srmy has received a report stating that yesterday the Arcons, with three gunboats, again put to sea in search of hostite shipping. The cruise had no result, however, all the Danish ships having left the Prussian waters. The report concludes, therefore, that there can be no question of an existing blockade of the Prussian coast.

HANOVER, March 19.—The Danish Government has decreed the release of the Hanoverian ships under embarge in Danish ports.

Londenburd, March 19.—The Danish Government has decreed the release of the Theorem of Thursday their was taken by the Prussians after a heroic resistance by the Danes.

The position of Duppeln village, and the Tougeberg position was taken by the Prussians after a heroic resistance by the Danes.

A Danish colonel was killed to-day, and seventy wounded were brought. The enemy's losses are severe, as well as those of the Danish army.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.—The Prussian batteries opened fire yesterday morning on the Duppeln entrenchments.

The enemy fired altogether five hundred shots. NEW YORK, April 2-The steamship City of Cork.

opened fire yesterday morning on the Duppeln entrenchments.

The enemy fired altogether five hundred shots. We replied occasionally, in all thirty-five times. Our firing seemed to be successful, as two of the enemy's batteries were silenced for some time.

We had two officers killed and one wounded; sixteen privates were killed and ferty-nine wounded. Two fires occurred here last night, doing considerable damage.

Advices from Stockholm to the 16th state that fresh disturbances had taken place. The police office was attacked, and the windows in the residence of the Chief of Police were smashed. The military were called out, and eleven persons were arrested. The Dagliad insists upon more energetic measures being taken by the Government.

FLENSBURG, March 18—The bombardment of Duppeln was resumed to day, a terrific cannonade Duppeln was resumed to day, a terrific cannonade being heard heard in .—News from a reliable source at TURIN, March 17.—News from a reliable source at Rome states that the illness of the Pope has become more states that the limess of the rope has become more alarming.

The Official Gazette of Turin announces the appointment of twenty three new Senators.

Hamburg, March 17.—According to handbills emanating from the printing office of Greve & Teideman, and distributed in this city, this morning, Prince Frederick, of Augustenberg, was found dead in his bed at Kiel. The rumor requires confirmation.

INDIA. INDIA.

Bombay, Feb. 29.—Shirtings dull; mule twist, 40s; dull and declining. Cotton dull and declining. Saw-ginned Dhawa, 585 rupees. Copper sheathing and tile dull. Malwa opium, 13 50. Exchange on Loodon, 22 1%d. Government securities, four per cents, 93; do. five per cents, 103; do. five per cents, 111. Freights in Liverpool, for cotton, 47s 6: @55s.

Calcutta, Feb. 27.—Shirtings quiet; mule twist, 40s; dull. Copper sheathing savanced 1 anna; do. tile advancing. The indigo season has nearly closed. Linseed tending upwards. Rice quiet. Jute firm and active. Exchange on London, 2s 1%d.

Public Entertainments. MR. CARL WOLFSOHN'S FOURTH CLASSICAL Source is announced for to-morrow evening in the Foyer of the Academy of Music. The already given in Mr. Woifsohn's series have been of first-class value and interest, and we are sure that Tuesday's entertaiment will be as sterling and brilliant as any of its predecessors. The programme promised is one of great merit. Beet nata, op. 47, with its extraordinary variety, beauty, and instrumental difficulty, will, no doubt, receive intelligent rendering from Messrs. Wolfsohn and ntella, by Schubert, will be given by Mr. Thomas, and an original arrangement by Wolfsohn of Gounod's Faust, will be repeated at special request. The concluding performance, Schumann's exquisite and grand Quintnor, op. 44, for plane and atring instruments, will not lack attentive listeners. Non-subscribers may procure single tickets at the principal music stores, and at the door. SIMMONS' SOIREES FARTASTIQUES.—We are assured that Mr. Simmons, who gives his first performance at Concert Hall this evening, is a gentleman of great merit in his peculiar art. He brings enough to satisfy all novelty-seekers, and has a

miracle or two in his repertoire. Concert Hall has been fitted up excellently, and every preparation made for an interesting season. The prime feature of Mr. Simmons' entertainment will probably be his expose of spiritualism-a remarkable illusion, by which names are produced in blood red writing on the arm. Mr. Simmons is represented in the windows with his head under his arm, very much as Byron's Charles I. went into Heaven, and all who seek Opera-glasses will doubtless be of use at the per ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-This evening Lester Wallack's play of "Rosedale, or the Rifle Ball," will be brought out at this establishment, with entirely new scenery and appointments, and an excel-lent cast of characters. Mrs. Drew performs the part of Rosa Leigh. "Rosedale" has met with wonderful success in New York, where it was played for over a hundred nights, to full houses. MISS LAURA KEENE and her company commence their second week at the Walnut street Theatre tonight. Miss Keene is an actress of great merit and versatility of talent, and her endeavors to please should meet with encouragement on the part of our play-going public. She will appear this evening in one of her best characters.

CHESTNUT-STEERT THEATER.—Boucleault's beau-tiful drama, "The Octoroon," will be repeated this evening. It has so far been very successful in attracting audiences, fine scenery and excellent music being added to the intrinsic merits of the piece, and the various characters being well personated.

EDWIN FORREST.—The best small portraits of the reat actor are the cartes de visite executed by T. R. Burnham, Boston. They represent him in various positions, but not in histrionic costume. The same artist has also produced charming miniatures of Senator Sumner, Signor Brignoli, Miss Kate Reignolds, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Orton, and Mr. Joseph Proctor. We understand that Mr. Burnham has taken and can supply similar small sun-portraits of most of our public celebrities. LARGE SALE OF FRENCH GOODS, CORSETS, UM BRELLAS, &c.-The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the choice and desirable assortment of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, Paris corsets, sun umbrellas, &c., comorising about 525 lots of fancy and staple articles. to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at precisely ten o'clock, to be continued without intermission the larger part of the day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Marke

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOE lesirable sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, bro sans, balmorals, galters, &c., to be sold by catalogue for cash, this morning, by Philip Ford & Co., suctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522

THOMAS BIRCH & SONS' SALES.—This morning at No. 1907 Mount Vernon street, household furni-Tuesday morning, at No. 612 North Eleventh treet, household furniture. Wednesday morning, at No. 1506 Chestnut street ousehold furniture. Friday morning, at auction store, No. 914 Chest-

PEREMPTORY SALE TO DAY-Elegant residence and furniture, Germantown. See Thomas & Sons advertisement. No postponement on ac

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1864. Gold ranged from 165% to 166%, without any speci-Gold ranged from 165% to 166% without any special movement. The money market was easily supplied at 6 per cent., but the scarcity of currency in becoming a source of annoyanee and positive trouble. If the prices of the country are so terribly infated by the enormous (?) issues of paper money, why have we not enough for the ordinary transactions of business? Infation is a myth. When we had an entire bank circulation of something over two hundred million, the issues of banks generally out of the great cities ranged at a discount of % to % per cent., while now almost everything is par, and anything readily taken to supply a currency. This is a curious fact, for the parties who cry "infation," to digest.

The credit system was to be replaced by paper issues; the gold in circulation required the same substione question whether of not we have too much, or even enough, for the wants of the country. It will require very careful engineering to work safely through, but until there is more evidence than now exists we shall not believe that the financial interests of the country are awaiting seriain ruin by means of over issues.

The stock market opened duli and weak for the oil and coals, but after the second board. Reading, Schuylkill Navigation, and Fulton Coal fairly jumped. Beeding Navigation, and Friton 1081 fairly jumped. Re-ding rose to fills, buyer 30. Soluylkill Mavigation, common rose to 40%; the preferred to 49. Fulton to 14, with large sales. Green Mountain was steady at 8%. Big Mountain at 11%. Clinton rose to 2%. Butler steady at 60, Keystone Zine sold down to 5. Tamaqua sold at 4%, North Carbondale at 10. Connectiont Mining at 2. Alsace at 5. Oil Creek sold at 11% Perry at 10%. Hoge's Island at 3. Mineral in demand at 6%. Irvin at 15%. Venames at 11%. Island at 8. mineral in command at 0%. It vin at 16%. Vennango at 1%. Catawises sold at 23%@24; the preferred at 41%. Philadelphia and Brie at 37%. Pennsylvania at 77%. Long Island at 49. Lehigh Valley at 53%. Morth Pennsylvania was neglected. Passenger railways steady. Union Canal sold at 8; 6 bid for the preferred. Sasquehanna sold at 28

The market closed decidedly active and strong Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange.

No. 34 South Third etreet second story:

The import entries of foreign dry goods at the port of

New York for the week ending March 31 were \$2,534.248, against \$2,073,098 same week last year, and \$1,899 00 the corresponding week of 1862. the corresponding week of 1862.

The following is a statement of the receipts and dis bursements of the Assistant Treasurer of the Units. States for New York, for March, 1864: Payments during the month; resenry and Post Office drafts42,906 769 Balance, March 31, 1864...... The New York Evening Post says: Gold opened at 166%, and closes dull at 166. The Government rate for coin to import

The Government rate for come to importes to tag is 168.

The loan market is active at 6@7. There is an abundant supply of capital; and of currency the sub-Treasury received yesterday, from other offices of the department, it we millions of dollars. The atock market is less active, and there is a prevailing disposition to sell. Governments are steady, state stocks quiet, bank shares firm, and railroad bonds atrong. state stocks quiet, bank shares firm, and lailtone strong.
Cosi stocks are quiet: Central at 90% @91. American at 193% @19%. Comberland at 81%@84%; Delaware and Hudson at 230% @23%. Pennsylvania Cosl at 230@220%. Wyoming Valies at 103%.
Hefore the first session gold was selling at 163%. New York Central at 144%. Erie at 123%@13%. Reading at 165%. Michigan Southern at 119%@119%. Prairie du Chien at 87%. Fort Wayne at 144%@4%.
The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the board compared with the latest prices of yesterday:

After the heard the market was stronger. There a fair amount of business done. New York Car closed at 143%. Sire in 124%. Brie preferred at 112%, to son Biver at 162%, Harlem at 158 Keading at 167%, Michigan Central at 160, Michigan Scuthern at 147%, Michigan guaranted at 149%. Illinois Central at 148, Galena 128%, Rock Island at 122%. Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 8.

(Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. BEFORE BOARDS FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| Mag Canal os. | 1000 Fader Damou. | 1000 Fad

Philadelphia Markets

APRIL 2—Evening.
There is very little export demand for Flour, and th

There is very little export demand for Flour, and the market is dull at former rates. Sales comprise about 500 bbls extra at \$7 % bbl for choice, and 400 bbls Pennsyl-

200 Faiton. 200 Green Mountain.

used this standard Medicine for Plourisy, Whooping Cough, aoothing and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spas. of breathing.

suppresses at once the cough and pain. It aubdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritat lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the

lers to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja28-17

| AFTER BOARDS | 100 Fulton | 12% | 100 Penna R | b80 78 | 100 do | 13 | 100 Allegheny Co 5as | 8014 | 500 N Fenna 6a | 1024 | 500 N Fenna 6a | 1024 | 500 N Funts town R | 60 | 22 Gam&Am & b5&in 181 | 3 do | 181 | 300 Nay 10an 22 | 93 | 100 Wineral | 6 | 200 Mineral | 6 | 200 Miner ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. Continental—Ninth
CH Davenport, Boston
CD Wood. New York
Thos Russell. Boston
SW Alvord, Towanda
John J Bliott. Washington
J R Berwn, Lotisville
Dr Wm M White. Conn
J R Bothweil, bubaque
Chas R Scenerr, US A
Chas H Marin. Terre Hante
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L Continental-Winth and Chestnut streets. Lower, Lower & Wf. Erle

bbls extra at \$7 \$\bar{2}\$ bbl for choice, and 400 bbls Pennsylvains and Western extra family at \$7.26 \$\bar{2}\$ bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$5.76 \$\bar{3}\$. 25 for superfine, and \$8.60 \$\bar{3}\$ for extra family and \$8.50 \$\bar{3}\$. 50 bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Bye Flouris firm, with small sales at \$8 \$\bar{3}\$ bbl. There is very little doing in Corn Meal, and the market is duli GRAIN.—Wheat is in fair demand at former rates, with sales of about 7,000 bus at \$1.67 \$\bar{3}\$. 18 for reds, ag is \$1.60 \$\bar{3}\$. 95 \$\bar{3}\$ to gr white—the latter for rating Kar. Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth. W Keeler, Hundingdon
Watson
C Stiles
E Shott
W Webb, New York
W Webb, New York with sales of about 7,000 bns at \$1.67@1.68 for reds, ag 1 \$1 £0@1.95 % bu for white—the latter for prime Kenucky. Rye is selling in a small way at \$1.27@1.29 % bu. Gorn is less active, with sales of 2.500 bu. at \$1.21 - @1.22 % bu. Oats are in demand at the advance, with -@1.2% bu. Oats are in demand at the advance, with sales of 3 000 bus, in lots, at \$6@\$80 bu.

BARK.—Quercitron is steady, with small sales of let BO. Lat \$37 % ton.

The market continues firm, at about previous the continues firm, at about previous firm, at a continues firm, at a continue firm and at a continue firm and at a continue firm and an at a continue firm and a continue firm at their views.

PROVINIONE—Holders continue firm in their views.

with sales of about 7th one at 37.2067, 32% who ide for cair to trime quality.

PROVIETORS.—Holders continue firm in their views. but the sales are limited. Hess Pork is spling in a small way at \$23.5060.20 % but.

Bascon is in fair demand, with sales of pain and firm a many canvassed Hams at 14617. Wh. 200 tierces pickled Hams sold at 146 % ib Lard is ig the sale of the sales of 1816.

160 % ib Butter continues scarce, with sales of common a continue and at 362.20 % ib. 2,700 bbls.
6 3.0 bus.
8 7.00 bus.
2,600 bus. New York Markets-April 2. \$8HES are steady, with sales at \$6.87% for Pots, and 10.40 for Pearls. ability of Pearls.

Beradstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is firm, with a moderate demand.

The sales are 7.500 bble at \$6.55% for superfine State, \$6.50% for extra do, \$8.55% for for superfine State, \$6.50% for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Onio, at \$1.16% 7.50, and trade brands do at \$7.16% 7.50, and trade brands do at \$7.16% 7.50, with sales of \$600 bble at \$7.10% 7.50 for good to choice extra.

Canadian Flour is quiet and steady, with sales of \$600 bble at \$7.10% 7.50 for good to choice extra.

Canadian Flour is quiet and firm, with sales of \$600 bble at \$6.90% for common, and \$7.10% 5.25 for good to choice extra. choice extra.

Ave Flour is inactive at \$5.50@6, 25 for the range of fine and superfine.

Even in a mar. with sales of 200 bbls at \$5.60.

Even is dull at \$1.20@1.28 for Western and State.

Corn is low for old, but steady for new; sales 45.000 bbs at \$1.20@1.29 for old mixed Western, and \$1.20@1.25 for old mixed Western, and \$1.20@1.25 for new yellow.

Barley 1s quiet at \$1.20@1.50, according to quality. FIRE.—The roof and loft of a brick stable connecting with the laboratory of Carter & Scattergood, on Shippen street, west of Gray's Ferry road,
was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The
horses confined in the stable were taken out safely,
and thefire was prevented from communicating to
the main building.

A STABBING CASE.—About nine o'clock last evening a man, named John McStay, was stabled in the breast by another man. The affair took place at American and Jefferson streets. The sufferer was conveyed to his residence in Cadwala-der street, below Jefferson. -Paris correspondence of the London Times

—Paris correspondence of the London Times (March lef notices the personnel of the Duke and Duchess Max in this wise:

"The Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess bave made a most favorable impression on all who have had any intersource with them during their brief stay in Paris. The Archduke seems to be very intelligent, extremely well-informed, kind-hearted, and frank and manly in his manner. In fact, he seems too good for the Mexicans. He returns to Brussels with as little delay as possible, where the Brussels with as little delay as possible, where the Archduchess will pass two days with her relations. They then proceed to Vienna, where they make a very short stay, and go on to Miramar to spend the last days of the Holy Week. They will receive the Mexican deputation on the 27th, announce formally their screptance of the Orown and the title of Emperor and Empress of the Mexicans, and set sail in a few days after for their final destination, with the best wishes of every one for their success."

CITY ITEMS ADVICE TO BUYERS OF SEWING MACHINES. ADVICE TO BUYERS OF SEWING PLACHINES.

There is no lorger a doubt that the most important article of use in a family is a sewing machine, but very much of its value depends upon getting the best for this reason, we advise all our readers who tare not yet done so to buy the "Florence," sold at each other target. The "Florence" performs when Orestant street. The "Florence" performs what as other machine has ever successfully attempted, it more easily operated, more readily learned, and less table to get out of order than any of its rivals it liable to get out of machine in the world. is the best sewing machine in the world. SPRING BONNETS. -- Memss. Wood & Cary's Gew SPRING BONNETS.—HERMIN. TOTAL CATY'S NEW styles Spring Bonnets are now ready, and are universally admired. Their salemooms, No. 725 Ones, nut street, have been growded with the beauty and fashion of our sty ever since their 'great opening' on Thursday. FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—There is a settled conviction in the made of many persons that Levis Napoleon will not allow our civil war to terminate without interfering. He will get his singers burnt if he attempts it. How much better it would be for

him to mind his own Business, and thus imitate the example of our worthy townsman, W. W. Alter, who sells the best and cheapest Coal at his yat 935 North Ninth street. THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by M. 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 durability. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive manufacture and im portation, is also the choicest in the city, and his A wire, whose husband quarrelled with her most

of the time, was advised by one or the neignbors not to keep up the quarrel, but to try the law of kind ness; it will be like "heaping coals of fire on his head." "Well," said the wife, "I don't know about the coals of fire; I've tried bilin' water and that did no good." In this connection, we cannot help referring to the celebrated Ready-made Olothing house of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Co. ing house of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Con BUTLER AND OULD.—General Butler and the rebei Commissioner Ould have lately had a confab, at Fortress Monroe, upon the subject of exchanging prisoners. Ould was "on the rampage," and Butler was cool, calm, and collected as usual. Ould came off second heat of course, and "old Early had off second best, of course, and "old Ben" had things his own way, which is saying a good deal. The details of the interview are not yet known, but it is understood that Mr. Ould admitted that one of the principal sources of regret in the South was that the rebellion had deprived Secesh of the right and the opportunity to procure his wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wil-son, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth

THE GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR, with its THE GREAT CENTRAL SANITABY FAIR, WIM INVAST PARAPHETALIS, will doubtless be a great success. Thousands of strangers will flock to our city; and all should avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to view the interior of Granville Stokes' Palatial Clothing Store, No. 609 Chestout street.

N. B.—A superb stock of Ready-made Clothing, latest at the and Luwast prices. atest styles and lowest prices. GRO. N. TOWNSEND & Co.'s "Real Estate Register" is now ready. Over 1,600 houses and 600 building lots, besides a large number of farms and properties in all parts of this and the adjoining States, are offered for sale, on liberal terms. Registers can be outh Fourth street.

btained free upon application at the office, 123% DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.-All who have or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefuln Recont Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its disponette

modic contraction of the air vessels, and, by preduc-ing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and Consumption.—For this insidious and fatal disease to remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, All of Dr. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street. ap4 mw(3) CORNS. BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Re-

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