The Press.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet at the TONES HOUSE, in the city of HARRISBURG, or WEDNESDAY, April 6th, A. D. 1864, at 8 o'clock A full attendance is requested, as business of imcortance is to be transacted.

WAYNE MOVEAGH, Chairman.

Conservatism in Kentucky. The Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE is represented as having said in a recent speech that the proofs of a late conspiracy to take Kentucky from its allegiance were overwhelming. The Louisville Journal disputes this report, and denies the alleged statement of Dr. BRECKENRIDGE. But there can be no doubt that the journal which gave this speech of Dr. BRECKENRIDGE conveyed, at least, the spirit of his remarks. If the statement attributed to Dr. BRECKEN-RIDGE is not exact, it holds, at least, the

spirit of the truth. There is and has been a conspiracy in Kentucky against the integrity of the nation. Since the time when Kentucky declared itself neutral, and virtually asserted that there were three sovereign Governments in the country-first, Kentucky; second, the Confederacy; third, the United States—the murmurs of this conspiracy have not died out. BERIAH MAGOFFIN was a heart broken patriot, because he could not carry Kentucky to the Contederacy. Other conservatives were equally inconsolable, because they could not make that neutral Commonwealth a dividing block and wedge between North and South, in the interest of a dishonorable peace. But the people of Kentucky have advanced faster than its politicians; and much as Kentucky, against its true mind and judgment, stood in the way of the nation, the dominant politicians of the State have been, and still are, far more in the way of its people. We do maintain that Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, Mr. WICKLIFFE, and other prominent gentlemen of the State of HENRY CLAY and Dr. BRECKENRIDGE, do not represent, but rather misrepresent, the people of Kentucky. As an index of the strong and carnest mind and heart of that State, one word from Dr. BRECKENRIDGE is worth whole orations from Senator Davis. When Dr. Breckenridge suspected conspiracy, we imagine that the loyal mass of the people of Kentucky suspected the same thing, and the real moral power of Rentucky is shown in its utter failure. The Union spirit is twice as strong since the so-called conservatism and the much-suspected conspiracy have shown themselves so weak. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS and his friends are imposters, while the true prophet is Dr. BRECKENRIDGE. It may be necessary to define the terms conspiracy and conservatism. Freely translated, they mean one and the same thing. It is not necessary to follow the bold and shameless example of the rebels to conspire against the Government. Little more is needed than a tacit understanding with the rebels through the medium of their noncombatant friends-habitual and cherished abuse of the Government-the bigotry that the institution of slavery is much dearer than the people and the Union—the pattern of one or two notorious men in the Northsworn-all this will go to make a troubleseme conspiracy—and chiefly against whom? Not the nation, which is so much stronger, but the people of Kentucky. Conservatism may do all this, and not think it conspires,

badly-meaning men who still cling to the dead letter of the old unchristian bond, the impossible chimera of sovereign State rights, and the mediæval superstition that one slaveholder-nay, one slave-must count one or two more by privilege than a simple citizen or freeman. Other conservatives, sentimentalists of slavery, who are lost in sighing for the Union of our fathers, have virtually seceded into the past; but we warn them it will be impossible to carry that past into the Confederacy. Let the dead bury the dead. All that slavery deserves from patriotic men is to be "let alone "- without support, without apologyto share at least an equal sacrifice with the lives and fortunes of the country. Kentucky's true and real position is with the Union and with freedom. Opposition to the Government, based on slavery, is only built upon the sand. "State rights," so-called, are little, and slavery is still less, in the liverty. Perish slavery to save the State, and, if it were a possible sacrifice, perish the

Frate to save the Union.

Concert and Drinking Saloons, The Legislature has passed and Governor CURTIN has signed an act for the suppression of such establishments as the Casino and Continental Theatre. The murder of MAGGIE BAER at the latter place has emphasized the justice of this act, and should hasten the interference of the authorities. The mere fact that a girl was murdered in a private box of a theatre is not evidence of its bad character, for certainly such a murder is possible in the Academy of Music or even in a church. But the accompanying facts tell the story. The private box in which Maggie was shot was occupied by women of the town and sporting men, and it is notorious that these classes are the constant patrons of the establishment. The performances are intended to gratify vulgar and vicious tastes, and how well they succeed is notorious. If the Continental Theatre and the Casino are, we are told, the most respectable of the concert saloons in the city, what, then, must be the status of the others? Th ugh not even a proper curiosity has overcome our aversion to enter those glittering doors of vice, we have once or twice been constrained by a sense of duty to examine into the character of their performances, and, while we know nothing personally of the Casino and the Continental, we declare others of the concert saloons in the city to be abominations in the sight of God and man. More disgusting scenes could hardly be presented to the public. Of these evils we have spoken before, and they have long been known to the civic anthorities.

But there is another evil almost equally injurious. Several of the basement drinking saloons in the neighborhood of Chestnut street are the notorious resorts of prostitutes and thieves. They seldom begin their real business until night, when the visitor will seldom fail to find six or seven flaunting women, and as many vulgar men, at the bar or seated at the tables. The evidence before the coroner, on Sunday, in the case of the murder of MAGGIE BAER, disclosed something of the character of these places. Mr. Koombs, the proprietor of the "Red Robin," a drinking saloon in Chestnut street, between I hird and Fourth, was examined, and, although an unwilling witness, was forced to the following confession, anoted from our report of the inquest: "I keep a drinking saloon on Chestnut atreet, be luren Third and Fourth atreets; my place is called the Red Robin; I have seen the prisoner about my place; maw him there yesterday; he has been there considerably for the last month; have seen the young lady there, too, talking with him; they were always quiet; much more so than many others who come there: the prisoner drank some there yesterday; I did not see him with a pistol; don't know how many times he drank; never keep count how and gaid for his pre-emption, or shooses to abandon and give up his pre-emption, by how many times he drank; never keep count how and paid for his property times people drink; I drank with him once many times prople drink; I drank with him once myself; we drank whisky; I went away at five o'clock, leaving him there; can't say whether she o'clock, leaving him there; can't say whether she homestead because he had been a pre emptor. drank anything or not; I never pay attention to what people drink; young men and women come there, play cards, and get a drink, then go out; if there, play cards, and get a drink, then go out; if the prisoner and the young woman ever did any quarrelling in my place they did it very quietly."

Affairs, given his views on the House bill taking his is the confession of a man naturally auxious to conceal the shame he encourages and shares. What are the young ladies. and what are the young gentlemen who visit these dirty cellars and play cards for bad whisky? It is unnecessary to disfigure our columns with the names of their professions. It is impossible to prevent secret immorality, but is it impossible to close drinking saloons, which are opened publicly for the entertainment of pickpockets, gam-

blers, and the wretched women whom they sometimes support and often rob? Koombs has said enough of the "Red Robin" to show the necessity of closing it, but any policeman upon night duty in the neighborhood of Fourth and Chestnut can give a more damning account of the similar saloons hat disgrace and degrade the city

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 5, 1864.

The unanimous vote of the House of Re-

presentatives, yesterday, in favor of the

resolution reported from the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, by Hon. Henry Winter Davis, the chairman of that committee, convevs a most encouraging lesson to all who deplore party divisions in the American Congress at this critical moment. It was not simply a declaration that the people of the loyal States are a unit against the designs of foreign potentates on the American continent, but it was an admonition to the crafty and dangerous leaders of the rebellion, that their participation in these designs, and their hopes from the success of these designs, are not only understood, but will be baulked and defeated at whatever hazard. The resolution reported by Mr. Davis, and adopted by the House, was an emphatic affirmation of the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine intended to promote the best ends by its distinguished Southern author when it was introduced forty-one years ago, but more latterly perverted by the descendants of the Southern statesmen, when these descendants saw that slavery was destined to make them a wealthy and a dominating aristocracy. Strange, yet full of instruction, are the mutations of years. When President Monroe issued his celebrated manifesto on the 2d of December, 1823, his object was to admonish despotic and monarchical Powers that the people of this country would not tolerate the importation of their system of Government into any of our sister republics on this continent. This was, in fact, a proclamation of freedom. Study the words of President Monroe, so full of significance when they were uttered, and so full of significance to-day. Let the traitors who are now begging a French despot to help their slavery with his armies, ponder and pause upon them: BXTRACT FROM PRESIDENT MONROE'S ANNUAL MESSAGE, DEC. 2, 1823.

"The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felioity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their SYSTEM TO ANY PORTION OF THIS HEMISPHERE, as dengerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose indendence we have, on great considerations, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

This doctrine has passed through many processes. When sought to be applied at a later period, it was denounced by the Whigs as only calculated to excite irritation in Europe, and subsequently by the anti-slavery and the attempt to repeat, the old sad farce, men as intended to extend the slave power of placing Kentucky in a position of neu- by the Southern leaders. The latter were trality between the Government to which it | right. The great fear of the cotton lords is pledged and the enemy against which it is | before the rebellion, was not so much of monarchical examples, but because, up to that period, French and English policy was a policy of hostility to slavery; and in order to prevent foreign colonization on this continent they flew to the Monroe doctrine, behind which to shelter themselves and their darling according to its conception of political freethinking. There are doubtless many not institution. And they easily cajoled the Northern Democrats by cheap cries against the tyrants of the Old World, and so rallied them to their standard. The Monroe doctrine was thus a favorite weapon of the Southern politicians and their Northern allies. The Ostend Manifesto and the attempt to buy or take Cuba from Spain, all men must now see, were not concocted in the interest of freedom, but purely in that of slavery. At present, however, the Monroe doctrine is as much disregarded and dreaded in the slave or seceded States as it is approved and advocated in the free and adhering states. The great Powers of whom the South stood so much in awe have dropped their strong anti-slavery professions, and are too willing to see slavery triumph and the republic fall; and the slaveholders appeal to them to come forward and help to complete the catastrophe. It is this contrast and historic retrospect which give so much interest to measure of the nation, of the tuture, and of | the unanimous vote in the House yesterday. The last dream of the traitors is to see the whole Aztec region a vast slave Empire, or the close ally and armed supporter of their

own conspiracy. It was to encourage this dream that they sent Slidell to Paris, and Preston to Mexico. By yesterday's arrival from Europe, however, it would appear that Louis Napoleon will pursue a "neutral" policy in Mexico as to this country; and also that the agent or pageant, Maximilian, he sends there, will play a silent, and probably a sad part in the drama. The unanimous action of the House yesterday, on the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, may help to confirm this wise and wholesome diplomacy. Should the Mexicans find a great leader, and be able to reawaken the old Castilian fires, the Emperor may discover a new Russia amid the sierras and table lands of the

GEN. JAMES WATSON WEBB, U. S. Minister to Brazil, an old friend of Louis Napoleon in the days of his exile, has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of France, in which he expresses him-

Mexican Republic. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1964. Movements of General Grant. Lieut. Gen. GRANT left here to-day for the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by Major General SHERIDAN, formerly a division commander in the Army of the Cumberland, but now ordered to the cavalry command in the Army of the Potomac. Draft of an Important Bill by Mr. Seward. Secretary SEWAED has addressed a letter to Mr. WASHBURNE, chairman of the House Select Committee on Emigration, recommending the passage of a law to encourage emigration. He proposes to advance to indigent emigrants sufficient money to cover the expense of ocean transit, and sends to the committee the draft of a bill to carry out the plan. The bill provides for the appointment of a Commisioner of Emigration, with three clerks, and pledge That It also suthorizes a reduction of the tonned

dutics on emigrant ships, and requires but one year for the naturalization of emigrants. This bill will ce reported to the House by Mr. GRINNELL, of Our Mexican Relations. The following paragraph appears in a recent num-ber of the London Globe: "We have reason to believe that, on accepting the crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from Miramon a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the princes and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic rela-

tions. Amongst the number are the United States of America, Mr. Dayron, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a representative to Mexico and to receive a minister from the Emperor There is every reason to believe that Mr. DAYTON has given no intimation of the character thus referred to, and that his Government has not authorized

Decision Concerning Pre emption Settlers. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that if the homestead applicant is at the time a bona fide pre-emptor, actually living upon his pre-emption, and has not yet proved up and paid for the land, he cannot of course be a pre-emption upon one trast and at the same time take the initiative for adome-The Dismisssal of Army and Navy Officers. from the President the power to summarily dismuss army and navy officers, and substitute sus of such officers from command, with trial by court

martial. Judge Holt says, from the foundation of the Government, the President has been in the habit of summarily dismissing officers in the land and naval service. The power to do so seems to inhere to him under the Constitution as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. His action in this respect has been attended by no

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thing in it that savors of usurpation or innovation or that should excite alarm.

In the emergencies of military life, and especialt during a period of sative hostilities, the interest of the service often not only require that officers shall be instantly dismissed, but that their places shall be immediately supplied. This bill makes such supply Impracticable in the case of delinquent and suspensed officers, because it contemplates no vacancy. Besides this, Mr. Holt says that many other thing that the Government could not investigate throug courts martial, the hundreds of cases which this bi would bring up for trial, such a draft upon the offi ers of the army needed for active field service my greatly impair the efficiency of the campaign now about to open in every part of the theatre of war. The Senate Military Committee has reported ad

versely to the bill. Army Matters. Major General P. H. Sheridan has arrived here from the West. He is highly spoken of as an efficient officer. He has come to take command of the cavalry corps in the Army of the Potomas, in place of Major General PLHASANTON, who has been as signed to duty in the West,
General Averill and General Overse, both youthful and promising cavalry commanders, are here to day. General AVERILL will immediately return to his command in the Department of West Virginia. General Overen is still suffering from the effects of the accident which befell him a few weeks ago. As soon as his health will permit he will rejoin his division in the Army of the Potomac Colonel Wiswell, chief of the Veteran Reserve Corps Bureau, has been appointed Acting Military Governor of this district, vice General Martindals absent on leave.

Major J. Q. Anderson and Major R. Reinhold

both of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, recently dismissed from the service, have been reinstated, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the vernor of the State to which they belong. The Navajoe Indians. The Navajoe Indians, of New Mexico, having ra-cently surrendered to the United States forces, the proper authorities have asked Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000, with which to procure them sgricultural implements and subsistence, until they can support themselves on the reservations set apart for their colonization. The Nevajoes have en at war for nearly two hundred years, and the peaceful plan now proposed is deemed more econo-mical than the large war expenditure heretofore in-

curred in New Mexico. They number about sever The Exchange of Prisoners. News from Fortress Monroe gives the gratifying ntelligence that, if the rebel Government and Mr. LINCOLN respectively sanction the arrangement just made between General Butler and Commissioner Ould, the prisoners on both sides will be immed

General McDowell. It is understood that General McDowert will command in California, and not in the Army of the Potomac, and that he will go to his post immedi

Adjournment of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has given notice that no arguments will be heard in any case after Tuesday, the 12th inst., and that the court will adjourn on Monday, the 15th inst., instead of the 1st of May, as eretofore announced. Senate Confirmation,

ROBERT BRALE, of this city, formerly Sergean at arms of the Senate, was to-day confirmed by that body as warden of the jail in the District of Co Patriotic Proposition.

The following is an extract from a letter of S. Whils Williams, Eq., secretary of legation and interpreter to China, dated November 7, 1863, transmitting his accounts for salary, &c., to the Treasury Department:

* * * * "Of the balance due me (\$464 03) on the face of this account, I would like to pay out of it the sum of \$300 for a substitute in the army, or if this arrangement would not be exactly proper, seeing that I am excusable from the draft by age, I wish the same sum might be paid to the Christian Commission in New York, for the relief of soldiers and sailors. mission in New York, for any advance of China for nearly sailors.

"Though I have been a resident of China for nearly thirty years, I feel as much interest in maintaining the Union as if I had lived in the United States, and I wish to help the cause."

George Thompson. Grorge Thompson arrived here by the morning train to-day, accompanied by Oliver Johnson, of the New York Anti-Slavery Standard, Mr. Thomp-son will attend the President's reception to-night.

FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, April 4 -The schr. Berger, bound from Baltimore to New Haven, was run into by the propeller Virginia, in the Chesapeake Bay, on the 3d inst. The schooner's bowsprit and jib-She arrived here to day. The damage to the propeller is unknown

died anddenly at Fortress Monroe to-day. United States Christian Commission. New York, April 5.—A large meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission was held in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church last evening. Earnest addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Watkins and Rev. Mr. Hatfield, leading ministers of Brooklyn, who have recently returned from laboring as delegates in the army. They commended the Christian Commission as having the first claim on the hearts and gifts of Christian people.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher followed, endorsing the work as most practical, effective, and Christian.

George H. Stuart, Eq., of Philadelphia, made the closing address, in a few telling words of work A large collection was taken for the Commission. Union Triumphs Throughout the West. CINCINNATI, April 5.—The election in this city has resulted in the entire success of the Union ticket. The vote was light, and there was little ex. The success of the Union tickets in Lancaster and Dayton, the homes of Vallandigham and Olds, suffi-ciently indicate what the verdist of the people will be wherever peace and submission candidates are

The result in all the towns in Ohio, as far as heard m, shows a total and complete rout of the Verdi-Gen. Negley and staff are at the Burnet House. There is no military news.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—In the city election, held here yesterday, the Union ticket was elected by 1,500 najority. The vote was very light. CINCINNATI, April 5.—At an election of city officers, held here yesterday, about a three-fifths vote was polled. The Union majority was about 4,700. The returns from the interior towns are meagre. Lancaster gives 50 Union majority; Troy 130 majority; Dayton 300 majority, and Cleveland 1,500

majority. The Democrats carry the city of Columbus. ST. JOSEPH. April 4 - Complete returns show the election of R. Renwick, the radical candidate for mayor, by two votes. The Council stands 7 Radicals to 3 Conservatives.

Arrested for Swindling. Boston, April 5.-Thomas R. Hamilton and Agnew Pierce, two young Englishmen, are under arrest on charges of attempting to swindle. They pur-chased some \$18,000 worth of dry goods and jewelry, at d gave checks in payment on banks where their total deposits were less than \$200. The goods were

The Connecticut Election. New Haven, April 6 -The entire State, except 18 towns, has been heard from. Buckingham's majority is 5 653. The Union party have six-sevenths of the Senate and three-fourths of the House. HARTFORD, April 5.—Returns have been received from all but three towns—New Fairfield, Chester. and Roxbury. The footings are:

Buckingham's majority...... 5,641 The Senate stands 18 Union to 3 Demograts, and the House 158 Union to 12 Democrats, thus giving the Union party two-thirds of the Legislature, which secures the amendment to the Constitution allowing ldiers to vote.

The Missouri Elections. ST. Louis, April 5.—Mayor Thomas' majority is over 2,500. The new Council will stand 13 Radicals to 7 Conservatives. The aggregate vote is about 10,000, or about one-third less than at the election last spring, when the Democrats ran candidates.

Mr. Flesh, a conservative, was elected mayor of Tefferson City yesterday, by 25 majority over Wagner, radical.

The Metropolitan Record having been served to subcribers in this Department under the name of the Vindicator, that journal has been promptly suppressed by General Rosecrans. Municipal Election at Milwaukee, Wis. MILWAUKEE, April 4.-At the city election, held here to day, Abner Kirby was elected for Mayor, to-gether with the whole Democratic ticket. The usual

najority was given. International Bridge Company. BUFFALO, April 5.—A meeting of the commissioners of the International Bridge Company for a bridge between this place and Canada over the Niagara river was held here yeaterday afternoon. Over \$3,000,000 have been subscribed. The estimated cost of the bridge is only \$1,000,000. Its speedy construction is looked upon as certain. on is looked upon as certain. From Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 5.—Several vessels have arrived from England, after fifteen to eighteen days passage, and report no ice east of this. The steamers should soon call off Cape Race. There is nothing by the sealers yet. Their prospects could not be Burning of a Distillery. New York, April 6 -The distillery of J. O. Dayn & Co., in Robertson street, was totally destroy-

ed by fire to day. The loss is heavy. The New York Canals. ALBANE, April 5.—The water will be let into the State canals on the 30th inst. The New York Evening Stock Board. NEW YORK, April 5, 11 P. M.—Closin

The Ten Forty Loan, &c. NEW YORK, April 5 —The subscriptions to the cenforty loan to day at the First National Bank amounted to \$400,000. The receipts at the custom house to day were \$283,000, of which \$256,000 was in gold certificates. ENGLISH PICTORIALS -From Mr. J. J. Kromer 403 Chestnut street, we have the News of the World of March 20, and the Illustrated News of the World, with portrait supplement, and Illustrated London News of the 19th. As usual, they contain many

The Louisiana Expedition. ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Advices from Alexandria to the 27th ult., state that the main body of Franklin's army arrived there on the 26th, meeting with no opposition. The country through which the troops marched is deserted by the whites and male hlacks, they having gone to Texas. The indications are that General Banks' army will remain there some time. The gunboat Bragg had established the blockade at the mouth of the Red River, and none but Government steamers are allowed to eater the stream. The advance column of our forces under General A. J. Smith left Alexandria on the 21st, The gunboats will probably follow. Gen. Mower bas captured 17 cannon since reaching Red River. Vicksburg advices of the 28th say that the crew of the steamer Alf. Cutting had arrived from Alexan-dria. General Banks is organizing the civil govern-

ment. It is expected that Shreveport will fall with-out resistance, and that the rebels will be driven from the country east of the Red River. A military nost has been established at Water Proof The rebel General Harrison's command is re-reported moving towards Shreveport. A report is pirculating here that the rebels are taking up the old line on the Big Black and Yazoo rivers. Major General Pleasanton has arrived, and has ported to Rosecrans. A report has reached here that a forage train sent out from Batesville, Ark., under command of Captain Majors, was captured last week, by Col. Fillman's guerillas. The 21st Illinois, General Grant's old regiment, and the 28th Illinois Regiment (re enlisted veterans) State Bounty

Mr. JOHNSON called up an act amhorizing the Governor to pay a bounty of \$8.0 to volunteers during the rebellion, and to provide for a sinking fund for the payment thereof by taxing the gross receipts of railroads, canals, and other transporting companies.

The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and discussed by Messrs. Johnson, Lowry, St. Clair, Turrell, and Ridgway, and was postponed.

The Senate them, on motion, adjourned for the purpose of attending the funeral of Capt. Brady, late librarian.

AFTERNOON SESSION. arrived to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Receipts of cotton, 360 bales; sales, 8 bales Missouri 62. Other articles unchanged.

Carro, April 5.—The 47th Indiana and 2d Illinois Cavalry, veterans, left for New Orleans to-day. Brigadier General Corse, of Iowa, also passed down for the same place.

the Tennessee river.

The officers of the schooner Ella are under arrest for landing their boat on the Kentucky shore contrary to orders. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION. Washington, April 6, 1864 SENATE.

The captain of the steamer Empire City was to-

day fined \$100 for unwarrantably taking cot

SENATE.

Mr. HARRIS reported, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, with amendments striking out the provision authorizing grants of forty-acrelote to soldiers and that empowering tax commissioners to see asside sales deemed to be utfoldy made.

Mr. ANTHUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill for the relief of justices of the Supreme tourt of the United States, which proposes to retire justices of the supreme and District Courts at the sake of seventy, if they desire it, giving Supreme Court insuces from four to six thousand dollars, according to the length of their official office, and three fourths of that salary to District Court justices, provided such salary shall not be less than two thousand dollars in cares wherein the services has exceeded fifteen years. During the moraing hour, Mr. FOWELL asked for the cot sideration of his resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to church property seized by him, or others uncer his orders, etc. nim or others uncer his orders, etc.
On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the resolution was laid
on that able.
On mot on of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate then wout
not Executive session, and after three-quarters of an

On mot on of Mr TRUMBULL, the Senate then went into Executive session, and after three quarters of an hear, the doors were opened.

Mr FESSEDEN'S motion of yesterday to postpone prior orders, and take up the Mayal appropriation bill, was rejected and take up the Mayal appropriation bill, was rejected and take up the Mayal appropriation bill, was rejected and take up the Mayal appropriation bill, was rejected and take up the Mayal appropriation bill, was rejected and take up the Mayal appropriation of the coase up as the prior order mayal and the Constitution came up as the prior order manol patien.

Mr. JOHNSON said we have heretofore kept four millions of slaves in bondage, and as one of the coase-quences of that bondage they had been kept in a state of a moot absolute ignorance. This was a thing of which the world's history afforded no parallel. Whether this was for weak or off wee, the futue must decide. The only question for statesmen to consider was whether this measure of emancipation was right, independent of its consequences—if those consequences are such as to reader it expedient at this time.

There was a seried in our history when there was but one opinion about the question of right. The men who funght through the Revolution, and recommended the aduption by the American people our Constitution, thought that slavery was not only an evil, but an evil of the highest character, which it was the duty of all Uhristian people to remove. The history of those times would be r him out in the assertion, that if the men by whom the Constitution was ranged, and the people by the content of the control of the contro eradicated.
The provisions in the Constitution protecting slavery were adopted upon political and material reasons, and not upon grounds of morality or religion, and because they telleved it would be difficult to have a Union at all without slavery. Whether they were right or wrong, it is impossible to say now. If they had voted to adopt our Constitution with out the recognition of slavery, no

is impossible to say now. It they had voted to adopt our Constitution with out the recognition of slavery, no one now a spectator of the scenes around us would regret it. He entertained the same opinion of slavery now that he had from the time he first studied the subject of the same of the subject of the same of the subject of the same of

rabe is will owed alegiance to the United States, and were to be proceeded at a traitoried States, and were to be proceeded as a traitoried States, and were to be proceeded and any other idea, would be monstrone. Be believed that there were hundreds of thousands of clitzens in the insurrectionary districts who were just as devoted to the Union as any member of this body. Their obedience to the de facto government was a power they could not resist, and their obedience was no crime. He claimed that the war power was in the hands of Copress, and the power of the President was derived from his right as Commander in Chief. This being the case, no slave could be manumited aulies by proclaimation, unless the proper physical force accompanied it. We must get the slaves before we can manumit them. The President himself uttered a great truth when he said his proclamation would be like the Popa's bull again-t the comet in districts unoccupied by our army. It is just as idle for us to declare the slaves free in States where our armies do not march as it would be to declare the repel a mines disbanded by plotciamation. If the war abould terminate to-day, the slave states which come actually inder our control would be slave States still. Mr Johnson conlended that the only practical way of accompleshing what all Christian patricts desired was by the adoption of the present measure.

Be contended that the very preamble to the Constitution, which stated that its objects were to establish justice, promote tranquility, and promote the general welfare and that first of all liberty might be preserved, gave full warrant for the proposed amendment. Was there no justice in putting an end to human slavery? Was slavery doing no injury to the tranquility of the country? Was it not against the general welfare and that first of all liberty? In conclusion Mr. Johnson said our sole consideration should be to bring the following: Transon and scare for profit under the Urited States, was rejected—yeas 2, nays 38.

Mr. POW Elli proposed to inse

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, from the Committee on Post Roads and Canals, reported a bill, which he explained as amendatory of the Post Route act of July, 1862, and providing for the construction of two bridges over the Olio Biver, to enable the railroads of Ludiana and Illinois to meet those on the banks of the Olio, in Kentacky, and for the security of navigation, by directing the bridges to be built from 280 to 300 feet in height. The railroads are ready to construct the bridges without cost to the Government.

Mr. MALLONY, of Kentucky, in advocating the bill, said that if head been passed two years ago the Government would have saved two millions of dollars in the transportation of supplies.

Both geotlemen spoke of the great military as well as commercial importance of securing the connection.

Mr. MOOBERAD, of Pennsylvania, unancessefully moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was defeated by four votes. mr. MOUSHEAD, of Penns; Ivania, unancessfully moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was defeated by four votes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said the bill involved great constitutional principles, and therefore he moved that it he referred for consideration to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He was opposed to bridging navigable streams. His own section, of the country had suffered too much from the bridge at Rock lalanc.

The motion was disagreed to. The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to taquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign wool, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. HOLMAM. of Indiana, offered a resolution direct-

Increased Pay of Soldiers.

Mr. HOLMAM. of Indiana, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report the bill increasing the pay of privates in the army, and that the same be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. GKIANELL asked whether Mr. Holman would sgree to lay an additional tax to pay the proposed increase. For himself, he wished first to see where the money was to come from, although he claimed to be the friend of the soldier.

Mr. Holman ead he saw no reason why the soldiers' pay should not be increased when the salaries of others are increased. are increased Mr. GRINNELL denied that other salaries had been Mr. GRINNELL denied that other salaries had been increased.

Mr. HOLM an would refer to the records. If gentlemen were not prepared to vote to increase the soldiers' pay, let them say so, and not evade the question by saying they want to see whether the Government could afford it. He would increase the soldier's say to eighteen or twenty dollers a month.

Mr. SCHENCE, of Onio, said the soldier should be left to his real friends. The Committee on Military affairs have already prepared a bill for the increase, but they have refrained from reporting it, wishing first to rec the result of the bills to be brought before the House for raising the necessary means by taxation. That committee will not be diverted from their proper course by the affected friendship for the soldiers now manifested on the Gposition side, at the head of whom was the said of the Cammittee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to, by a vote of 74 to 49.

The Naval Committee.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, asked for the Committee on Mayal offinis leave of absence for the days, from Thured-y. In order to visit the West for the purpose of samining several sites for a navy yard on the Mississippi and its tributanties. By a personal inspection they could report more intelligently.

Mr. SIEVEN'S of Fennsylvania, opposed the request. The first cuty of members was in the House, and it had recently been difficult to keep a quorum here for the transaction of business. The sommittee, after visiting pleasant pushesses. The some latest improved in capatic states and the second of the The Naval Committee Means visiting the West, to see how much taxation that sountry would begr.

BY RICE, of Massachnetts, said they should like to have the gentleman accompany them, but the Naval Committee did not ask leave of absence if public Interests here would ruffer Jit.

MY MASHBURNE, of Illinois, believed that there could be no doubt with those best acquainted with the subject that tairs or Mound City, Illinois, afforded the best facilities for a navy-yard on the Mississippi, and it required no committee of Congress to visit these places to make this fact patent to the country.

Eversi other gentlemen participated in the conversation, when the request was laid on the table.

tion, when the request was laid on the table.

The Hanking Hill

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the National Banking till. The committee agreed to the amendment offered yesterday, by 69 against 64 that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the taxing of banking capital for faste and municipal purposes. Provided the taxes shall not be higher than the rate imposed by the States on the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individuals.

Mr. BKOOKS submitted three additional sections, two of which is said came from all the banks of New York, with perhaps, the exception of one: First, an amendment providing the coin received by every association shall be retained up to a certain point. Second, an amendment designating the ways and means for winding up the associations when they desire. Third forbidding these banks from being turned into savings shalls. banks.

These amendments were severally rejected.

Mr HULMAN of Indiana, offered a substitute for the bill, repealing the National Bank act now in existence, and giving the institutions three years in which to close their affairs. This was disagreed to—yeas 44, nays 83.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended to the House. The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended to the Honse
Mr. ATEVENES offered a substitute, substantially the Mr. at th

solidities I Assint I integral.—Last ever-ning a large number of new recruits for the 8th, 9th, and 11th Maine Regiments, passed through this city on their way to the seat of war. They were fed at the Cooper-Shop Saloon before leaving. About the same time a New Hampshire battery, of about 150 men, also arrived from their native State, on their way to Washington. These men were fed at the Union Volunteer Saloon. M Strong, Capt. Strong, arrived at this port yeater-day from Matauzes, with 435 hhds and 57 tierces of molesses. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

to 11 Irwin to 12%. Mineral at 6, M. Glintock at 8; North Carbondale Coal sold at 10; Fulton sold down to 13, rallied to 15%; Big Mountain at 11% 530, Glinton strong at 2%. Graez Meuntain at 3% Penn Mining at 12% Marquette at 9%. Tamagua at 4%. New York and Middle at 7%, New Crick at 2%; 2% bid for Susquebanna Can:1, 6 for Union Preferred The market closed irregular. At the meeting of the stockholders of the Seventh National Bank of Philadelphia, held on Monday evening. April 4, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, the following gentlemen were elected Directors; Henry G. Myrris, J. Z. DeHaven. Charles S. Close, James M. Preston, J. A. Waters, S. B. Coughlin W. P. Clyde, George W. Hill, J. W. touder.

At the meeting of the Directors, held the same evening. Henry G. Morris, Esq., of the well-known firm of Morris, Tasker, & Co., was unanimously elected Prest-

Company of Colorado.

Mr CONNELL called up supplement to the Powelton.

Coal Company.

Mr. NICHOLS called up an act relative to the trustees. Coal Company.

Mr. NICHOLS called up an act relative to the trustees of st. John's Methodiat Church.

Mr. RIDGWAY called up supplement to the Franklin Institute charter.
A discussion then took place relative to the Butler and
Mercer Railroad, which continued till the hour of ad-The House met at 10 o'clock A. M. The House met at 10 colock A. m.
General Appropriation Bill.
Mr. BiGHAM, the chairmen of the Committee of Ways
and Means, presented the General Appropriation bill.
The principal increase over past years is that of Judges
The salaries of inw Judges throughout the State ar-increared \$600; of Philadelphia Judges, \$700; of Alleghez,
county Judges, \$800; and of Supreme Court Judges, \$700.

Sunday Travel-Exchange Tickets. The Committee on City Passings: Baliroads have sgred to report favorably on the bill allowing city cars to run on Lunday. The same committee also agreed to report a bill originally introduced by Mr. Kerns, making report a bill originally int oduced by Mr. Kerns, making a licity exchange tickets good until used, anything on their face to the contrary notwithstanding.

Private Calendar. The private calender, containing one hundred and ten bills. was taken up, and the bills being, with few ex-options, of no public importance, were read the first time. Those of interest to Philadelphia are given here-after.

idation and centralization of Government in the hands

Colone man.

Mr. STEVENS acceded to the suggestion of Mr. Brooks
that the smendments made to the bill by the Committee
of the Whole on the State of the Union shall be printed
before further action on the subject.

The House at four o'clock adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. CONBLL presented the patition of 270 citizens of the 250 word. for the repeat of the law authorizing the Frankford and bonthwark Kallroad to use steam on the porthern end of their road. Also, a petition in favor of the Front etreet and Eensington Rallroad. Mr. RDG WaT. Remonstrance against the repeal of certain road laws (affecting property of Philadelphians,) in Schuykill county. Also, a petition from the managers of the Franklin Institute, for a supplement to their charter.

charter.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. NICHOLS: changing the ventre in a certain case.

Also, incorporating the Penusylvania Gold Mining Company of Golorado.

Mr. CONNELL: confirming the title to certain purchaser at indicial sales.

Paj ment of Militia

Two thousand copies of the Governor's message relative to the payment of the militia of 1882 (already published) were, ou motion of Mr. CHAMPNEYS, ordered to be printed.

New Classes of Licenses.

New Classes of Licenses.

A supplement to an set regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Philadelphia (creating a new class of licenses at \$25) was considered, on motion of Mr. COM.

NELL The first section, creating the new class, was not passed, but the second section, authorizing the City Commissiopers to require oaths from applicants of the amount of their annual cales. was passed,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills passed; Mr. DONOVAN called up Pennsylvania Gold Mining

The Senate met at the usual time.

Steam on Frankford Railron

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1864.

New Charitable Appropriations. New Charitable Appropriations.
The general appropriation bill proposes to give the following amount to new charitable objects, viz: Episcopal Bosvital, \$5.000; Southern Asylum. Germantown, \$2,000; loid Mar's Home, \$1.000; Olored Home, at Waylandsville, \$1.000; Sohool of Design. \$5,000.
Pennsylvania Land and Marble Company.
Air. MEYEES introduced an act giving the Pennsylvania Land and Marble Company in Ended and Marble Company.
Semerate county that they enjoy in Montgomery county, Passed. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION

The following bit la passed:
An set to exempt the Ponn Asylum of Philadelphia for indigent widows and single women from taxation
A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Mount Moriah Cometery Association of Philadelphia, approved March 27, 1855
An act to incorporate the Tiega Telegraph Company.
A supplement to an act to incorporate the Pottaville Mining and Mauulaciuring Company.
An act to incorporate the Hamilton House Hotel Company. A supplement to the act incorporating the Inland Teleraph Company.

An act to incorporate the Caledonian Club of Philadelobis.

An act to incorporate the Real Schule Nerein (the German American school Association) of Philadelphia an act relating to the Philadelphia Society for the Establishneut and Support of Charity's chools.

A further supplement to the act to incorporate the West Philadelphia Pasenger Kailroad Company, approved May 14, 18:7. orded May 14. 18:7.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Phi-ade phia, changing the time of electing school con-

trollers.
An act incorporating the Pevnsylvania Gold Mining Company of Colorado was passed.
An act to incorporate the Clinton Coal and Iron Company was objected to, and did not pass.
Adjourned. Interesting Contributions to the Fair. Interesting Contributions to the Fair.
Major Whistier, who is well known in this country as a distinguished engineer, as well as a patriotic citizen, has sent to the Fair, through the hands of Mr. J. A. O. Gray, three most interesting and valuable autographs. They are complete poems in the handwriting of the great Scottish bard, Robert Burns, one of which has never appeared in print. The first is a short address to "A Young Lady of Dumfries (Jessy Lewars), with books which the bard presented to her," and reads thus: Thine be the volumes, Jessy fair,
And with them take the Poet's prayer,

That Pate may in her fairest page,
With every kindleet best presage
Of nture blue enroll thy name,
While native worth and spotless fame,
And wakeful cattion, still aware
Of ill. but thief,—man's felon snare,—
All blameles joys on earth we find,
and all the treasures of the mind,
These be thy guardian and reward.
So prays thy fathful friend

The second is "An Abswer to the Mandate sent by the surveyor of the windows, carriages, etc., to each farmer, ordering them (sic) to send a signed list of their horses, servants, wheeled carriages, etc., and whether they were married men or bachelors, and what children they had." Burns replies in a spiri'ed doggerel, giving an inventory of his small effects with characteristic humor. Of his carriages this is his report:

effects with characteristic humor. Of his carriages this is his report:

"Wheel cariages I hae but few,
Three carts and twa are feekly new;
An anid wheelbarrow, mair for token,
As leg and baith the trams are broken.
I made a poker of the spindle,
I made a poker of the sort to which the muse of
I made a poker of the sort to which the muse of
I made a poker of the sort to which the muse of
I made a poker of the sort to which the muse of
I made a poker of the sort to which the muse of
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I made a poker of the sort to which the muse of
I made a poker of the sort to which the muse of
I made a poker of the sort to which the muse of the plugament was trained and the plugament of publication.

Besides these most rare autographs, Major Whistler presents a small volume called a "Confession of Faith," printed in New London as far back as the year 1710. The paper is somewhat dingy, but otherwise the whole work is in admirable preservation,—New York Past.

Colorado.—Many extravagant statements have been made in regard to the gold bearing mines of this Territory, and a gentleman who left the Territory in the early part of the month assures us that they are not exaggerated. Governor Evans, of Oblorado, in his annual message, remarks:

"The improvement in saving gold from the ores of mines made during the past year has given impulse to mining. Ores that paid but \$25 per ton by the old process are made to yield \$100 per ton, while many varieties produce more largely, and this without greatly increasing the expenses."

These improvements are as well chemical and mechanical; and are some of them very curious. The gold in the quartz is associated with iron pyrites; it is held very tenaciously, as if combined itself with the sulphur always present.

The new process of rosating at a certain heat drives off the sulphur without adding to the cohesion of the pyrites or causing the gold to volatilize. The process increases the product threefold.

Should the war end in any reasonable time, we shall look to our gold bearing territory to save the Government from bankruptcy. The capacity for production is almost beyond conjecture.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature was opened on the 16th ult. There was a fine display of volunteers on the occasion. The proposal for the union of the maritime Colonies was the only subject of general interest mentioned in the Governor's speech on the occasion. Public Entertainments. HOMOBRACHIGRAPHY, NECROMANOY, SPIRITU-ALISM.—Mr. Simmons' first evening at Concert Hall was an unusual success, and to-night he will repeat his remarkable performances of hand-writing upon the arm through so called spiritual agencies in the blood, and of spiritual calculation. Concert Hal-will, no doubt, receive another crowded, intelligent audience, for Mr. Simmons is unquestionably an ill nsionist and a wonder-worker.

Wyman, a standard Wizard, is giving a series of

very interesting surprises at the Assembly Buildings. He is a master of the art of sleight, and of that rare science by which pigeous are boiled into rabbits, and battered watches made whole. His performance will repay attention.

COMPLYMENTARY.—This evening the friends of the members of Beck's Philadelphia Band will give a complimentary party at Musical Fund Hall. It will, no doubt, be, as on a previous occasion, a very Pleasant affair.

REV. JOHN LORD'S LECTURE On "The Fall of Rome" will be delivered in the Hall of the Univer-sity on Thursday evening. Dr. Lord's excellence as a scholar and speaker is well known. THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SHE FOURTH PAGE.] ARRIVAL OF A VETERAN REGIMENT.—
The 67th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col.
John F. Staunton commanding, arrived in this city
about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Brandy
Station, which place they left on Saturday morning
last. The number returned was about 350, all of
whom have re-enlisted for the war, and on that account were granted a furlough of thirty days to return home to recruit and recuperate. The officers
who came with them are Col. John F. Stauaton,
Adjutant J. F. Young. Company A. Lieut. Siutter;
Co. B, Lieut. Whittaker; Oo. D, Capt. Berry; Co.
E, Sergt Kellar, acting lieutenant; Co. F. Lieut.
Claik; Co. G, Lieutenant Young; Co. H, Lieutenant Griffin; Co. I, Lieutenant Gray. The
regiment has participated in the following battles:
Upperville, Winchester, Manassas & Gap, Lieuts
Grove, Bristow Station, and Kelly's Ford. At the
battle of Winchester the following officers were captured and placed in Libby Prison, where they still
remain—Captains Cornwell, Carpenter, Borchers,
and Urwyler; Lieutenants Edwards, Thompson,
Simpson, Dutton, Hubbell, Heffner, Euff, Hick, and
Borchers; Major Harry White was also captured at
the same time, but has since been released. The regiment, heaced by the band, made a street parade,
and then proceeded to the Reireshment Saloons,
where a substantial supper was in waiting for them,
which they seemed to partake of heartily. They
were quartered at the saloons all evening. ARRIVAL OF A VETERAN REGIMENT,-BURIAL OF THE VICTIM OF THE CONTI-

BURIAL OF THE VICTIM OF THE CONTINENTAL THEATER TRACEDY.—The remains of Margaret Baser, nurdered by Wm. A. Maguire, at the
Continental Theatre on Saturday evening last, were
buried yesterday afternoon in the Mount Moriah
Cemetery. The burish took place from the residence
of Mr. Cyrus Horne, undertaker, Eleventh street,
below Arch. The body was tastefully laid out in a
white shroud, trimmed with silk, altogether presenting a neat appearance. The cooffin was made
of walnut, covered with black cloth, and silver
mounted; on the lid was a large silver plate, containing the name and age of the deceased. Nearly
five hundred persons, male and female, visited the
house, and gazed upon the lifeless form of her who,
but a week ago, was in the possession of good health
and stret gip, and no doubt without a thought of so
soon being called upon to meet the awful summons
of that terrible monster which no human hand can
stay. There were but few persons who visited the
grave on account of the inclement weather, where
the last and ites were performed.

Son number Passing Through I had even SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH.—Last eve-

FATAL RESULT.—The lad Geo. Weckerly, who was so badly crushed on Monday last by being run over on the Reading Railroad at Pannaylyania averue, above Coates street, has since died at the hospital from the effects of his injuries. His body was taken to the residence of his parents. ARRIVAL OF MOLASSES.—The brig E.

PRILADELPHIA, April 5 1864.
The weight of a heavy atmosphere had a hold on the various markets, and mest effectually quelled street operations. Gold, notwithstanding, rose to 168. The moral to 168 of the property of 168 of the pr

rations. John nowman statement and market was easy at 6@7 per cent. Government securities very strong, advancing a fraction,

The stock market is weak and dull, with bayers few The stock market is weak and duil, with bayers few and sby; sellers many and accommodating. The better class of shares shared the general feeling to day, and keeding was off to 79; cloting % better. 40% best bid for Navigation common: 47% for the preferred—a material decline. Both Pennevivania and Philadelphis and Eric were reglected. 48% bid for Long Island Gata wissa preferred sold at 42%; 23% bid for the common Huntingdon and Broad Top advanced to 25. Norristown sold at 60%. Penneylvania 79%. Chesinut and Walnut at 63. Arch street at 37. at 63, Archistreet at 37.
Alsace Iron opened at 5½ and rose to 6½, declining to
Sk before the close: Keystons Zine to 4½. Oil Creek down
to 11 Irwin to 12½, Mineral at 6, McClintock at 8; North

Morris, Tasker, & Co., was unanimously elected Presi dent. E. S. Hall, late paying teller of the Corn Exchange Bank, was elected Cashier, and J. H. Hayes, paying teller.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the Preston

We invite attention to the advertisement of the Preston Coal Company, in another part of to-day's paper. The following well-known persons are the officers of the Company: President-William G. Moorhead, Philadel. phia Vice President-George J. Forreat, New York. 7 reasurer-David Crawford, Jr., firm of Clarke, Dodge, & Co., New York. Secretary-Henry D. Moore. Directors-William G. Moorhead, firm of Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia: Thomas A Scott, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; William Huater, Jr., firm of William Hunter, Jr., & Co.; George J. Forrest, of Forreat & Prost, New York: A. W. Spencer, of Spancer Villa Reaton. Villa, Boaton. Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange

of the Mint, for the following statement of depo cinage at the United States Mint, for the month of Mar-•\$301,960 OB

| GOLD COINAGE. | No. of pieces | No. of pieces | No. of pieces | No. 710 | No. 93 | No. 93 | No. 94 | Total14 124 -8284,530 7 SILVER Dimes..... Baif dimes..... Phree cent pieces..... Total..... ...60.442 26, 435 65 OOPPER. ... 3,050,000 Cents 30,500 00 RECAPITULATION.
Pieces.
14,124
60,442
3,050 000 Value \$284 530 75 26,435 65 30,500 00 Total 3, 124 566 8341 466 40

The official averages of the banks in the city of New York for the week ending Saturday last, April 2, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from Increase of Loans.

Decrease of Specie.

Decrease of Circulation

Increase of Undrawn Deposits. + 18:137 • 2,83**5 2**93 Including the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing-House, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly report, and also with the movement of this time last year: April 4, 68, April 2, 64 M

April 4, 68, April 2, 68

April 4, April 4, April 2, 68

April 4, A Capital

The New York Evening Post of to day says:
Gold opened at 16 %, and closed strong at 163%. The
Jovernment rate for coin 10 importers is 164.
Exchange is more firm, and is selling at 181% [318] %.
The loan marks is more firm, and is selling at 181% [318] %. The loan marke is more active, and rates rule at 7 per cent. The supply of capital is, however, abundant. The stock market opened with less animation. Governments are strong, State stocks firm, bank shares advancing, rail noad bonds quiet, and railroad shares irregular and lower. Coal stocks are dull; Central is quoted at 39, Wyoming Valley at 102. American at 110½, Pennsylvania at 224, Delaware and Hudeon at 230. Delaware and Hudson at 230
Before the first esselon gold was quoted at 167% (3)168
New York Central at 143(3)143%, first at 125%, Hudson
River at 164%, Harlem at 184%, Heading at 160, ditchigan
Central at 161. Michigan Southern at 117%, Illinois Central at 150. Pitt-burg at 128%, Galena at 126%, Rock
Istend at 124%, Fort Wayne at 147% Northwestern at
87%, Quartz Hill at 30%, Quicksilver at 86, Cumberland
at 16%, Janton at 73.
The appended table exhibits the chief movements at
the hoard compared with the latest prices of yesterlay.

lew York Central Railroad

mherland.... Philada Stock Exchange Sales, April 5.

Reported by S. E. SLATMAKER. Philadelphia Exchange BEFORE BOARDS. FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| 1000 North Branch bds. | 58 | 1000 Set.yl Nav 6s | 32 | 100 | 100 City 6s over | 1870. 1044 | 1110 Schuyl Nav 6s | 25 | 100 City 6s over | 1870. 1044 | 1110 Schuyl Nav | 182. 100 | 100 Butler Coal. | b50 4944 | 100 Leta Mes 83. 1084 | 100 Irving. | 100 | \$\text{CO Clinton} \ \text{242} \ 280 \text{Caroundate} \ \text{b5 10} \ 79\) | \$\text{SBCOND} \ \text{BOARD}. | \$\text{100 Reading} \ \text{b10 79}\) | \$\text{100 Reading} \ \text{b0 00 RD} \ \text{b10 00 RD} \ \t AFTER BOARDS.

| Second | S CLOSING PRICES-8% O'CLOCK. Ask. Phila & Boston ...

110% Mandan ...

79 Marquette ...

Alsace Iron | Search | S

Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia APRIL 5-Evening. Breadstuffs are firmer, and there is rather more doing in Flour and Wheat. Corn is dull. Oats are in demand. Bark is firmly held. Cotton is without change. Ocal has advanced. Coffee is firm at full prices. Holders of Fish are asking an advance on former rates. Fruit is unchanged. The Iron market is very firm at full prices. Naval Storas continue scarce. Petroleum is firmly held at former rates. The Frovision market continues very firm. Sugais are firm at full prices. Leeds are unchanged. Whisky has again advanced. In Wool there is more doing, and prices are rather better.

The Flour market is firm, but the demand continues limited. Sales comprise about 4,500 bbls. including 1,500 bbls extra family at \$7.68; 20 bbls Bane Ridge at \$5:600 bbls Enny Lind at \$3.75; 100 bbls superfice at \$5:200 bbls extra family at \$7.68; 20 bbls Bane Ridge at \$5:600 bbls for puny Lind at \$3.75; 100 bbls superfice at \$5:200 care items. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$5.7:06:25 for samerfine; \$6.500 for extra; \$7.2600 for extra family, and \$8.000 bbls for fancy brands, as to quality. By Flour is firm at \$6.7 bbl. There is very little doing in Corn Meal, and the market is dull

GRAIN — Wheat is firmer and there is more demand, with seles of 18.000 bush at 16.00 fund the strong 19.000 callers. By sie source and radomand at 1500 bash. Cura is taker of the source and radomand at 1500 bash. Cura is attact of the source and radomand at 1500 bash. Cura is taker of the source and radomand at 1500 bash. Cura is taker of the source and radomand at 1500 bash. Cura is taker of the source and radomand at 1500 bash. The market is firmer with limited value. Fig. 15 setting at \$35.500 \$5.000 \$1000 bbls. The retailer of the retailer of the same with limited value. The purpose of the same part of the source and radomand. The first setting at \$35.500 \$1000 bbls. The retailer of the same with limited value.

better: LOO hode Museovado s.id at 780, and co ddie new Orleans at 90c & pallon.
Orleans at 90c & pallon.
BAVAL STORES: Recin is vary scarce; small sales are making at 358@40 \$\overline{\text{\$\overline{\text{0}}\$}}\$ bbl. Spirits of Tarpentine is are making at 358@40 \$\overline{\text{\$\overline{\text{0}}\$}}\$ bbl. Spirits of Tarpentine is soillaging as small way at \$3 50 \$\overline{\text{0}}\$ galion, cash.
11s. — When the start Oil is seelling at from \$1 15@1 20
\$\overline{\text{0}}\$ bits of the seeling at from \$1 15@1 20
\$\overline{\text{0}}\$ show the start of the manual \$4 155@1,65 \$\overline{\text{0}}\$ \$\ov as to quality.
RICE is better: 100 bbls and 800 bags sold at 9@9%c RICE is better; 100 bbls and 800 bags sold at 9@940 Blb. SEDR.—Cloverreed is less active, and prices are batter, with sale: at 87.200 fbl. fr fair to prime. Timothy the sale at 87.200 fbl. fr fair to prime. Timothy sold selection \$2.500 fbl. flaxes active at 83.30 bbls. flaxes and sold at 83.30 bbls. flaxes and prices have advanced; about 600 fbl. from cold at 150, and 600 hinds Coba and Porto Blood University little doing, but the market is firm. N. E. kum is beld at 81.15 Fg silon. Whisky is firm and prices are better; 600 bbls sold at 81.1420 ll. There is more coing and prices are rather better, with sales of 150,000 fbs at from 60 up to 800 Fbl. ca.b., for common to fine.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to day: New York Markets-April 5. New York Markets—April 5.

ERRADSTUFFS.—The market for fitate and Western. Flour is 6 cents better, and more at the fitter fitter from the fitter fitter. The market for fitter fitter from the fitter fitter from the fitter fitter fitter from the fitter fi \$707.16 for common, and \$7.2.08 41 for good to choice exits.

Rye Flour is quiet at \$5.50@6 50 for the range of fine and superfine

Wheat is quiet. and nominally unchanged. We quote Chicego for pring at \$1 52@165. Milwankee Club \$1 64@1.65. animer Milwankee \$1.56@163. winter red. Western \$1 65@1 70. sumber Michigan \$1 71@174; sales 7 500 bush anber Michigan at \$1.70. \$1.3. \$000 white Michigan at \$1.50. On the winter at \$1.20.00 for Western.

Rye i quiet at \$1.20.00 for Western at \$1.50. On the winter decided obsuge, with sales of \$6,000 bus at \$1.25.00 law. 1.50 for new yealow.

TALLOW is to better demand and firmer; 250,000 lbs at 1224@1226 for Western, and 1224 for bastorn.

WHIRKY.—The market is more active and firmer; sales 3,000 bbls at 31.03@1.05 for State the latter price for a favorite mark, and \$1 04@1.05 for Western.

City packed Mess Beef is selling in lots at \$140017 for bol. Reef Bama are firmly held, with sales of 300 bbls at \$23 Bbbl Bacon is

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORR, April 5—Flour steady; sales of 1.000 bbls Ohio extra at \$7.25. Wheat quiet and uncharged. Corn firm; white, \$120; vellow, \$122 Whisky dull; Ohio, \$1.04@1 04%. Coffee very firm; CITY ITEMS.

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR .- Now that everyody is, or ought to be, actively interested in making the coming Central Fair of the Sanitary Comr the coming Central Fair of the Santary Commission a great financial success, we have a word for the ladies of our city. Mr. John W. Finn, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh atreets, now offers at REDUCED PRICES, to be used for Fair purposes, a magnificent assortment of zephyrs, Shetland wool, gilt braids, embroidering silk, canvas zephyr patterns, cottons, the popular Germantown Wool, woolen and Cashmere yarn, gimps of every description, laces, hosiery, dress trimmings, a superb assortment of Sun Umbrellas, travelling bags, perfumery, balmo-rals, black alpacas, and a hundred other things of taste and utility.
In Sun Umbrellas, we may add, Mr offers a splendid assortment, embracing all the latest atyles, 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. THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE.-The advantages which the Grover & Baker possesses over all other Sewing Machines in use are daily becoming more apparent. Its capacity for Embroider-ing is alone sufficient to secure for it this pre-eminence; but when we add to this the testimony of about ten thousand persons in this city who have them in use, that it is more efficient in every other department; that it is operated with so much ease that a little child can work it for hours without fatigue; that in all kinds of fancy sewing it has never been equalled; that, from its simplicity of construction, it rarely gets out of order; and that wherever it has been exhibited for competition it

has come off victor, it is no wonder that the de-mand for it at the Rooms of the Company, No. 730 Chestnut street, should be enormous. WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPRING CLOTHING.-The rapidly advancing season suggests the propriety of a change of garments, and to our mind, therefore, it suggests the propriety of making an early visit to the celebrated Clothing Emporium of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, who have new ready the finest Spring stock of fashionable Clothing in this city. We speak advisedly. There may be other stocks as large, but for style of fluish, gracefulness of pattern. and elegance of materials, it has no count. Their

prices, moreover, are uniformly moderate. THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE is rapidly taking the place of all others. All who witness its operations are delighted with the manner in which performs. It executes no less than four different trickes, all the most desirable ones known, and the change from one to the other, as materials may render it necessary, is instantaneous. Hundreds of persons now visit the "Florence" agency, 630 Chestnut street, daily, to see this admirable machine in ope-THE INCLEMENT WEATHER OF THE PAST PEW pays has doubtless deterred some persons from or-dering supplies of Coal who need it. Read this, therefore, then reflect, after which take our advice

and buy Coal only at the Yard of W. W. Alter, No. 35 North Ninth street. You will save money and get better coal by doing so. ARTISTIC CONFECTIONS .- Mr. A. L. Vansant, ARTISTIC CONFECTIONS.—Mr. A. L. Vansant, Confectioner, Ninth and Chestnut streets, not only uses the very finest and purest materials in manufacturing, but there is a degree of taste and style about his Confections that please people of good taste, and make them preferred to any other manufactured in this country. His present spring display is partiable by fine.

is particularly fine. THOSE desiring Life Insurance would do well to look at the advertisement of the American. Its dividend, which is made annually, was last year fifty per cent. on all premiums paid in, thus aiding the insured in making payments. Its business appears to be very prosperous, and its directors among our best known and most influential citizens, all of Phi-GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,-Mr. George Grant, 610 Chesinut street, has now ready one of the finest stocks of Furnishing Goods for gentle-men, embracing a number of novelties not found

sewhere. His "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. J. F. Taggart, is unrivalled for fit, beauty, and THE NEW TEN-FORTY LOAN .- The subscription to the new loan is taken with avidity, and is a pleasing evidence of the unfaultering confidence of the people in the end rance and resources of the Government. We advise the readers of *The Press* that the next best investment to Government securities is in a new suit of elegantly gotten-up Clothes at Granville Stokes' Fashionable Emporium, No. 609 Chestnut street.

PERSONAL.—Peter, come home, all is forgiven; you needn't pay board any more; your distressed father has purchased you a ticket in the ward to exempt you from the draft, also a new suit of clothes, with a spring overcoat, from Chas. Stokes & Co.'s. under the Continental. You may also dye you DEAFNESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, and Catarrh treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker, Oculist and Aurist, author of the work just published, "The Ear, its Diseases, and their Treatment." Dr. Von Moschzisker is the only regular physician in Phils delobia who makes the above maladies his specialty. The very highest city and other references can be examined at his office, 1027 Walnut St. ap5-11t

used this standard Medicine for Asthma, Bronobitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Croup, Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulne Recent Coughs and Colds, Fleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic soothing and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the span modic contraction of the air vessels, and, by produ ing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—All who have

the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain. Consumption .- For this insidious and fatal dises no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Ex-pectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Plaurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, ar dialiable. All of Dr. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at No 242 Chestnut street, ap4 mw/si Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Johns, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Recers to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja38-M

City packed Mess Foef is selling in 10ts at \$18017 for foll.

Feef Hamas et firmly held, with sales of 300 bhlas at \$25

Feef Hamas et firmly held, with sales of 300 bhlas at \$25

Feef Hamas et firmly held, with sales of 500 cwks, at 160 Hzc 51 he for Shoulders, Grean Maste set in at 150 held and the sales of 100 cwks, at 160 Hzc 51 he for Shoulders, Grean Maste set in 1820 held at 1820 ct. In sale in 18 Girard-Chestaut afrest, below Minth,

G Minishur. USA
J & Kysier, Chambersburg
Lt Col E O Geary & lady
C Hood, Weah D C
Wm B Gallegher
Gept E Gep peuter. USA
Lt Jlo B Krepps, Ft Monros
Lt C A Haynes
J M Pavidson, Lonieisns
J M Heidenbre, Jr, Ohio
J J Heckart, Maryland
J B Heckart, Maryland
Augusius Waterman, N J
JBs Auliok, Barjimore
Gol R & Mercer. Maryland
Lo P Orte, USA
Lemuel J-nex Yerman
Caspor Heimer, New York
W Briton, Barjimore
Gol R & Mercer. Maryland
Lo P Orte, Pens,
W Herry Maryland
Lo P Orte, Vernant
Caspor Heimer, New York
J H Keillens, Kew York
W Briton, New York
Golt C behmertz, Pätsburg
Gold Doughertson, Pittsburg
G B Haynan, Panna Oblide let No. 1 at 357 \$\forall \text{tree}\$ in saw, usuand, while sales of very little dollar, the sales at the control of the sales at 212215 of or short weight sixes, and 250 for fault weight. Taklow Condies are selling at 1842615 for \$\forall \text{tree}\$ in the condies are selling at 1842615 for \$\forall \text{tree}\$ in Taklow Condies are selling at 1842615 for \$\forall \text{tree}\$ in the property of the condition of the lis. New York t. Phindelphis D Brinke haff litinois.
D Brinke haff litinois.
D Porter, flumbco, Pa
B Porter, flumbco, Pa
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B Parter, New York
Wm Kelter, Ohio
T W Lincoln, Springfield
Col Tempieton, U 5 A
I B B-nason, Boston
R H Robins, New Haven
A P Canninaham, Ohio
A R Hollins, Missouri
A Orr, Iowa
T Eckels, Pannsylvania
B Ront, York co, Pa
T R Bobb Porland
R S Gnin, Daytos, Ohio
W R Brown, U S A hasiport Herring are senting at senting at from 69.863c PLATMERS.—Good Western are selling at from 69.863c Pth FRIUTE —Foreign is .carce; Faisine range at from \$4.20@4*6 \$\Pi\$ box for bunch and layers. There is not but h deling in domestic fruit. Green Apples range from \$2@4 \$\Pi\$ bit for good quality. Dried Apples are selling freely at \$9@1\frac{10}{2}c 10 000 fbs Péaches sold at 19c for haives, and 14@41\frac{14}{2}c \$\Pi\$ for quarters.

GUANO.—Sales of Peruvian are making at \$1.05@1 10 \$\Pi\$ top. with the state of Issacs Carter, Ohio C Moulton, Washington LUMBER — There is a fair business doing at full prices; the stock is light. The supplies by canal have not yet commenced coming forward
MULAS-EA.—There is a good demand and prices are better: 600 hbds Musecvado s.id at 780, and 60 bbls New Continental-Winth and Chestnut street, Continental—Minth
IH Burnett, Baitimore
E Riber, washing: n
H Weast. Maryland
for fish & ron. Maryland
for fish fish & ron. Maryland
for fish fish ron.
for f

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Girard-Chestmut street, below Minth

W D H Law, Cincianati
G W Forner, Boston
L Barthol mew, Pottsville
H C Stilles
W E Schott
Jos Aron and Lady
R W Shenk, Lancaster
T H Adams, Parkersbig, Va
W Gallow, Baltimore
Gapt F Porter & La, U S A
H D Meers, Washington
Chas R Landis, New Jersey
A Hierkand, Lancaster
D W Moore, New Jersey
Dr D R: hoemset, Penna
n C P Hives, Penna
n C P Hives, Penna
n G Jersey
L A Kersenbaum, f Jersey
L A Landis, New Jork
J N Level, New Hork
U G Augell Boston.
Mice D S Anatin. Refela ond. Boston
Wood. N Hampshir
Van Husen, U S A
Clark, U S A
IDBOT Oil City
OCK. Oil City en & la, Ma yland ttmore, Maryland er, New York elin, Maryland ey, Jr, Baltimore r Steey, Jr. Datamore
S Magraw
Dos M Howe Pittsburg
M Howe, Pittsburg
B Miller. Chicago
G Huntington, Wash
H Hecht, California
Darthur & Lallfornia
Arthur & La. New York
Payne. Providence, M I
L Writht & wf. N J
tb Biyant. Socton
S Delamoth. Panns Seth Bryant, Boston
G 8 Delamoth, Penna
D Smith, Norwich
D 8 Mowry, Norwich
J Leisenring, Mauch Chunk

American Hotel-Chestmut st., above Fizzh
R B Carr, West Virginia
Dr J N Bekert, vap. Pa
H A Scott & la. Borlistown
H C Potter, West Chester
J Conklin
J F Hodgam, Wash, D C
G Hoo diev, Wash, D C
J L Mickel, Wash, D C
J L Mickel, Wash, D C
O Chas Feters, Wash, D C
O Chas Feters, Wash, D C
J Scons, Phila
W L Ex. Penna
S Moos. Easton
J P Parke & wife
A Bleesting, York co
5 E Ferry Maine
C T Feeter, Bablahem American Hotel-Chestaut st., above Figh W W Berry, Baltimore
Wm A Dixon
J W Scott, Norristown
Q A Edwards Ohlo
J Williams, New York
A N 'olcerd. New York
J F Seal
F H Garrett, Ashland
Miss M Surver, Lock Haven
Miss S M Dobson, Gaorgat's
Miss Z J Pielate, Jorsey Shore
& T Brown, Indianapolis
J Mitchell

St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third t Fisher. Baltimose
Palmer. New York
S Harrison. Few York
Murray. Carlisle. Pa
Daris Way York
S B Ferris & wt. L Island
H P Whitney, Kochester
Start Parks Way York D Z Davis, New York
Thos Riley, Psona
Mrs Collins, New York
A Altman, Illinois
Nstratton, New Jersey
J a Jickey, Virginia
Krs Page, Bew York
D Leonard, Fair Haven
Francis Croniz, US N
A E Hay, Jr, New Jersey

J a Hay, Jr, New Jersey
Toos Howitt, New York Merchants' Hotel-Fourth St, below Arch Henry McShane, Baltimore John Rinn, Lock Haven S F Harburg, New York
H Pemberton & 1a. N York:
Davis Hipley, New York
Geo D Specher, Lancaster
L W Trotle Chambersburg J E Ferr, Milliasburg, Pa

pecher, Lancaster of Compton, Partisburg of Harrisburg of

The Union-Arch street, above Third. J. Bishop, Memphis, Ten H Thompson Gabriel Kie'n, Mass Jos Whitaker, Mt Glair G P Everhart, New Oxford E S Everhart, New Oxford

States Union, Market street, above Sixth
C Foster, Wilmington, Dei J Alexander & fam, Lanc co
Chas S Jones
Lenj F Shirn
J Shaw. West Chester
Goe H Carr. Chicago J Shaw. West Chester
Geo H Carr, Chicago
J Bh, Altoona
G Csmith, Altoona
H Sillor, Belaware
J B Shillor, Wishen D G
Dr John M Eckett
Geo Almey, Providence
J W Scott, Morristown
J Juhn H Miller
Jscob B Swartz, U S A
Wm Littisfield, Mimin, Pa
F Smith, Pepna
Levi N Phillippi Stahlet'wn
J G Swanon, Lanco
J W Esmer, Jr., Ponna
Levi N Phillippi Stahlet'wn
J G Skillory Lanco
J W Samson, Lanco
J W Shillory, Swartor
W Heffliey, Berlin, Pa
Jis Bovara, Indiana co
John Gliroy, Kew York

National—Hace street, above Third.

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

ID Maliary. Pittsburg

IW Millard. Luzerns co

N G Grary, Inverns co

N G Firber, Wisseshare

F J Chinach, Heach Haven

J Fisber, Willse, bayre

Hill Beach Haven

J Fisber, Willse, bayre

N H Stotz. Lock Haven

Swab. Berrysburg, Pa

W Moore & son, Newbury

J G Brigger, Luzerns co

C Severe, Pottavilte

P Purest, Bucks co

C Severe, Pottavilte

P Purest, Bucks co

J MoGregor, Penna

J Pearson, Penna

J Pearson, Penna

J W Shober OBlies of the Navoury of Pearson, Penna Albert, Every of Skiley, Ashlaud of Skiley, Ashla Poff. Reading Y Brendlinger, N Berlin Commercial-Sixth street, above Chestnut D Gray. Virginia
B Campbell Vineland. NJ
G Prokett. Vineland. DJ
H Mackey. Franklin co
nos P Potts
Smith
P Andrews, Colerain
Hibbler
J Striter, US A
Capt S Barry. US A
Lieut E W Gary, US A
Lieut E W Gary, US A

P Andrews, Colerain 8 Hibbler
Moses King, Phosnixville
Sami D Faller Chaster co
Allen Mode, Coatesville
Mrs J & Mode, Coatesville
Mrs J & Mode, Coatesville
D B Meredith, Wast Chester
B T Hoopes, West Chester SPECIAL NOTICES. WHY DYE, WHEN YOU HAVE A PERFECT HAIR DRESSING AND RESTORER OF COLOR COM-

HINED?

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

This discovery is just what has long been needed; only one preparation; does not stain the skin, or soil the finest linen. Restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, keeps the hair soft, moist and glossy, highly perfumed. No toilst complete without it. Cures any erupive disease. Itching, keurf, Dandruff, &c., keeping the scalp in a healthy condition. We can refer to hundreds of families in this city alone who are using this truly elegant preparation. Price 50 cents. Six bottles, \$2.50. Soid by

330 North SIXTH Street, Philads.

Sent by Express to any address. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR BESTORATIVE.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
In Longfellow's Poem Hiawatha was adjudged to have
nferred the greatest boon on his tribe because he
ought to its notice eorn. Every one will admit that
ar preparation is worthy of the name, for the benefits
confers when it is known.
WHAT TOR HIAWATHA POERS. WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOES. WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOES.

It restores faded and gray hair and whiskers to their riginal color. It brings up the natural shading of one nair with another, thus giving the hair a perfect life appearance, so that the most critical observer cannot deject its use. It makes harsh hair soft and allky, stops its falling out, cleaness it and the scalp from all impurities, are readily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair iross ng, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of The propositions of the skin as any hair iross ng, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

The proprietors of the Hiawatha published the following challenge to test in the Mew York desilies three weeks, which

WAS NEVER ACCEPTED:

Let some well known and disinterested persons appoint one to the proprietor of each preparation for the hair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person nothing

hair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person nothing size during the test. A certificate of the result to be widely published at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors. beld everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., mh19-1y

10 University Place, New York.

OPENING. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS will open an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Hats on THUESDAY. April 7th, at Nos. 834 and 836 CHESTRUT Street, Continental Hotel N. B.-RADFORD'S POWDER WILL CURE

Diptheria, Malignant Scarlet Fever, or Putrid Sora Throat, or Ulcerated Mouth or Throat. Prepared by Satterthwait, 957 N. Sixth st.: Kromer, 403 Cheatunt at. ap4 mws3t*