FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, PHILADELPHIA, espectfully invite attention to their LARGE leading

DRESS GOODS. MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, Ly popular goods of PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE ELLOB, BAINS, & MELLOR, IMPORTBRS OF

DOMESTICS,

HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, HITE GOODS. MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS. OICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

1864.

AWSON, BRANSON, & CO., MARKET STREET. COENER OF FIFTH. .

IS. GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS, LACK SILKS, TAPLE AND PANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. HOTELS. EN UE HOUSE," WASHINGTON, D. C.

ersigned having lauged the above House in the corner of a EVENTH Street and PRINN Avenue, for a term of years, he solicits the thorage and the traveling public generally all times be happy to see his old friends.

Respectfully. C. T. JONES. (1978). Respectfully. es House, HARRISBURG, PA., PARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARK

C. H. MARE. WINES AND LIQUORS. GETERS OF

BEDFORD WATER."-INDIVIDU-WINES AND LIQUORS. MAN, SALLADE, & CO., To 138 SOUTH MINTH STREET, Half do do 200

The barrels are wall steamed, so that purchasers may depend upon receiving the Water as pure and fresh as at the Spring. All orders addressed to mb17-3m on Chestnut and Wainut, Philadelphi 50 BARRELS YOUNGER'S ALE, 50 BARRELS I OUNGER.

St. Anne's Brewery, in jugs.

In store, and for ralls by
WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO...
201 South FRONT Street. ON'S STOVE POLISH. GEO. P. GALE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Nos. 4 and 6 CHASTRUT Street



VOL. 7.-NO. 212. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

MILLINERY GOODS. HORACE H. SOULE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 32 NORTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, for the PHILADELPHIA,

SAXONVILLE MILLS,

BALD WIN COMPANY,

WILTON MARUFACTHEING CO.,

ABOT WORSTED AND YARNS,

Worsted, in colors: Nos. 12s and 23s. Jute Yarns. JOHN STONE & SONS. No. 805 CHESTNUT STREET, rated, in colors: Nos. 12s and 25s, Ju COTTON YARNS, and Bundle, manufactured by 7ABRISKIE, PRALL, OAKMAN, Are now receiving their Spring Importations of SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS,

COMMISSION HOUSES.

and other well-known minds.

CARPETS.

CONTINENTAL MILLS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETS.

LINEN THREAD.

McDONALD'S. SATIN-FINISH BOOKBINDERS'. CARPET THREAD

NEW AND SECOND-HAND. SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY

BAGS,
FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES,
PRINTED TO ORDER, BY

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA MADE GOODS.

CARPETINGS.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

BUGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETINGS,

FOR SPRING TRADE.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

mb18-2m SEE ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH.

SPRING,

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & CO.,

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

Warehouse-509 Chestnut Street,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

McCallum & Co.

No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET.

Opposite Independence Hall, for

A RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

ATWOOD, BALSTON, & Co.,

MATTINGS, &c., &c.

WAREGUSE, 410 CHESTNUT STREET,

616 JAYFS STREET.

BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE.

STOCK OF

IN THIS COUNTRY.

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS

WADDING, BATTING, TWINES,

WICKING, CORDS, CORDAGE,

LOUKING GLASSES, OLOCKS,

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

513 MARKET AND 510 COMMERCE STS.

Have just opened a large and well assorted stock of fine

FANCY BASKETS

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

OEDAR AND WILLOW WARE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

\$ 000 DOZ FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS.

2.000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARBEL CHURNS. 1,000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS.

3,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND TIE YARM.

RETICULE BASKETS, OIL CLOTHS.
LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c.

ROWE & EUSTON,

157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Three Doors below Race.

PAPER HANGINGS.

1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS.

COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

B. - A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on

All Goods are sold at the Manufacturer's Lowest Cash

1,000 NESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS.

2,000 BALES BATS AND WADDING.

Orders promptly filled.

GERMAN AND FRENCH

OF HIS OWN IMPORTATION.

FANCY BASKETS.

GREAT OPENING OF

COTTON GOODS

CARPETINGS,

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Where they are now opening a NEW STOCK of

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IDSTER. TAPESTRY CARPETS,
AL WILTON, BRUSSELS CARPETS,
FT. VENETIANS.

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. fel tf

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RAGSI BAGSI BAGSI

mhl-3m

HORACE H. SOULE, 32 North FRONT Street.

FANCY AND PLAIN RIBBONS. GROS DE NAPLES-Allahades. MARCELLINES AND FLORENCES FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRAPES. LACES AND JOINED BLONDES. ILLUSION AND MALINE NETS, &c., &c. Also, a full assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS. THE NEW YORK STORE.

MILLINERY GOODS.

GEO. W. MILES, GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT-MENT OF GRAIN BAGS, In various sizes, for sale by BARGROFT & CO. Nos. 35 and 37 South Tenth Street, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

IS NOW PREPARED TO SHOW HIS SPRING IM-PORTATION OF FRENCH FLOWERS. STRAW GOODS,

PARIS-TRIMMED HATS, FRENCH AND NEW YORK BON-NETS, FRAMES, and other MILLINERY GOODS.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

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1864. 1864. WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESTNUT STREET, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

P. S. -MERCHANTS AND MILLINEES are invited to and PRICES LOW. mh3-2m WOOD & CARY. SPRING. 1864.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM, 431 MARKET STREET, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN RIBBONS,

BONNETS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS,

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY. mh23-1m

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF

THE TRADE TO OUR STOCK OF SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH FLOWERS. RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, VEILS, &c. BERNHEIM,

726 CHESTNUT STREET. M. F. MARTINDALE WILL OPEN Of Spring and Summer MILLINERY. No. 10 North EIGHTH Street. ap6-2t* MILLINERY.

No. 922 CHESTNUT STREET. Will open on
THURSDAY, APRIL 7th,
A handsome assortment of Fashionable
APRING MILLIERY, ap6-2t* FRENCE BONNETS AND HATS. MRS. M. A. KING WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, April 7th, a handsome assortant ment of Spring and Summer MILLIDERY, Also, a few cases of French Bonnets, at 1026 CHESTNUT and 4th and

PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER, MILLINERY OPENING.—S. T. MORGAN, No 408 AECH Street, will open this day, a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Trimmed Sonnets, Dress Gaps, Cap Crown Bonnet Frames and Ruches. Also, a full line of Straw Bonnets, alboons, silks. French Flowers, and Millinery Goods generally, for the wholesale Millinery trade.

ap4 6t* FLY-NETS, FANOY BASKETS, &c., &c. OIL CLOTHS, &c.

G. W. BLABON & CO., OIL CLOTHS, . 194 NORTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA, FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS.
GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS. ALSO.

GOTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS.

At very Low Prices.

60. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET. ABOVE ARCH. BRUGS.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 118 MARKET STREET, Between FROMT and SECOND Streets W. WEIGHT. F. H. STDDALL DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GR-MERAL STOREKEEPERS

Can find at our establishment a full assortment f Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Fa-sait Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, reserription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-te, first-class goods can be sold. FINE ESSENT AL OILS or Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best nality. Gochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Indhear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annat-o. Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c. FOR DYERS' USE,

always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME, for keeping elder sweet; a perfectly harmless premakages containing sufficient for one barrel.

Orders by mail or city post will meet with round attention, or special quotations will be trained when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL WHOLESALE DRUG WARRHOUSE. No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. LLEGANT MIRRORS. A LAIGE ASSCRTMENT. NEW ENGRAVINGS. FINE OIL PAINTINGS, JUST RECEIVED. EARLE'S GALLERIES.

616 CHESTNUT STREET.

1 02L-tf

Magazines and Reviews. SPRING DAMASRS, The North British Review, containing, with several other articles, Dr. John Brown's extended and VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS. AND A LARGE INVOICE OF BROWN SHADES,

OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS. I. E. WALBAVEN.

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARRYL.) MASONIC HALL. 719 OHESTNUT STREET

CURTAIN GOODS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES! WATCHES! ENGLISH, SWISS, AND AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATED. LADIES', GENTS', AND BOYS'. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY, AT

D. W. CLARK'S,

No. 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

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FISH AND PIE KNIVES. BUTTER KNIVES, NAPKIN
We keep a large ascortment of the above goods. together with such goods as are usually kept at a firstclass store. Our prices will be found much lower than
at any other establishment. at any other establishment.

One call will convince all that the place to purchase WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER PLATED WARE D. W. CLARKS, M. O. 602 CHESTNUT Street, WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired.

Rustaving of every description at short notice.

CLOTHING. Сготніма. SPRING OF 1864.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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

superb stock of BEADY-MADE CLOTHING.

cut by the best artists, trimmed and made equal to Customer Work-AND AT

POPULAR PRICES.

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

PERRY & CO.. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. JOHN C. ARRISON.

Nos. 1 and 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET MANUFACTURER OF

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE. WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION

Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

M. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best Materials. ial4

NEW STOCK. LINFORD LUKENS. I. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, A LARGE AND ELEGANT NEW STOCK GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. All the choicest novelties in this department constantly on hand. nd.
THE BEST-MADE SHIRTS IN THE CITY.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
PRICES REASONABLE 624-stuthtmy31

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED GUT OF SHIRTS,
which they make a speciality in their business, Also,
constantly receiving,
NOVELTIE: FOR GENTLEMEN'S WHAR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
NO. S14 CHESTNUT ST.,
jal6-tf Four doors below the Continental. YARNS.

REMOVAL. ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 20 and 22 South Front Street.

21 and 23 Letitia Street. PHILADELPHIA WOOL AND WOOLEN YARNS. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS, They will be pleased to serve all customers. fe20-stuthts NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

public generally that they have removed from their Old Stand. 517 ARCH Street, to their SPLENDID NEW WAREROOMS, No. 913 ARCH STREET, where they will continue the sale of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, COAL-OIL BURNERS, &c. Having associated with our house Mr. CHARLES PAGE, (formerly the Principal Designer for Gornelina Baker.) we are now prepared to execute orders for Gas Fixtures of all grades and designs, from the plainest to the most massive and claborate. VAN KIRK & CO.,

No. 913 ARCH STREET. TONDON BROWN STOUT, SCOTCH ALE, BY THE CASE OF DEZEN. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCKRIES. Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

Zieber, South Third street. This is by far the best of Thackeray yet published. Other good articles are here—one upon the Country Life of Eng-land; another upon Biblomania, with curious notes on books; a third on the Thebaid of Statius, one of the later Roman epics; a fourth on "Kilmahos," a Highland pastoral, by John Campbell Shairp, a new how people lived in the lower Highlands about the beginning of the present century. There are some other papers here, calculated rather for the scientific,

the religious, and the pastoral reader. This publi

cation is one of the New York reprints of the four

.The North American Review, under its new editors, Professor Lowell and Mr. Norton, is greatly better than it was while in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Peaody. The opening article in the April number just published, is an extended and able notice of the late Theodore Parker, a man of learning, industry, and force, who, whatever else he varied in (for his and force, who, whatever else he varied in the his beliefs and unbeliefs were capricious, though ear-nest at the time,) was constant and vigorous in his opposition to slavery. The article on Shaksperian Propunciation will interest an increasing class of students. The notice of Carl Ritter, the great German geographer, was in setting him, almost equaling him to Humboldt. There is a good paper here on the Sire de Joinville's Mémoires, or History and icle of St. Louis, King of France. In some respects De Joinville, who wrote his Chronicle at the age of eighty-five, is more readable—as he cer-tainly is more frush than Froissart or Monstrelet. The first Crusade of King Louis of France, which occurred over six centuries ago, is treated of in this article, which is the best in the Review. The other apers are not literary. They treat of the Sanitary Commission, (as a whole, and as the principle has been carried out in Missouri,) of the Navy of the United States, of the Future Supply of Cotton, of West Point, and of General McClellan's Report. The notice of this last, which is described as a political apology, analyzes General McClellan's cam' paign in the most searching and scathing manner. The Book of Days, simultaneously published by

Messis. Chambers, in Edinburg, and by J. B. Lippincott, in Philadelphia, approaches its conclusion, the twenty-fourth part, which has just appeared bringing the miscellaneous record down to the mid-dle of December. Another part or two will finish the work, in two volumes, with index. It is one of the most pleasant and instructive of modern Table Books—greatly superior to Brady's Clavis Calendaria, and Hone's Every Day Book, Table Book, and Year Book, so much commended by Lamb, Scott, Southey, Wilson, and Lockhart. The typographical execution, and the numerous and curious ogravings, are also superior.

The fourth number of the Philadelphia Photographer, just published, has for its frontispiece a view of the Delaware Water Gap from Table Rock, made by Mr. John Moran, last September. The foliage in the foreground is particularly clear. Mr. Cole Sellets continues his practical Letters to an Engineer, and Mr. M. Carey Lea, and others, also supply information valuable to photographic artists and amateurs. There is also here a powerful appeal to the fraternity to be prompt and liberal in their con-tributions to the forthcoming Fair of the Sanitary

Shakspeare in Germany. A correspondent of the London Athencum, writing om Munich, gives the following interesting account of the German custom, drawn in honor of Shak-

A correspondent of the London Atheneum, writing from Munich, gives the following interesting account of the German custom, drawn in honor of Shakspeare's Tercentenary:

A custom prevails very much in Germany at the present day, of celebrating occasions like the Shakspeare Tercentenary, by cartoons of the contemporaries, the age of the chosen hero, or of those who may be connected with him in later days. No doubt, an impulse to this was given by Kaulbach's "Feriod of the Reformation." Last year, as being the filiath anniversary of the battle of Leppais was added philograph of the statement of the contemporaries of the poet; it embraces a much wider scope, and processes to include all the chief names in English literature, down to the present time—all who may be supported to the contemporaries of the poet; it embraces a much wider scope, and processes to include all the chief names in English literature, down to the present time—all who may be supported to have drawn their inspiration from the great for the poet of the poet; it embraces a much wider scope, and processes to include all the chief names in English literature, down to the present time—all who may be supported to have drawn their inspiration from the great for the present time—all who may be supported to have drawn their inspiration from the great for the present of the present time—all who may be supported to have drawn their inspiration from the great for the present of the p

in the centre, not an idealized Shakapeare like that of Kaulbach, but the portraits we have with life breathed into them. At the back of his chair are Spenser and Massinger, and the beautiful womanly face of Sir Philip Sidney. Ben Johnson, with folded arms and a critical air, Beaumont and Fletcher, Greene and Marlowe, Shirley and Burbage, rather in the background, complete the contemporaries, while Milton is given a seat in front of them. Dryden, with Butler and Buckingham; Pope, with Prior and Thompson; Young, Defoe, and Goldsmith; Johnson and Garrick; Fielding, Smollett, Richardson, Swift, and Sterne; Sheridan and Congreve, with Sir Philip Francis behind them; Scott, Southey, and Burns, with Sheridan Knowles at the back, bring us down to the foot of the steps. Here we find Wordsworth and Tennyson, with Moore and Mrs. Hemans. The descent on the other side is composed by Newton and Bacon; by-a group of Walpole, Ohesterfield, and Temple, into which Burke and Adam Smith have been edged; by Lady Marry Wortley Montagu; by Chatham, Pitt, and Fox; by Locke, Hobbes of Malmesbury, Bolingbroke, and Shatesbury; and by Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson, with Wilkes peering out from the midst of them. The commentators at the table in the middle are Steevens, the Rev. Alexander Dyee, and Payne Collier; Hazlitt, Kemile, and Mrs. Siddons come in a line with them; and there is the group of Coleridge, Byron, and Shelley-Coleridge pointing with rapture in his face to Shakspeare, Byron turned away, partly to show his magnifeent head to the public, partly from his small appreciation of Shakspeare, and Shelley leaning his head on Byron's shoulder. In the corner, at the right hand of the spectator, corresponding to the group of Wordsworth, Tennyson, &c., in the opposite corner, sit Macanlay and Carlyle, Bulwer, Diokers, and Thackersy.

Exceptions may, no doubt, be taken to some of these names, and the absence of others may be regretted. In some cases the heads are not quite satisfactory, and the astist seems not to have always had the pow

Letter from Vallandigham.

Windson, C. W., March 25, 1864.

* My friends have done me much temporaryinjury by presenting my name for Senatorial delegate at the late Convention at Columbus. I am

gate at the late Convention at Columbus. I am supprised beyond measure, and greatly vexed, as I had expressly forbidden it to be balloted for. Please explain to Mr. Wood, and if comments are made upon it by the Abolition or War Democratic papers, let him explain. The resolutions and nominations, delegates—electoral and State—are excellent, but I are hardly forming the area to the content of th an hardly forgive the presentation of my name for ballot.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. THE NEW YORK SANITARY FAIR.—Thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty seven people visited the Metropolitan Fair yesterday, and forty-three thousand collars were taken at the door for takets alone. On Monday night the buildings were crowded; yesterday they were jammed. Monday night individuals had a chapee to move around by their own powers of propulsion; yesterday visitors had the privilege of being carried around en masse. The price of admission yesterday was a dollar, and it will be the same to-day; but to morrow it will be reduced to fifty cents, so that twice the number of yesterday's visitors will have to be gotten in to make the receipts equal. How this is to be done will be one of the most interesting sights of the fair, and we advise everybody to be there to see it.—New York Times, April 6.

DREADFUL DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.—On

Times, April 6.

DEFADFUL DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD—On Mepday morning a little girl, about six years of age, daughter of Mr. Michael Connelly, of Baltimore, having been left in an upper room with an infant scarcely two years old, by the mother, who attends market, commenced playing with matches, and the bed, which laid upon the floor, was set on fire, as well as the clothing of the victim. The cries of a woman residing in the same house attracted the attention of Mr. F. Hassencamp, chemist and spothecary, who rushed to the relief of the little one, and cut the clothes from the sufferer, and extinguished the flames, burning both hands in the act, but it was impossible to save life. The child was dreadfully burned, and died in twenty minutes.

War vs. Peace. The following, from the Montgomery (Ala.) Daily Mail of March 12th, in reply to the Long's proposition in the House to send commissioners to arrange for the return of the rebels to their former allegiance, is only confirmatory of the Richmond Whig's declaration, and all concurrent testimony. that the only road to peace is over defeated rebe armies. The Mail says:

that the only road to peace is over defeated rebel armies. The Mail says:

The Yankee Congress need not have troubled itself to vote down the proposition of Mr. Long, of Ohio, for sending commissioners to Richmond to ascertsin whether the Confederate States are ready to "return to their allegiance to the Union, and trust their 'rights'" again to Yankee faith. Mr. Wright's resolutions of this nature were not even received by our Congress, the members voting almost unanimously to deny their author the courtesy of a consideration. Mr. Wright left Richmond during the session. There is, therefore, some satisfaction in the knowledge that the vote of 22 to 36, by which Mr. Long's resolutions were defeated, is not more decisive than that by which our Congress refused to entertain the counterpast of the proposition.

The fate of Mr. Long's resolutions ought to satisfy Scuthern men that the Northern mind is in no mood for negotiation; but if any are still skeptical on this point, they may be more fully enlightened after reading the propositions which were subscquently adopted unanimously by the Yankee Congress. They declare, 1st, that "the rebellion is wicked and unjustifiable, and all engaged in it are public enemies;" 2d, that "the rebellion shall be put down and the cause of it permanently removed;" 3d, that "there was no middle ground on which a good citizen could stand when the question was between loyalty and treason, and that it was the duty of all to heartly support the Grovern-ment." ment."
The adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, declaring that "the rebellion is hereby abolished," was a fitting exordium to this, sort op abilished," was a fitting exordium to this, sort op abilished," was a fitting exordium to this, sort op abilished, in view of the Meter news from Mississippi and Georgia, the "fattin" with which this resolution was received may also have been very appropriate. Perhaps the subject of peace may be treated more seriously after this year's campaigns shall have brought our encomies to their senses. In the meantime, we maictain that Bob Lee, Joe Johnston, and Gus Beauregard will prove our best negotiators.

Accepting the Amnesty-A Curious Correspondence. [From the Nashville Union.]

ony of aurrendering was to take place on the 30th:

LIVINGSTON, Tenn., March 27, 1864.

Coi. Stokes, commanding at Sparta, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: Colonel, rumor informs me that I and my command will be allowed by you to appear at Sparta, and take the oath of allegiance to the "United States," and in regard to that, Colonel, I wish to fairly understand whether all this is false, or done in order to deceive me. Colonel, if you will assure me that myself and men will be allowed to take the oath and return home, or, Colonel, if not You will be good enough to let me hear from you a soon as possible, and I will consult my men, and as soon as possible, and I will consult my men, and I am sure all will be right.

Colonel, I consider that I am not to blame for the kind of warfare that is carried on in this country between the few Confederate soldiers and your command, and if you require it, I will give you a full explanation of the Calf-Killer affair, which I am satisfied will give you full satisfaction on my part. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your enemy, Col. 25th Tennessee Regiment, C. S. A. P. S.—I do this because I believe it to his the only

Col. 25th Tennessee Regiment, C. S. A.

P. S.—I do this because I believe it to be the only way to save the lives of men. As for myself, it matters not; I had as soon die as be disgraced as a soldier. I joined the Confederate army to fight for three years, and my time will be out the first of August next, and then I am no longer a rebel soldier. But it has always been my rule to fill my contracts, but it seems that I will not be able to fill that.

If this is agreeable, I hope there will be no more killing until the thing is fixed up.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, SPARTA, Tenn. Headquarters U. S. Forces, Sparra, Tenn., Maioh 28, 1884.—J. M. Hughe, Colonel 25th Tennessee Regiment, C. S. A. Sir: Yours of the 27th instant, has just been handed to me by Mr. Yelton.

In reply, I must say that the rumor you allude to is correct. I stated to some of your friends, (or at least acquaintances) that I would permit you and your men to come forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and return to your homes in peace, provided you and they would deliver to me your horacs, equipments, and arms, and were not guilty of murder, robbery, or rape.

rape.

I prefer not to parole any one, but will treat you and your men as prisoners of war, by sending you around to Camp Chase for exchange, if you prefer it to taking the oath. As to the Call Killer fight, it to taking the oath. As to the Call Killer fight, where my men were so brutally murdered, I undersected it was done by some Texan Rangers and Ferguson's men. I regret very much that it occurred, at d since that time have taken but few prisoners. The war of extermination was made upon me, and I was determined to retaliate.

I assure you that what I have said or written is not intended to deceive you, and I hope that you sare sincere and honeat in what you sale. My object is to stop the further effusion of blood, not that I lear the meeting of your forces or any others. You will at once comply with this by surrendering, or the war of extermination will continue.

Hoping to hear from you soon. I remain your enemy until you surrender. W. B. STOKES,

Col. Commanding 5th Tenn. Cav.

We learn from an officer in Col. Stokes' command,

We learn from an officer in Col. Stokes' command, who arrived on the cars from Gallatin, that Col. Hughes, Adjutant MoDowell, and others, surrendered themselves to Col. Stokes, at Sparts, accord-

A Card from Gov. Hahn. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: A letter written in this city, dated before the Sir: A letter written in this city, dated before the late gubernatorial election, in which were repeated certain electioneering slanders against my consistency as a Unionist and my honor as a man, and which necessarily reflected on the integrity and sincerity of the Free State men of Louisiana who nominated and elected me Governor of this noble State, appeared in the Tribune of the 4th or 5th of this month. Slanders from irresponsible correspondents and political enemies have never troubled me at my own home; but when these false charges receive the distant editorial sanction of such an influential paper as the Tribune, I feel that a duty, not to myself alone, but to the Union men of Louisiana, justifies a departure from my usual rule, and makes it proper to address you a few words of explanation. The letter makes two charges against me: first, that as the representative of rebel leaders I had presented a fing to a rebot company in this city; and second, that in order to hold a commission as notary public under the rebel Governor of Louisiana, I had taken au official oath of fidelity to the Confederate Government. I never presented a fing to a rebel company. I was present at the presentation of a fing to a company of citizen soldiers by certain ladies of this city, and, at their request, I made as few presentation remains.

There was nothing of a secession tendency in what I here was nothing of a secession tendency in what I said; and every person present knew me to be a Uhion man. The company had not then calisted in the rebel cause, and when it subsequently did vote to go into the Confederate service, I was the humble means of disauding many members from going to the war, as they can teatify, for they are still in this city.

this city.

Instead of taking an oath to the rebel Government in order to continue in the office of notary public, I positively and expressly refused so to do, and the written official evidence of this fact is still in existence here. So much for electioneering slandars. in existence here. So much for electioneering slanders.

When I was elected to Congress in 1862, General Butler, whose talent for finding out facts is proverbial, and whose testimony will receive your credence, wrote letters to the President members of the Cabinet, Senators, etc., in all of which he speaks of me as "an uncompremising friend of the Union, and an ardent supporter of the Government," and adds, "He stood by it in its darkest hour, and merits the praise of all loyal men." I need not remind you of other proof received by you of my constant devotion to the Union, and as the unjust comments of The Tribune have been adopted by other journals at the North, I hope, for the take of truth and justice, and the fair fame of the Union men of this State who have already suffered so much at home, you will not persist in these wrongs. persist in these wrongs. MICHAEL HAHN. New Orleans, Maych 21, 1864.

MR. ADAMS AS A DIPLOMATIST.—In a critical notice of the volumes of diplomatic correspondence lately published, the North American Review for April takes occasion to pay the following well-deserved compliment to the Minister of the United States at the court of St. James:

"In the present collection, the correspondence which will be read with most interest is that which concerns our relations with England, and it is no small satisfaction that our interests should have been committed, during so critical a period, to a man so prudent, able, and tenacious as Mr. Adams. The third of his name, in hereditary succession, who has been our ambansador at St. James', he has so so prudent, able, and tenacious as Mr. Adams. The third of his name, in hereditary succession, who has been our ambassador at St. James', he has so acquitted himself as to more than justify expectation. A truly solid man, with a sense of the true points at issue, not to be baffied or diverted, he has inanaged the dangerous business of the Alabama and the rebel rams with a discreet firmness that is already having its effect on public opinion in England. It is truly diverting to see Earl Russoll endeavoring to talk down to a man like this, to watch his superciliousness gradually becoming vexation, doubt, alaim, and finally apologetic concession. Mr. Adams, continually 'having the honor to be,' and 'taking this occasion to renew,' with the blandest formality, forces his lordship closer and closer to the wall, where he leaves him pinned at last, 'with distinguished consideration,' of course, but squirming in most entomological fashion. The praise once bestowed on Sir Francis Walsingham is admirably applicable to our ambassador. It may truly be said of him, 'How vigilant he was to gather true intelligence; what means and persons, he employed for it; how punctual he was in keeping to his instructions where he was limited, and how wary and judicious where he was left free; still advancing, upon all occasions, the reputation and interest of his great mistress, with a lively and indefatigable devotion!'?"

A HUMAN FAILING.—Somebody has said that, although it is a blessed thing to see brethren dwell together in unity, it is vasily more entertaining to see them "in a row."

Precisely this view of the foibles of our human rature struck Mr. Bernal Osborne, in the course of the attack lately made by the English opposition on Mr. Stansfield of the Admiralty. Mr. Osborne said: Mr. Stansheid of the Admiratry. Mr. Calorne said:

"The right honorable gentleman, the member for Oxfordshire, commenced the few remarks he made by saying that this was a very painful subject. Well, it is; but somehow or other, I recollect noticing, in the course of my Parliamentary experience, that there is nothing in which this House so much delights, nothing which will attract such a numerous attendance of members, as a purely personal and painful subject. [Cheers and laughter.] What I say is that, after all, you are only persecuting one who holds a minor office in the Admiralty. It would seem that there is nothing for honorable members to do but to debate personal questions and to get up with hypocritical faces and ecclare that these are painful cases. Why, you all elight in them; and next to rosating a bishop possibly nothing is so agreeable as batting a member of the Administration. [Cheers and laughter.]"

PRHEENT FROM, THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HARVAND COLLEGE.—English papers say that the Prince of Wales has sent to the library of Harvard College a copy of the photographs of the Samaritan Pentetcuch, taken during the visit of his Royal Highness to Nablons. In presenting this gift, the private secretary of his Royal Highness writes in this cordial tone: "The Prince of Wales desires me to add that he will slways be glad of any opportunity which may enable him to evince, in however slight a manner, the lively sense which he entertains of the kindness and hospitality he received during his visit to the United States, and that, with these recollections, he cannot fail cordially to reciprocate the wish to which you have given expression, that nothing may occur to interrupt the friendship which ought ever to exist between the old country and the new."

THE CINCINNATI FOLKSPREUND.—This journal, which recently hoisted the name of John C. Fremont for the 'residency, having, as it claims, sufficiently vindicated its independence by so doing, and its readinesss to unite with any party for "the decat of Mr. Lincoin, and to prevent the election of a Secesh sympathizer to the Presidency," in its issue last Thursday hauled down Fremont's name, and prints in its place the proceedings of the Copperhead State Convention of Ohio.

THREE CENTS.

Foreign Philanthropy Aiding the Freed-The following will tend to increase the general apcistion of the grateful debt we owe to the true riends of America in England:

The following will tend to increase the general appreciation of the grateful debt we owe to the true friends of America in England:

(CIRCULAR)

LIVERPOOL, February 27. 1864.—Owing to the war now in progress in the United States, a great amount of suffering has been entailed upon multitudes of the negro race in that country. It has been computed that behind the United States armies at least half a million of persons, lately held in alwayr, are now free. The atate of dependence in which they had been from birth has been suddenly and unexpectedly exchanged for freedom. This in itself will, no doubt, ultimately eventuate in good; but in the meantime, owing to the audden and violent disruption of former ties, and owing to the fact that no means could be taken beforehand to provide for their necessities, either upon their own part or upon that of others, destitution to a sad extent has accompanied freedom. Daily lundreds of men, women, and children augment the number already to be provided for.

The refugees are in districts of the country over which opposing armies have frequently passed and repassed, destroying every where the necessaries of life. Under the most favorable circumstances, the transition from slavery to freedom must be accompanied by individual cases of suffering. With peaceful timacipation, however, the master remains to hire with his capital the labor of the former slave. Here the master has not only disappeared, but, with him, whilst in other districts the United States authorities have incorporated them with their armies. Thus, from opposite quarters, the mainstay of the population has been abstracted. How could the remain testage extreme suffering? The United States authorities have incorporated them with their armies. Thus, from opposite quarters, the mainstay of the nonities have incorporated them with their armies. Thus, from opposite quarters, the mainstay of the population has been abstracted. How could the remain and escape extreme suffering? The United States authorities have incorporated

with success.

It will be remembered that when the Irish famine of 1846-48 awept into premature graves hundreds of thousands of our fellow countrymen; and again, where all hearts in the United Kingdom bled in contemplation of the sufferings of Sir John Frankith and his gallant but hapless crew; and yet again, when a great war cut off the resources of our cotton operatives, the American people showed their sympathy in no hesitating manner. Now, in the day of their trial, when labor is disorganized, when millions of human beings amongst them, without fault of their own, are on the threshold of destitution, and tens of thousands suffering from famine and want and disease, let us show our sympathy, let us rejoice in having the opportunity of showing that we are prompt to relieve distress wherever felt, and that whatever the petty jealousies which in ordinary times may separate us, we now, at the call of humanity, feel our brotherhood.

It is in this spirit that we address you, and ask for your sid. It is proposed to open a subscription list in Liverpool, with the view of co-operating with the Freedmen's Relief Associations of America. It is thought that whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the sims and tendencies of the war now raging, there may be union at least in striving to alleviate the sufferings of its helples victims.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the t will be remembered that when the Irish famine

in striving to alleviate the sufferings of its helplas victims.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned, duly acknowlenged in the local newspapers, and forwarded with all possible despatch to the proper agencies in America:
William Rathbone, 21 Water street.
John Cropper, Dingle Bank.
Charles Wilson, Larkfield, Wavertree.
Charles Wilson, Larkfield, Wavertree.
Charles Robertson, 10 Rumford place.
William Crossfield, 28 Temple court.
Thomas Avison, 18 Cook street.
Challeton R. Hall, 17 Bale street.
Isaac B. Cook, Brown's Buildings, Exchange.
David Stuart, Manchester Buildings, Tithebarn st, Thos. R Arrott, Mersey Chambers, Old Churchyard.
William Crossfield, Jr., 28 Temple court.
James Spence, 27 and 29 James street.
W. J. Lamport, 21 Water street.
Challes Edw. Rawings, Jr., 22 Cable street.

Charles Edw. Rawlings. Jr., 20 Once street, John Patterson, Corn Exchonge, Brunswick st. Ardrew Leighton, 17 Water street, John Innes, 66 Whitechapel. E. K. Muspratt. 41 Oldball street. Dennis Daiey, 28 Brunswick street. Robert Trimble, 15 Brunswick street. Tue President's "Pledge." It has been stated in many quarters that Mr. Lin colp, in his inaugural address pledged himself to one term only; and one of the orators at the meeting of General Fremont's friends said that the President ought to understand that this pledge would be rigidly exacted of him. But it is a surious and interesting fact that Mr. Lincoln made no such pledge in his inaugural speech. He alluded to the point but twice.

Speaking of his predecessors and their administra-tion of the Government, he said: "I new enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficul-tice." And toward the close of the address he said that the people had given their public servants but little power for mischief, and had with equal wisdom "provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals;" and that while the people retain their virtue and vigilance no Administration "oan very seriously injure the Grovernment in the short space of four years."

This is all Mr. Lincoln said in his inaugural address in regard to the term of the Presidency. How is it possible to torture from such words a "pledge" to serve one term only? And what is meant by "rigidly exacting" the performance of his pledge?—Harper's Weekly.

East Tennessee. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes from Knoxville as follows: writes from Knoxville as follows:

The rebel army has disappeared from our front at Bull's Gap. Scouts reported the movement of the enemy in masses going to the rear three days ago, but it was not then known what the particular object was. Deserters have since arrived in considerable numbers, who confirm the reports, and state that only one brigade—some say a single regiment merely, with a small park of artillery, now holds the place. The sufferings of the residents in the upper counties are represented as very great, owing to the searcity of food. Cases of extreme violence and inhumanity are reported by females who lately found their way through the enemy's lines. Rebels in squads roamed over the country at will, taking everything. In some cases women, whose husbands or friends are absent, particularly if suspected of being Union families, were tied up and whipped, to compel them to reveal the place where provisions were concealed.

Our army, which has been of late resting with its

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA. April 6, 1854.

The price of gold to day, decided upon by Mr. Cleso in New York, was 166%, but the speculators ran it no rapidly to 171, which was followed by a reaction to 169½. Government securities were in heavy demand, the five vernment scentities were in heavy demand, the five-tweaties rising to 111½; 1861s to 113¾. The ten-forty loan is being taken in small amounts.

The old fancies at the Stock Exchange are effectually crowding out the newer and lighter Empanies. Reading opened at 80 and rose to 81½. Cosing strong at that figure. Pennsylvania Bailroad was also in demand, and rose to 79½. Catawissa rose to 24½; the preferred to 43¼. Morth Pennsylvania sold at 36½; Minchill at 65; 16 mden and Atlantic at 17; Philadelphia and Brie at 37½; Lehigh Valley at 90; Beaver Meadow at 84; Little Schuylkill at 60; Spruce and Pine still6½. Arch-street at 38; Second and vality at 30, heaves meanwast 3; interest and Pine at 16%; Arch-street at 38; Second and Third at 76.
Schuylkill Navigation was in demand, the common at 41, the preferred at 47;4@47%; 3 bid for Union, 8 for the referred: 28 for Susquehanna: Union bonds sold at 30%: usquehanna 6s at 65; Navigation 1832s at par; Delaware livision sold at 46. Division sold at 46.
Fulton Coal again advanced to 14; 11 was bid for Big Mountain; Green Mountain sold at 9%; Clinton at 2½; North Carbondale at 10; 17½ bid for New York and Middle; 4½ for Tamaqua. Coppers were very dull. Oile dull and inactive. Mineral was off to 5%; Oil Greek to 10%; Irving recovered to 13%; McGlintock off to 7; 9 bid for Perry; 4% for Howe's Eddy; Keystone Zinc off to 4½; Alsace to 5%. Bank shares are very sparingly offered. The market closed with a better feeling.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c. as

Market excited.
The plan of configure the designations of the national banks to numbers instead of allowing them to choose their own names has, it appears, been abandoned. The "National Exchange Bank," of New York, and the "Delawa e County National Bank," of Chester, Pa. have been authorized and will proceed to do business, in accordance with the provisions of the law, under their respective titles.

The following rules have been adopted respecting the ington:

First. There notes are to be redeemed by the banks by which they are respectively issued.

Second Maillated notes, which have been torn or defaced, will be received, when presented by the bank that issued them, provided all the fragments are returned, and the engraving or signatures are notes far collisionated that it cannot be determined by what bank the money were issued.

and the engraving or signatures are not so far oblitarated that it cannot be determined by what bank the
notes were issued.

Third. Fragments should be redeemed by banks in
full only when accompanied by an affidavit stating the
cause and manner of mullation, and that the missing
part of the note is totally destroyed. The good character
of the affiant should also be fully vonched for by the
efficer before whom the affidavit is taken. Those affidavits, must be forwarded to this office with the fragments to which they relate, in order that banks presenting such parts of notes may obtain credit for the same.

Fourth. No credit will be given to banks for a note
unless at least one half thereof is returned, and an equitable deduction will be made for such parts of notes as
may be missing.

Fifth. Mullated notes should not be returned to this
office in less sums than five hundred dollars.

The New York Emailo Post of to day says:

Bef. re the first tession gold was quoted at 1834/60 [1834].

New York Central at 1834. Erie at 1254, Harlem at 1435.

New York Central at 1834. Eries at 1254, Horlem at 1435.

Reading at 1634, Michigan Central at 1354, Michigan Central at

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by

Larger Girb; than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy, The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from. as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS The was race.
To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as a race copy of the Paper will be given.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 6. (Reported by S. B. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia, BEFORE BOARDS.

AFTER FIRST BOARD. BETWEEN BOARDS.

AFTER BOARDS.

1000 Morris Genales. 266 | 100 Ull Greek. | 1 | 100 (Morris Genales. 266 | 100 Ull Greek. | 1 | 100 Reading 6: 1870 | 100 | 100 Reading | 5: 1870 | 100 | 100 Reading | 5: 1870 | 100 Alacce. | 100 Al CLOSING PRICES-3% O'CLOCK.

Philadelphia Markets. There is rather more activity in the Flour market.

ales comprise about 1,8:0 bbls extra family at \$6.76\omega=7.50 \omega bbl for common to choice Western and Pennsylvania. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$5.7(\omega=6.55 for superfine. \$6.50\omega=7 for extra \$7.12\omega=6 for extra family, and \$8.00 \omega=bbl for fance brands, according to quality. Bye Flour is in demand; small sales are making at \$6 \omega=bbl. There is very little doing in Corn Meal, and the market is call cording to quality. Bye Flour is in demand; small sales are making at \$6 \$\text{P}\$ bbl. There is very little doing in Corn Meal, and the market is 'ull.

GRAIN.—There is a good demand for Wheat, with sales of 1,000 bushels good Penna red at 170c, and 2 500 bushels Western amber at 173c \$\text{P}\$ bus; white is selling at from IROM blog bush, the latter for choice. Rye is in damand, with small sales at 130c \$\text{P}\$ bush. Corn is in damand, with selle of 0,000 bushels at 121c, in tore and in the cars. Oats are wanted, with sales at 88088c \$\text{P}\$ bush. Corn is in demand, with sales of 0,000 bushels at 121c, in tore and in the cars. Oats are wanted, with sales at 88088c \$\text{P}\$ bush. Shall sales of 1,1 bhds at \$37 \$\text{P}\$ ton.

COTTON.—The market continues quiet, at about former rates. Small sales of middlings are making at 750% 754c \$\text{P}\$ is eash.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are very firm and prices have an upward tender cy. Coffac is also firm, with sales of 200 bags Laguayra at 384c \$\text{P}\$ ib. 200 bbls New Orleans Mo assessed at at 100 \$\text{P}\$ gailon, according to 400 bags Laguayra at 384c \$\text{P}\$ ib. 200 bbls New Orleans and sales sold at \$2.00 \$\text{P}\$ searce, and firmly held, with small sales to notice at \$2.00 \$\text{R}\$ conditions from the continues of quality.

SEBJOS.—There is more doing in Timothy; 2,000 bushels sold at \$2.00 \$\text{P}\$ ib sales of one obtained at \$2.00 \$\text{P}\$ bushel. Crover is without change; small relies are making at \$2.000 \$\text{R}\$ bis; a sale of Plokled thems was made at 16241c \$\text{P}\$ bis are reformed in the sales of one of the sales are making at \$2.000 \$\text{P}\$ bis as sale of Plokled thems was made at 16241c \$\text{P}\$ bis and in rather quiet, with sales of 000 tierces at 14c \$\text{P}\$ bis and in rather quiet, with sales of 100 tierces at 14c \$\text{P}\$ bis and in a rather quiet, with sales of 100 tierces at 14c \$\text{P}\$ bis and in rather quiet, with sales of 100 tierces at 14c \$\text{P}\$ bis and in rather quiet, with sales of 100 tierces at 14

New York Markets—April 6
Ashes are firmer at \$8.87% for Pots, and \$10.50 for feels, with sales of 25 bbls,
BREADERUSES—The market for State and Western our is 60 fit better, with an active demand at the adbelies extra. Bye Figur is quiet at \$5.51@6.25 for the range of fine Corn is firmer, with more activity; sales 7 000 busheld \$1 28\frac{1}{20} 30 for old mixed Western, and \$1.80 for new yallow.

Hav is steady and selling at \$1.25 for shipping, and \$1.360.40 for retail lots.

Hops are steady for good lots, with a moderate deman; sales 100 bales at 200270 for common to good.

WHEKY is decidedly higher and more active; sales \$3 000 bbls at \$1.000,06 for State, and \$1.000.07 for Western.

GEO. L. BUZBY, EDW. C. BIDDLE, THOMAS S FERNON. COMMITTER OF THE MORTE. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1864.

Bark Maria, Killam, from Liverpool March 2, with salt to Wm Bumm & Son; vessel to J B Penrosa.
Bris Faustins Grimn, from Cardenas March 10, with melsases to E C Knight & Co; vessel to E A Souder & Co. March 11, lat 24 50 ion 50, spoke bark H A Stophens, from Matamoros for Liverpool, 7 days out The F was 16 days north of Hatteras; split sails and carried gway libboom. Brig Dudley, Carter, 20 days from Port Royal via ampton Kones, in baliast to E A Souder & Co Sor Hatrie E Sampson, Blare, 10 days from Portland, Sor Batter Crowell & Collins, Schules Corowell & Collins, Schules Corowell & Collins, Schr Lucy L. Sharp, Mayhew, from Beaufort, in bal-last to captain.
Schr Montrose, Mott, 10 days from Doboy, Ga., in bal-last to captain.
Echr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain foth Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Go.
Steamer W O Pterrepont, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mass to Wm M Esi d & Oo.
Steamer Alida. Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mass to W Clyde.
Steamer Mayhower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mass to W P Clyde OLEARED. Schr Sophia Godfrey, Mulford, Dighton, Sinnickson & Schr Central America, Phillips, Port Royal, Workman

k Co. Steamer Ann Eliza, Bichards New York, W P Clyde. Steamer Hope. Warren, New York, W P Clyde. Steamer H L Gaw. Her. Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. 1.

The stemmship Saxon. Capt. Matthews, from Philadelphia for Boston, struck on Polluck's Rip last evening at 6 o'clock, carrying away radder; lost sheet anchor, and threw overboard a portion of her cargo. She laying Dennis, and the steamor Fearson left here this morning to tow her to Boston.

S. S. BROWMSON.

San Francisco.

San Francisco. Francisco.
Bark Benefacior, Berry, une, was at Yokohama 9th
Jan.
Schr. Calista. Amesbury, from Bristol for this porf,
Schr. Calista. Amesbury, from Bristol for this porf,
Schr. Calista. Amesbury, from Bristol for this porf,
Isling from Nevport 4th Inst.
Schrebert Berger, from Philadelphia, of and for Chinacotagere, is supposed to have been lost in the gale of the
2nd ult, as she washeen on the morning of that day off
Green Bun Beach, in distress, and since then nothing has
been heard from her.
Bris Chash, from New York for Philadelphia, and sohr
Clara Bilen, which were nearly affort at Lawes 2d inst.
were driven back that night and more damaged.
Ship Traviata (Br), Thurmott, from St John, N.B. for
Liverpool, with lumber, put into Boston &th inst. leaky:
has 14 fret water in her pump well.
Ship Sits Grodshire (of Boston), from Kennebunk for St
John, N.B., before reported at anohor off Cape God. diamsstell, was towed to Boston Sth 12st.

Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 South Third street, second story:

MEMORANDA
Ship Sea Crest, from Liverpool for this port. sehore
reven miles below Lewes, Del, remained 3d inst, without any apparent change.
Ship California, (new, of Boston, 1,199 tons.) Barber,
Cleared at Roston yesterday for New York, to load for

Francisco.

Bark Ranefacior, Berry, une, was at Yokohama 9th