Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Four Dollar of Annum, in advance. ISIEK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS, DAVID YOUNG. ARMAR YOUNG.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO., & CO., Importers and Dealers in EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, MITTS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, &c.. No. 429 MARKET STREET,

418 COMMERCE STREET. PHIGADELPHIA. SPRING

1864. DRY GOODS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYEES HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, 539 MARKET Street, and 536 COMMERCE Street, PHILADELPHIA. Would respectfully invite attention to their LARGE DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, and many popular goods of PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE.

spring, 1364.

EDMUND YARD & CO., HO. SIT CHESTRUT AND NO. 614 JAYEE STREETS, Mayo now in Store their EPRING IMPORTATION of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS. COPSISTING OF DRESS GOODS, OF ALL KINDS:

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS. HATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. TRITE GOODS, LINESS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES.

large and handsome assortment of BPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. BALMORAL SKIRTS. Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES. 1-2-3m SPRING 1864. DRY GOODS!

RIEGEL,

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

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Mershants will find it to their interest to call and ex-nmine our stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED UNDUCEMENTS. mb12 2m

VEW SILK HOUSE

WATSON & JANNEY,

NO. 333 MARKET STREET,

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

To which they respectfully invite the att MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR, Nos. 40 and 48 MORTH THIRD STREET. IMPORTERS OF

SMALL WARES; WHITE GOODS. SHIRT FRONTS.

CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1864.

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., 501 MARKET STREET.

Elave now in store, and will be constantly receiving.
during the season, an attractive line of PARIS, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS,

BLACK SILKS, STAPLE AND PANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c. LOWEST MARKET PRICES

SPRING, **1864.** JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dave now open their naugl LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. twithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry is, our stock is now full and varied in all its deal attention is invited to our assortment of

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. A full assortment of Clotha, Cassimeres, &c. A full assortment of Printin, De Instince, &c. A full assortment of Solions, Walts Goods, &c. A full assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. A full assortment of Omish Goods, &c. fell assortment of Omish Goods. &c. fell assortment of Omish Goods. &c. fell

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

BES MARKET STREET, avite attention to their entire new and Splendid Stock

SPRING DRESS GOODS. BLACK SILKS. MOURNING SILKS. FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES. SEASONABLE SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS, MANTILLAS, Manufactured by themselves from late Paris Styles.

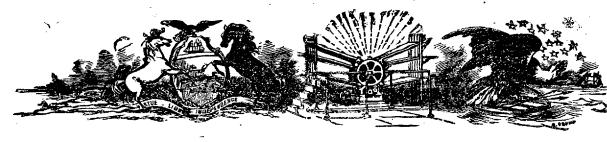
OIL CLOTHS, &c. G. W. BLABON & CO., OIL CLOTHS, No. 124 FORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Offer to the Trade a full Stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS.
GENER.GLAZED OIL CLOTES AND WINDOW
WHITE
SHADES.

GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS. ALSO, COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS, At very Low Prices. Ro. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET. ABOVE ARCH,
mhl-2m Philadelphia.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. MR. CHARLES PAGE, Favorably known for the last twenty years as Princibal Designer of GAS FIXTURES for MESSES. CORFELIUS & BAKER. Is this day admitted a Partner in our firm.

We will continue the sale and manufacture of GAS FIXTURES bader the firm name of VAN KIRK & CO., MANUFACTORY AT FRANKFORD. February I. 1864. ARCH STREET. fell-fmw2n DRUGS.—13 BALES ABNICA FLOW-Sales thort Buchu Leaves.
Sales thort Buchu Leaves.
Scates Rast India Sago, fresh.
40 bbls London-bleached Jamaica Ginger.
Shales Florida Sheer-wood Sponge, in store and for sale by
WM. ELLIS & CO., Drugglets,
applicat





Washington, April 16, 1864.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION.

SENATE.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, introduced a bill supplementary to an act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States, approved February 28, 1853 Referred to the Con mittee on the Judiciary.

It enects that any person heretefore or hereafter holding effice, who may wifully neglect or referse to deliver to his successor any paper, record, book, or document, shall be quilty of felony.

Mr. Halks, of New Hampshire, reported, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, a bill granting an honorable discharge to coal heavers and dremen in the naval

service Mr. Willey, of West Virginia, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inqui e
whether by the creation of the State of West Virginia
any legislation, and it so, what, is made necessary in
reference to the Judicial District of Virginia was of the
Allegheny Mountains and also in reference to judicial
proceedings in said State of West Virginia since the creation thereof, and that said committee report by bill or
otherwise

tion thereof, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise. Hendricks submitted the following:

Re HENDRICKS submitted the following:
Repolycid. That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate what regulations he has made for the issue of certificates to be received to payment of customs, and whether such certificates are paid for in coin or in paper morey, and if in the latter, at what rate of value and what amount of such certificates have been braned.

Co motion of Mr. FOSTER it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Sansie whether it is intended by those now engaged in the work on the freezery extension to the down any portion of the south front of that building which has already been completed, and if so, what is the object of said change, and what amount of experse will be involved in the project.

Mr. Walk, of Ohio, presented a memorial of the Ohio Legislature representing that many inflerers from rebel depredations in East Tennessee had been thrown upon the border States by the aid of givernment transportation, and asking help to feed and clothe them.

Mr. HARDING called up the bill relating to donation claims in Oregon and validornia, which was passed.

The bill granting lands to Rid in the construction of railroade in Wisconsin was called up hym. DUJLITTIME and presed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, presented the iolnt reson

railroads in Wisconsin was sufficiently beyond the joint resortile and persead.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentnoky, presented the joint resortations of the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville in favor of the improvement of the Onlo river, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARINS, of New York, Califoring the high after lection of taxes in insurrectionary distribute, which, after lection of taxes in insurrectionary distribute, which, after

ection of faxes in finant rectionary districts, which, after ebets and amendment, was informally laid over. Mr. HOWARL, of Michigan, offered a resolution that committee on the Committee of the Conduct of the War be in-tracted by inquire into the expediency of sending such of their ounders either may depute to Fort Philoux, Tannessen, inquire into the late massers of the Union troops, and more tession as possible.

concerts for that parpose "General sherman was not on the 'pot, but had received his information in the way the other ristements came. Mr. HOWARD said he wished to get the original evidence of persons on the spot. It would be a disprace to the nation not to average promptly this gross wrong, and the nation not to average promptly this gross wrong to do the nation and the same as white the service unless we protect the men same as white roops. It would be impossible to keep colored troops as the service unless we protect the men who are fighting our battles and thoo where we men who are fighting our battles and thoo where we men who are fighting our battles and thoo where years of threatened terrors at some critical hour in battle, and y loce us the day. It has been, and he supposed it would cratinue to be, the practice of the reliable to put them to death in each bood, or sell them into slaviny when captured, and hide it from our officers but the was for retails thou man for man, and, if necessary, two for one, and for retails thou man and with the objects.

sary, two for one, and for retalistion in the secrest mener.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, agreed with the objects of the resomation but it did not so far enough. This was not the first time a small garrison had been left to be sacrificed. It had been done at Paducah, Kentucky. Those in come and in their region should know their respectivity to the Jovernment, and should know that there is now in the rebel ranks a feeling, instigated by their officers. equal to that of savages. The tovernment mass act as if the life of , a soldier under our flag was as dear as that of any rebel. Nothing less than life for life is dictated by our reputation and our duty. But he wanted to know why these disasters had been brought against our lag, while we appropriated money without stant. He moved to amend the resolution by directing the committee also to inquire whether For Pillow could not have been reinforced or evanuated.

which was agreed to Michigan, then withdrew the lause requiring the committee to send some of their near hers to the spot, and, as thus modified, the resolu-

was adopted he represent the consideration of the prohibiting apecularive transactions in gold and sign exceange. the pending question being the motor left for the continuous and the c

on of Mr. Gollamer to strike our consists provisions.
Mr. GOLlamer said if we undertook to change the value of gold by such fictitious measures as these, was ake curelyes from the markets of the world. The gold samblers did not deal in gold because they caused it to finctuate, but because it fluctuated in price. If these markets have they could affect gold they would never

gamblers knew they could aff-ct gold they would never love any money by it. Gold fluctuates in accordance with the national successes and owing to other caness. The intertuation is in the currency; gold was just as any other article of trade. Every article of commerce incumates with the currency. Ha did not think that Congress should say that insemuch as a man agreed to pay money at a future day for gold it was his interest and intentian to depreciate the currency before the time stilved when his contract was to be performed. If we have a right to declare certain contracts in the States unit will, we have a virtual right to declare contracts lawful not so declared by the States. He did not be lieve the Constitution gave us either of these powers, as this bill would ascume.

this bill would assume.

Mr. COLLAMES went on at some length to define our constitutional power-bearing upon local contracts. He denied that this should be passed on the plea of military necessity or the qublic welfare.

Mr. COLLAMES amendment was rejected—aves 13.

Processity of the 1 ability we leave Mr. Collambia's amendment was rejected—aves 13. nays 24 an amendment of Mr. HARRIS, of New York, was adopted, making a uniform fine of ten thousand instead of that breatfore, of committee of the thousand instead of that breatfore, of committee of the thousand instead of that breatfore, of the mass, said by the amendments we have a solution of the bill we have made it identical nearly with a bill to the bill we have made it identical nearly with a bill to the bill we have made it identical nearly with a bill to the form the committee. He had been ridicated for proposing that bill, and only last evening had rectived a paper consaining a most breatal assault. He thought the committee was gullty of a want of courteey to him in not reputitus his bill. This bill would now until beyond the power of the gamblers in that hell of New York to control the gold market.

Mr. HESERDER, of Maine, explained the action of the Finance Committee, and said they certain. I never of the Treasury was very much mistaken if he thought the bill would accomplish the end designed. He regretted the legit lation. He moved to strike out the words "bona fide owners." The best way to keep up the currency was by increased taxation. It seemed to him that we were here preventing a man from buying a foreign bill of exchange with anything but legal-lender notes, thus interfering with commercial purents.

Mr. HERBERMER denied that this would be the effect of

bill of exchange with anything but legal-leader notes, thus interfering with commercial pursuits.

Mr. SHBRMAN denied that this would be the effect of the bill. It would not interfere with any business operation where a sale was made in good faith

Mr. HalB. of New Hampshire. explained that he would vote for the bill, not because it would have any effect at all, as betought it would be about like the bills to prevent unry, a failure, and increase what it was intended to repress. He voted for it simply because the Scoretary wanted it, putting his own opinion in his breeches nother than the following: By the nabual delivery of United faites notes, or national currency, and not otherwise."

This was rejected.

YEAS.

NAYS.

Howard, Lane (Ind.). Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Nesmith,

TRAS.
Howard.
Howe.
Lane.(Indiana).
Lene (Kansas).
Morrill.
Pomeroy.
Ramsay.

NAYS.

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, presented the resolutions of the Legislavure of that State, renewing her demands that measures be taken at once for the protection of her north-eastern frontier. He made an unsuccessful motion that the resolutions be referred to a special committee.

Mr. KERNAM, of New York, presented a series of resolutions, adopted by the Legislature of that State, asking that Gen. Robt. Anderson be placed on their circled list with full pay. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

solutions. Adopted by the legislature of that case, assume that Gen. Bobt. Andersen be placed on their crivited list with full pay. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Immigration.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, submitted from the Select Committee on Immigration a report and bill, which were ordered to be printed.

Referring to the recommendations of the President on this subject, in his annual message, the committee say that the yast number of laboring men, estimated at nearly a million and a quarter, who have gone to the war, have created a vacuum which is severely fait in every part of the country in the industrial pursuits of farming, mining, shipping, manufacturing and in the construction and repair of railroads. This labor can only be replaced by immigration from foreign countries. So within tanding the disturbed condition of the country, the committee say there has never been a time when he industrial classes of favore have head their attention so much directed to emigration as now.

So with the same furnishes much valuable information on this point, derived from our representatives abroad. The bill reported by the committee provides for the attention of the Secretary of State.

The second section provides that contracts may be made for the Secretary of State.

The second section provides that the February may reduce the tonnage daties on vessels bringing immigrants. The fourth section declars that no immigrant, availing himself of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to military duty during the present war. The fifth section provides that the reservance than on immigrant of immigration in New York city, to be filled by a apperlntendent, who may make contracts for the land of committee provides for the estab ishument of incline of immigration in New York city, to be filled by a superintendent, who may make contracts for the land of committee of immigration in New York city, to be filled by a superintendent. Who may make contracts for the land of the order the act whe has been devented th

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Sumner,
Ten Eyek,
Van Winkle,
Wade,
Wilkinson,
Wilsey,
Wilson.

Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Wilson,

as roon as poesible. FBSSENDLN. of Maine, thought that, unless in Costrome urgency, it was hardly worth while for

VOL. 7.—NO. 221.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. RLACK GROUND

FRENCH ORGANDY LAWNS, OF A CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE. In Brown, Blue, Green, and Purple Reliefs, At the very low price of 37% CENTS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT Street TAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF

SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

Which they continue to sell at

MODERATE PRICES, NOTWITHSTANDING THE ADVANCED COST OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

> GREAT VARIETY. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., 920 CHESTNUT Stre

NEW MOURNING STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they are now receiving their

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

MOURNING GOODS,

SHAWLS, Shetland. Grenadine, Silk, Barege, Lace

986 CHRATMUT Street

Tissue. &c., &c.

MANTLES of the newest styles.

A splendid assortment of LIGHT SILKS always on hand. M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO,

(FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.).

HAVE NOW OPEN,

A fire assortment of Black Silks, Small Plaid India Silks, Plain, Striped, and Plaid Poplins, Superior Black and Golored Alpaces, Pink, Blue, and Buff Brilliants,

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,

COTTON AND LINEN

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

A full line of Barnesly Table Linens.
The celebrated Power and Band Loom Table Linens.
Huckaback, Birdeye, and Diaper.

Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey.

Comb Quilts.

Pink, Blue, and White Marseilles Counterpanes and

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings.

N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Streets.

S. E. Cor WINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
We would invite the attention of our old Custom

Which we will sell at
VERY LOW PRICES.
We have now on hand one of the largest and mos

FANCY DRESS GOODS

A large and well-selected stock of BLACK AND INDIA SILKS,

to 500. Indee in want of horganism and had save give us a call.
LADIES' GLOAKINGS, all shades.
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Mens' and Boy's wear

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for mens and poy's wear, from \$10 mt.

Ap immense variety, consisting of Table Linens, Counterpanes, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Toilet Govers, Russis Crash, Stair Crash, &c., &c.

We would also call the attention of buyers to our stock of Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, Calleose, French Chintzes, Figured Brilliagtes, Wool Table Jovers, Colored Damask Table Cloths, in 6-4, 7.4, and 6-4 sizes,

Our line of

Our line of WHITE GOODS
is now complete, comprising Shirting Linens, White
Brilliantes, Cambric Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainscoks, Swies Swilns, Plaid Muslins, &c., &c.,
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STS.,
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MANTLES AND CLOAKS OF UN-

MANTLES ARD CLOARS OF UN
name leighbor.
Taffets Mantles and Sacques.
Plain and Richly Trimmed Mantles.
Chesterfield, in Silk and Cloth
Short Sacques of handsome Cloths
French Cloth Cloaks.
MANTLES MADE TO ORDER.
Spring Shawls in light colors.
Summer Shawls for good quality.
One lot desirable Summer Shawls, \$3.
Elack Thibet Square Shawls, \$3.
Elack Thibet Square Shawls, \$3.
2013 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streats.

H. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN

s. choice assortment of
NSW SILES.

Moire Antiques. \$1 to \$5.
Plain Corded Silks. \$1.52% to \$3.50.
Figured Gorded Silks. \$1.52% to \$2.5.
Plain Poll of Soles. \$1 25 to \$2.25.
Plain Foll of Soles. \$1 25 to \$2.25.
Figured Black Silks. \$1.25 to \$2.25.
Figured Black Silks. \$1.25 to \$2.25.
Figured Black Silks. \$1.25 to \$2.
Figured Black Silks. \$7.50. to \$6.
Figured Black Silks. \$7.50. to \$6.
Figured Black Silks. \$7.50.
Light-ground Rich. Squred Foulards. \$1.25 to \$1.51.
1620-17 Nos. 713 and 718 M. TENTH Street.

1024 CHESTEDT STREET.

SPRING TRADE.

E M. NEEDLES

Is now receiving, and offers for sale below present market rates, making royalities in the present market rates, making covering the following present market rates, making covering to his assortment of over 20 different new fabrics and styles of white Goods, suitable for "Ladies Bodies and Dreeses," in artiples, plaids, and ferred, puffed and tucked Muslims.

100 pieces of figured and plain Buff and White Piques, bought before the resent ad-

wance.

And involces of Gnipure and Thread Laces.

Thread and Grenadine Vells, Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, &c.

Broad Hem-Stitched HANDKHECHIEPS,

all linen, good quality, from 26 cents up.

1084 CHESTNUT STREET.

BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.

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Wide and heavy Black Corded Silks.
Magnificent Moire Antiques. all colors.
Splendid quality Corded Silks, all colors.
Rich Chures Stripe and Plaid Silks.
Magnificent Orenadines and Organdies.
Magnificent Orenadines and Organdies.
New styles Spring Shawis.
New style Cieths for Indies clocks.
BOWIN HALL & CO.,
26 South SECOND Street.

We would havite the shears and the public generally to our stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Which we will sell at

A full assortment of Sackings.

A full assortment of Cloths and Cassimer

A full assoriment of Boys' wear.

At Wholesale and Retail.

NEW STOREIII

mh2l-mwf tjyl

Pink, Blue, and Buff Percales, Striped and Figured French Chintzes

100 Mozambique
100 Silk Check
100 Black Stella

We still have an immense stock of

500 dozen Towels and Napkins

fe26-fm 2m

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

NOW OPEN,
PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS
AND SPRING CLOAKS superb stock of Garments of our own manufacture OF THE LATEST STYLES,

BEADY-MADE CLOTHING.

to Customer Work-AND AT

POPULAR PRICES.

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

PERRY & CO.,

LATEST STYLES.

WILLIAM S. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, SOUTHRAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET

ful and experienced artists, and offered for sale at exceedingly

of PIECEGOODS for CUSTOM WORK,

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. Has now ready A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

His celebrated Manufactured under the superintendence of

JOHN C. ARRISON,

FANCY DRESS GOODS

Byer offered at retail in this city, embrasing all the new styles and shades of FOULARDS.

FIRE TILK GRENADINES,

ALPACAS.

ALL WOOD DE LAIMES.

PLAIDS.

MOZAMBIQUES,

MOHAIRS.

GRENADINE BAREGES,

FOPLINS.

ORGANDIES,

JACONETS,

STRIPED AND PLAID LENOS, &c.

A large and well-selected stock of COLLEG. FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE, BLAUR AND INDIA SILLING,
Which will be sold low.
I lot double width Mozambiques, 600 yards, at 37½c.
I lot Brecade Poplins, 400 yards, at 31c.
Phepherds Plaids from 37½c. up.
Fine Chailies at 35c.
SFIA WLS!
In great variety—all the new fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer wear, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$50. Those in want of bargains in this line should give an a call.

ALSO,

Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED COT OF SHIRTS,
which they make a speciality in their business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GRATLEMEN'S WEAR.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

10. 814 CHENTUT ST.,
jai6-tf Four deors below the Continental.

GRAY'S PATENT

MOLDED COLLARS

age for Travellers, Army and Favy Officers,

BYERY COLLAR is stamped GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR."

mh30-wfm 3m Philadelphia. WALL PAPERS, AT RETAIL. JOHN H. LONGSTRETH, ap15.6t\* No. 12 Borth THIRD Street.

SCOTCH ALE. BY THE CASK OR DOZEN. ALBERT C: ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES. GREEN BAIZE AND WOOLEN FLOOR CLOTHS, of all widths, at Carpet Store of WM. GRAGHILE. No. 447 North SECOND Street, below Noble East side.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

A Letter to William C. Bryant, Esq.,

from R. F. Stockton.

PRINCETON, April 5, 1864.

VESTIBULE PRINCETON, April 5, 1854. To Win. C. Bryant, Esq., Publisher of the N. Y. Post:
Sir.: I have recently observed several editorial articles and communications in the Evening Post, in relation to the joint companies of New Jersey, which indicate a want of information as to the origin and history of those companies, and their relations to the vublic. LACE CURTAINS, AND A LARGE INVOICE OF

BROWN SHADES, OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

**CURTAIN GOODS** 

SPRING DAMASES,

I. E. WALRAVEN, ISUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.!

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET

CLOTHING. CLOTHING. SPRING OF 1864.

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

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

cut by the best artists, trimmed and made equal

303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET.

CLOTHING.

STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTH-ING, got up in superior style. by taste

mestic manufacture.

WILLIAM S. JONES, SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

JOHN F. TAGGERT.

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert.)

Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age

Orders promptly attended to. jal3-wfm-6m

Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best-fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect cure, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar—they are AS SMOOTH INSIDE AS OUT-SIDE—and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck. The Garotic Collar has a smooth and evenly-finished edge on BOTH SIDES.

These Collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are MOLDED AND SHAPED TO FIT THE MECK,

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down style), in every half size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" (or Garotte), from 18 to 17 inches, and packed in "Solid sizes," in neat blue cartons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller news of 10 each—the lattera very handy package for Travellers, Army and Fayry Officers. Sold by all dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The Trade supplied by VAN DUSEN, BOEHMER, & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Men's Farnishing Goods.
627 CHESTNUT Street.

ONDON BROWN STOUT.

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets

above the charges for freight, she reserves cortain tolls, which all pay, who use her canals.

New Jersey employed certain chartered companies to make her canal and railway acrobe the State—and she charges these companies specific tolls on the freight and passengers they carry from one side of the State to the other side, whether they be citizens of New Jersey or citizens of other States.

It is an entire error to suppose that travelers and merchandise crossing New Jersey are laxed by the State. State.

They are not even compelled to pay tolls for transit over her territory. Any person may go free in their own conveyance over the common roads. They are only liable to be charged tolls, regulated by law, if they prefer to travel over the turplike or other artificial works—the property of individuals, made at their own expense. A per centum of these tolls is paid into the State Treasury, by the inviduals who constitute the companies which have made these artificial works. Therefore, the fares charged by these companies for the use of their railroads and canal are clearly not a far levied by the State on the passenger and on merchandise: because, if the State should relin quish all revenue from the companies—still the passenger and the forwarder of merchandise would be

history of those companies, and their relations to the public.

I have therefore persuaded myself to believe that a few notes on the subject, from one who is intimately acquainted with all the circumstances which attended the origin and subsequent history of those companies, would not, at this time, be unacceptable to you and the public. You will excuse, I hope, the liberty I have taken, and appreciate the motive for addressing you in this form.

The peculiar dicumstances under which New Jersey adopted her present system of internal improvements, seem, with the lapse of time, to have laded from the memory of the present generation. A brief reference to them and to antecedent events, will enable all to appreciate more justly the proposed Congressional or any other interference with that system.

The communication between New York and Philadelphia was first carried on over the common loads of New Jersey, by stages and farm wagons. These roads were maintained by the labor of the inhabitants of the different counties through which the roads passed. The inhabitants were assessed according to the extent of their landed property for that purpose. The rivers were crossed by open ferry boats. The ferries were authorized by Jaw to chaige specific tolls in proportion to the service rendered.

rendered.

The first step towards improvement was bridging the rivers. This the State was unwilling to do at the State expense. It was done by granting charters to companies to build the required bridges; thus the Hackenack, the Passaie, Karitza, and Delaware rivers were bridged. Different tumplike companies were incorporated to build tumplike roads, with the right to exact tolls of those who used the roads. Some of these charters were granted more than seventy years ago. The transit duties they have levied on the public have never been considered a hardship; whilst similar duties, the same in principle, exacted from the railcoads and canal, have been unsparingly and perseveringly denouseed. and dans, have been unsparingly and perseveringly denounced.

During the war of 1812, the military necessities of the Government required the use of the New Jersey roads. From Trenton to New Brusswick, on the Raritan, could then be seen wagons loaded with the cannon and munitions of war stuck in the mud, and consuming two weeks or more in passing over twenty-live miles. Then was the time when aid from any source would have been theartily welcomed, to arists in the construction of roads or canals across New Jersey. No one then clamorted for the Government to make canals or roads across New Jersey. It was not seen then that money was to be made by the interference of Government. lovernment.

The lessons afforded by the experience of 1813-14-15, aspired patriotic Jerseymen with national motives of increasing the facilities for passing over the

In Ingreasing 146 Isolities for passing over the State.

Immediately after the peace of 1816, and soon after the consencement of the construction of the New York Eric Canal, the people of New Jersey hegan to take measures for the construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. This was from the first considered a work of national importance, and deserving of said from the Federal Government.

A system of national internal improvements along the scahoard, with the design of promoting the mititary defence of the Atlantic coast, was recommended by the Secretary of War, the Hon. Mr. Calboun, during the first term of Precident Monroe. In his able report on that subject, Mr. Calhoun indicated the Delaware and Raritan Canal as one of the most costly and important links in that chain of public works, which he recommended should be constructed at the Dational expense. at the national expense.

I shall not here inquire into the reasons why the General Government failed to act in conformity with the recommendation of Mr. Calboun. It is sufficient to refer to the fact that Congress refused to authorize any expenditure for this important work. to authorize any capanata.

Work.

The citizens of New Jerrey, however, for many years cherished the hope that the Government would, sooner or later, adopt the policy of constructing such public works as were universally deemed.

posed to waste a great deal of money without any reasonable prospect of beneficial results. At this time it seems aimost incredible that those franchises (which are now supposed to be so valuable and ussful, that organized cupidity, in order to gratify its lust for gain, invokes the Federal Government to destroy or impair them by the exercise of extraordinary powers never before claimed to exist) thirty three years ago, could with great difficulty be given away by the State of New Jersey. Yet such is the fact; may, the State could not give them away upon terms on which capitalists were willing to accept, unless they were impregnably protected from competition. This protection was given from the necessity of the case; without it neither railway nor canal (one most important of the two) would have been commenced in 1830.

In 1826 the Legislature of New Jersey granted a charter to some citizens of New York to build the Delaware and Raritan Canal. For various reasons that company refused to proceed, and the charter was annulled.

The Legislature was then vehemently importuned by citizens of New Jersey to make the canal a State work. All well-informed men in New Jersey perceived that some system of internal improvement was indispensable to the development of the rank were becoming impoverished, if not worn out, her villages were stationary, her young men were leaving homes elsewhere.

Having given up all hope of any aid from Congress, or the State Government, to the construction of the canal, a few of the most enlightened and public splitted Jerseymen held a conference on the subject of the future of New Jersey. They fully discussed the proper policy to pursue, to enable her to keep up with the progress of improvements in other States.

The question of the comparative advantages of canals and triproced was considered and whilst it

States.

The question of the comparative advantages of The question of the comparative advantages of canais and railroads was considered, and, whilst it was admitted on all hands that a railroad would be most profitable to individuals, yet it was believed that as far as respected its utility to the State, a railroad would be about as important as the flight of a flock of pigeons across it.

But the canal, it was thought, would be of primary importance to the State, and a work of great national utility, and to which all other public improvements should be subordinated. In these views a large number of the citizens of New Jersey sympathized, and an application to the Legislature was provements should be subordinated. In these views a large number of the citizens of New Jersey sympathized, and an application to the Legislature was made for a charter to construct the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Whilst this bill was in progress, other parties applied for a charter to build a railroad from Canden to Amboy. These charters (be it borne in mind) were not close corporations—they were open to the citizens of the whole country. The books of these companies were opened by the usual advertisements, inviting all persons to subscribe, and appeals were made by committees to the General Government, and to citizens of New York and Philadelphia to aid in the great and hazardous enterprise of building the canal.

The railroad, being less costly, and more easily managed by speculators, the majority of that stock was subscribed by a few patrictic citizens of New Jersey, which prevented its getting into the hands of speculators, to the ruin of the canal. \* But of the canal stock, so much more important to New Jersey, only 1,300 of the 15,000 shares were subscribed, notwithstanding the great exertions made by its friends to fill up the subscription. Here, again, any aid from New York or Philadelphia, or the Government, would have been gladly obtained.

In this unpromising state of things, a citizen of New Jersey, a man of fortune, (well invested.) who had never embarked in a speculative scheme, was importuned for aid to save the canal. He was assured, that if the cansi failed then, it would be lost forever; and, deeming the canal of infinite importance to the State and the nation, he embarked in the enterprise.

He had no expectation of great gain from the investment, but he felt it to be a patriotic duty to secure, if possible, the construction of this great national work. He accordingly subscribed \$400,000, the balance of the stock necessary to save the charter.

Again: every effort was made to enlarge the subscription annease publicant of the canal contents of the stock necessary to save the charter.

on, the balance of the stock necessary to save the charter.

Again: every effort was made to enlarge the subscription. Appeals, public and private, were made, time after time, to the patriotism of the public, but without success. Any man, or number of men, would, at that time, have been allowed to take a part of, or the whole of the capital stock. But perhaps there were not as many patriots then as now, when such herculean efforts are being made to plunder the public treasury of New Jersey, and to break down the character and fortuness of the men who came forward to construct, by their own unsided efforts, that great national and State work.

No additional subscription could be obtained without further legislation.

The Legislature was now asked to give the canal company authority to construct a raifroad on the banks of the canal. It refused to confer such a privilege, but, at the same time, held out some expectation of giving railroad privileges, provided the canal should be made 75 feet wide, instead of 59 feet, according to the original charter, and 7 feet in depth, instead of 5 feet. This alarmed the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and they declined to go on with their road. It became necessary to reconcile these rival interests, or abandon the proposed improvements entively.

They were reconciled in the only practicable way, by uniting the two companies, and consolidating their stock and protecting their interests. Remember, that this was done more than thirty years ago, when the few practical men who undertook to build railroads and canals in New Jersey were denounced as visionary theorists.

Remember also that, as before said, her lands were worn out, or greatly impoverished, and her young and enterprising men, in a stealy stream, were de-

Remember also that, as before said, her lands were worn out, or greatly impoverished, and her young and enterprising men, in a steady stream, were deserting their homes for the fertile prairies of the West. She was a small State, with not a village containing 10 000 inhabitants; her statesmen and public men were too sagacious to encumber her with a huge debt for works, which, when made, were certain to benefit New York and Pennsylvania quite as much, if not more, than they would probably benefit New Jersey. They could, at that time, obtain but little aid outside of the State. But she had, among her own oftizens, enterprising and with a huge debt for works, which, when made, were certain to benefit New York and Pennsylvanis quite as much, if mot more, than they would probably benefit New York and Pennsylvanis quite as much, if mot more, than they would probably benefit New Yorke, than they would probably benefit New Yorke, than they would probably benefit New Yorke, and they sive anounced and they sive anounced the selection made and they sive anounced the selection and they sive anounced the selection and they sive anounced the selection and they sive and bridging her public worked the necessary frants and under their anspects, New York and Philadelphia were supplied with a railroad connection which has probably done more to augment the growth and wealth of News Conserved the very supplied the New Jersey, sleeted great horror and indigation between the destroy the value of her public works, by Jersey, affected great horror and indigation between the State, when she granted the railroad and caniel charters, reserved to herself certain folls on the business of the companies ahe had croated. The creditity of the people has been presumptiously it is not business of the companies and had so the charters and the situation of the Christian Commission.

These enterprising gentlemen have, for want of any other possible cause of complaint against New Jersey, affected great horror and indigation between the State, when she granted the railroad and caniel charters, reserved to herself certain folls on the business of the companies and the situation of the Christian Commission.

These enterprising gentlemen have, for want of any other possible cause of complaint against New Jersey, affected great horror and indigation between the State, when she granted the railroad and caniel charters, reserved to herself certain folls on the business of the companies as he had croated. The resembly of the object which the Christian Commission, the stream of the Christian Commission, the stream of the Christian Commission and the spirit of the Christian Commission

\*Extract from Report of Canal Board of State of New York — In the year 1837 the tolls received from the productions of our Etata, and for merchandles passing West, were \$1,052.507; from products from Western States, \$160 116. In the year 1832, the tolls received from products of the State, and for merchandise, were \$1,465,-735, while the receipts from products of Western States were \$5,722,208.

Directo pay the same farcs as they do now. Nor uld the investment of additional capital in the would the investment of additional capital in the construction of rival works be likely to reduce the fares; it would probably increase them.

The term "transit duty," when used in our laws, means the mode of computing, with simplicity and certainty, the amount due to the State on the aggregate business of the companies, nothing more.

The amount paid by the pascenger or forwarder is in no way affected by what has been indivertently, called a transit duty on passengers and merchandise.

In principle the tolls which are paid into the treasury of New York from the business dense on her capalls, are precisely similar to those which New

canals, are precisely similar to those which New Jensey exacts for the business done on her public works. Jersey exacts for the business done on her public works.

A citizen of New Jersey cannot tie up his sloop to a wharf in New York or Polladelphia, unless he pays liberally for the privilege. Bit New Jersey, by whose legislation there great works were constructed, which have been so beneficial to New York and Philadelphia, is denounced, because she, in the exercise of an undoubted right, reserved to herself some small compensation for the inestimable benefits she conferred on the country.

And what is the evil complained of, which is magnified into such monstrous proportions? Out of the hundreds of millions of property which are annually transported through her canal and over her railroads, she collects from the companies for the benefit of her treasury, not quite \$200,000, a considerable proportion of which is paid by her own citzens?!

This is the gigantic crime—this is the tremendous imposition of which New Jersey is accused.

The State of New Jersey when she chartered the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad, and since, wisely sequence to be taken the poly Railroad, and since, wisely sequence to the same time secured to ail persons wishing to do so, a ready transit across the State, at a lower rate than on most other railroads with which I am acquainted. On half the trains that run between New York and Philadelphia, the fare for passengers is less than \$2.25, the highest fare being \$3, and the lowest \$1.50. Ali the trains are equally comfortable, if not fast, on account of the stoppages for way passengers.

The companies chartered in 1830, by their success and good management have acquired such credit, that with the use of that credit chiefly they have been

Mr. FESSENDEN. of Maine, thought that, unless in cases of extreme arragency, it was hardly worth while for members of Congress to make these inquiries at a distance. Their place of duty was here. We are coming to a period in the session when it was very important to have all the members present for the despatch of business. It was the duty of the War Department to look into these matters, and it was presumed it would duly discharge that duty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that he had called at the War Department this morning, and the Secretary had told him he had a despatch from General Sherman saying that about three hundred of our soldiers had been masses ared at Fort Pillow, and he intended to make immediate investigation of the matter. He had appointed officers for that parpose General Sherman was not on the pot, but had received his information in the way the other tatements, came. on account of the stoppages for way passengers. The companies chartered in 1830, by their success and good management have acquired such credit, that with the use of that credit chiefly they have been enabled to assist in the construction of railroads in all parts of the State. The result has been, that New Jersey has covered the retrivony with railroads, without excumbering herself with debt. Every county in the State has a railroad, and the people of every county can teach either New York or Philadelphia in the converse of less time. The average value of farming lands now in New Jersey, exceeds that of the farming lands of any other State. The improvement of the lands of New Jersey, exceeds that of her railroads have benefited New York and Philadelphia quite as much as New Jersey.

It is for adopting and adhering to a policy thus fruitful of heneficient results that New Jersey is made the oiject of attack, and that the General Government is invited to step in, and in the exercise of doubtful powers, to destroy these franchines and vested rights, to the protection of which the public faith of the State of New Jersey is invivably pledged. But it is said that "the facilities for the stransportation of troops and munitions of war from North to South, are entirely inadequate." This averation is destitute of any shadow of excuse. What are the existing facilities?

1st. There is the ocean.

2d. The Delaware and Raritan Canal.

3d. Osmuen and Amboy Railroad, via Camden and Amboy.

den and Amboy Railroad, via Camden and Ath. Camden and Amboy Railroad, via Jersey City, and Trenton and Philadeiphia Railroad, on which a couble track is being completed.

5. The New Jersey Central Railroad, via Harriswould, sooner or later, adopt the polloy of constructing such public works as were universally deemed important for national defence, and that when such a policy should be sanctioned they felt confident that the Delaware and Raritan Canal would be made.

The time was (only little more than a quarter of a century ago) when the projectors of those public works of New Jersey, now deemed to be so remunerative, were considered visionary men, who proposed to the superial visionary men, who prowas do sees prove as to the facilities of that Company?

It may be supposed that the full measure of the capacity of the Camden and Amboy Railroad for transportation, has been exceeded during the last three years, if ever.

So far, however, is the from being a fast, that the demands of the Government did not approximate anything near the capacity of these roads on any one day of that period. The troops were all promptly convejed without delay and without interference with the ordinary traffic. The Government officials acknowledged with commendation the satisfactory manner in which the New Jersey roads performed every service required of them during that period. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in connection with the New Jersey Railroad Company, as soon as Washington was threatened, placed at the service of the Government all their works by night

service of the Government all their works by night and by day. These companies were the first railroad companies to agree upon a tariff of compensation for service rendered entirely acceptable to the Goservice of the Government all their works by night and by day. These companies were the first rainroal companies to agree upon a tariff of compensation for service rendered entistly acceptable to the Government.

My design in this communication has been to place before you as briefly as I could, facts connected with the crigin of the joint companies of the Dalaware and Karitan Canal, and Camdon and Amboy Raitroad and Frassportation Companies, not to argue with you or any one, the powers of Congress, &c., &c., and when you have read them, I ask you to stand up and say, whether you can see either magnanimity, generosity, wisdom, or patriotism, in assailing men who have, to the best of their abilities, and at the risk of their private fortunes, served the public for more than thirty years, on the delusive and odious pretext of putting down a momopoly.

If it be a monopoly to enjoy moderate remuneration for assuming great risks and making great highways of commerce, and paying largely for the privilege to make those highways, then every individual's exclusive property is a monopoly. The New Jersey companies have purchased for a valuable consideration, all the rights they eojey. The public faith is pledged for the faithful protection of those rights by as valid a contract as was ever made between any parties. If those rights are not absolutely protected by law from any infringement, except with the consent of both contracting parties, fund no rights and no property can horeafter se considered inviolable.

The New Jersey-companies enjoy their exclusive franchise by virtue of a lease now nearly expired, and it is now pretty well understood that this franchise by virtue of a lease now nearly expired, and it is now pretty well understood that this franchise by virtue of a lease now nearly expired, and it is now pretty well understood that this franchise by virtue of a lease now nearly expired, and it is now pretty well understood that the propertion, the companies could have bought all the roads ever proposed to be made

The Sanitary Commission Fair. The Sanitary Commission Fair.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: In to-day's (Saturday's) paper, I notice resolutions of two Presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, highly complimentary to the Christian Commission, and advising the saveral congregations under their care to withhold their means, &c., from the Sanitary Commission, unless the Christian Commission in the management of the Fair, and made sharers in its proceeds.

To the managers of the Sanitary Commission Fair, I deem it but simple justice to a large majority of the clergymen of Philadelphia to state that the above resolutions are the same in substance and very nearly the same in verbiage as those that were voted down at a large Union meeting of the clergy of this city some two weeks ago. There are some elergymen and others of the opinion that all offerings of benevolence or acts of beneficence should pass through Christian hands, and be carried on through Christian agencies. Yet this opinion is easier held than sustained. Besides, there is a faise premise assumed in relation to the Sanitary Commission Fair.

One would think, in reading the resolutions and hearing the subject discussed, that all the managers of the Sanitary Commission Fair, for the purpose of corrupting the morals of accety in connection with this great benevolent scheme. Are there no Christian men and women on these committees? Is there no moral leaven in the great Central Sanitary Commission Committee? Would it not be better and wiser for the Christian portion of the city, elergy and laity, to kindly unite their induces with the Sanitary Commission in this great enterputes, and thus give encouragement and aid to those Christian men and women who are on the several commission. To the Editor of The Press:

tian Commission has in view, to attend to the wants, temporal and spiritual, of our noble soldiers; but why should they now expect or ask for the fair gains of another Commission, whose aims are certainly noble, and no less important in their place, than the aims and object of the Christian Commission? I fear much evil may result from this jealousy; and I do know that the Christian Commission has shready suffered by it. She, it is true, keeps quiet, but would it not be magnanimous, Christian-like, for her to say, or to have said, "Gentlemen and ladies of the Sanitary Commission will go on, and will anoseed just simply because it has on its side the sympathy of the people—Christian and not Christian—and because its aims and objects are good, and such as we can sak God to bless.

I have no acquaintance, sir, with any member of the Gospel, and desire thus to give expression to my own views as well as lift the shield on behalf of our noble Sanitary Commission.

A cantleman named C. R. Expresson in 1858 fell

— A gentleman named C. B. Egerson, in 1858, fell overboard, and a stranger sprang into the water and recould him, but refused any reward for his humanity. Mr. Egerson has kinee died and left his preserver \$50,000.

THREE CENTS.

the reference, because the bill involved an appropriation for clerks.

The SPEARED overruled the point On appeal, his decision was unstained, by 80 against 9

Mr. HOOPER said this was the bill heretofore acted upon by the House with an amendment allowing the States to tax the property of individuals invested in banks but not to tax the banks themselves. He moved the previous question on the bill, but the motion was disagreed to-yeas 20, nays 70.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, offered the following amendment to the bill: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the taxation, by States, of the capital stock of banks under this act the same as property of other moneyed corporations for State or municipal purposes; but no state shall impose any tax on capital, or culation, or dividends, at a higher rate than the taxatics imposed by such State ou the Sime amount of money er capital in the hands of individual citizans: Provided, That no State tax shall be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association invested in the Dnited States bonds, deposited as security for the circulation." hation."
The amendment was agreed to by 10 majority.
The dependent was agreed to by 10 majority.
Under the operation of the previous question, the bill
was ordered to be engrossed, and read a chird time.
Without further action, the House, at 5½ o'clock, adjourned.

The New Tax Bill. The new internal revenue bill is a complete revision of the securiow in force, and retains the same machinery with true improvements as experience has readered eccessary. It contains 173 sections, 47 of which are debill are the following. In addition to duties payable for licenes:

There is to be paid on all spirits distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, if first proof, prior to July 1, 1864, 60 cents per gallon; on and after that date, to January 1, 1865, \$1; and on and after that date, to January 1, 1865, \$1; and on and after January 1, 1866, \$1 25; provided the duty on all spirits shall be collected at no lower rate than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.

All distilled spirits and refined coal oil, upon which an \*xcies duty is imposed by law may be exported without payment of duty, provided that these articles so removed shall be transferred directly from the distillery or refinery to a bouned warchouse.

All beer, lager beer, ale purtor, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatsoever name called, to pay a gallons.

All bankers are taxed as follows: Using or employing cuty of \$1 per barrel, containing not more than \$1 gallons.

All bankers are taxed as follows: Using or employing a cepital act exceeding \$50 CtO, \$100 each license; when amploying a cepital exceeding \$50 CtO, \$101 each license; when almost a cepital exceeding \$50 CtO, \$10 each license; when amountainers, or producer, or agent thereof, having charge of the business, the following deductions may be allowed: 1. Freight from place of deposit at time of, sale to place of derivery. 2 The actual commission paid, but not exceeding 3 per centum, and no commission paid, but not exceeding 3 per centum, and no commission that be deducted when the sale is made at the place of manufacture or production.

but not exceeding 3 per centum, and no commission had be deducted when the sa. e is made at the place of manufacture or production

On all mineral coals, except such as are known in the bace as pes coal and dust coal, a duty of 5 cents per fou. Lard oil, mustard seed oil, and on all animal or vegetable oils, not exempted or provided for elsewhere, whether pure or admirated 6 cents per gallon.

Gas, illuminating, made of coal wholly or in part, or any other material, when the product shall be not above 60,000, and for exceeding 5,000,000 of cubic feet per month. 25 cents per 1,000 feet. When the product shall be above 500,000, and not exceeding 5,000,000 of cubic feet per month. 25 cents per 1,000 feet. When the product shall be above 500,000, 30 cents per 1 c00 cubic feet; provided that coal tar produced of the manufacture of liluminating gas, and the products of the manufacture of liluminating gas, and the products of the manufacture of liluminating gas, and the products of the manufacture of liluminating gas, and the products of the manufacture of liluminating gas, and the products of the manufacture of liluminating gas, and the products of the manufacture of liluminating gas, and the products of the manufacture of liluminating gas, and the products of the manufacture of liluminating gas, and the products of the produc

occite, or preparations of which coffee forms a part, and all nurround substitutes for coffee, a duty of I cent per pound.

On arround pepper, ground mustard, ground pimento ground cloves and ground cloves stems, ground caseta and ground ginger, and all imitations of the same, I cent per pound.

Moinsees, eyrup of molasses, concentrated molasses, or neludo and cisien bot ome produced directly from sugar cene and not made from sorphum, or implee, and on cane inice, duty 6 per centum ad valorem; brown or mucovado sugar, not above fifeen Dutch standard in color, produced directly from the sugar case and not from sorphum, or implee, other than produced by the refuer, one cent per pound; all cisified or refined angars above No. 16. Dutch standard in color, produced directly from the sugar case and not from sorphum or implee duty 2 cents per pound; on gross ament of sales of sugar refiners, including all products of their manufactories or refineries, 15, of 1 per cent, ad valorem; sugar cands, and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugary valued at not exceeding 20 center a a duty of 2 cents per pound, considering all products of their manufactories or refineries including all products of their manufactories or refineries, 15, of 1 per cent, ad valorem; sugar cands, and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugary valued at not exceeding 20 center a a duty of 2 center per pound, considered the per pound of soid otherwise has by pounds; on sulphate of harytes a duty of 32 cents per 100 pounds; on salphate of harytes a duty of 32 cents per 100 pounds; on salphate of harytes a duty of 32 cents per 100 pounds; on salphate and painters colore, dury or made of made of no pounds; on salphate of harytes a duty of 12 cents per 100 pounds; on salphate of harytes a duty of 12 cents Clocks and timepieces, and on clock movements, when gold without being eased. 5 per cent, ad valorem
Umbrellas and parasols, made of cotton or atla or other

lorem.
Pickels, preserved fruits, preserved vegetables, meats, firh, and shellfish in cans, kegs, or air-tight cans, o per cent, ad valoram.
Bill heads, printed cards, and printed circulars, 5 per card advancem. cent. ad valorem.

Bill heads, printed cards, and printed circulars, 5 per cut ad valorem.

All printed bocks, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, and all other similar printed publications, except newspapers, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Productions of stereotypers, lithographers, and engravers, 5 per cent ad valorem.

All repairs of engines, cars, carriages, or other articles, when such repairs increase the value of the article so repaired, liver cent or over, 3 per cent on such in created value On the fulls as is nuched of ships, barts, brigs, schooners, sloops, saliboats, steamboats, canal boats, and all other vessels or water craft, and not including engines or rigging hereafter built, made or constructed, 2 per cent ad valorem.

Slate, freestone, sandstone, marble, and building stone of any other description, when dressed, hewn, or finished, duty 3 per cent, ad valorem.

Un marble, gravestones, and them nounmental stones, with or without inscriptions, 5 per cent, ad valorem.

Lime, and Homen or water cement, 3 per cent, ad valorem.

Batts, apasts, and ship or vessel blocks, 2 per cent, ad valorem.

All durriture or other articles made of wood, sold in valorem.
All furriture or other articles made of wood, sold in rough or unfaithed, 5 per contum ad valorem.
On eait 6 cents per 100 ponods.
On saits, tents. shade awnings, and bags, made of cotton. It x or hemp, or part of either, or other material, 6 per centum ad valorem.

ion.
On railroad iron \$3 per ton.
On railroad iron \$nrolled \$1.50 per ton.
On railroad iron enrolled \$1.50 per ton.
On all iron advanced beyond blooms, slabs, or loops, and not advanced beyond bare or rods and band; hoop and sheet from not thinger than No 15 wire, gange and plate iron not less than % of an inch in thickness, of \$5 wer ton. plate fron not less than % of an into in tatesness, of \$3 Fer ton.
On band, hoop, and sheet iron thinner than No. 18
On band, hoop, and sheet iron thinner than No. 18
wire gange; plate iron less than % lach in thickness, and cut and wrought neils and spikes, and horse-shoe nails when wrought by hand, (not including sails, tacks, bracs, or finishing nails usually put up and sold in sapers, whether in papers or otherwise, nor horse-shoe nails wrought by machinery,) a duty of \$3.50 per ton.

in papers, whether in papers or otherwise, nor horseshoe neils wrought by machinery, a duty of \$3.00 per ton.

On stoves and hollow ware, and castings of iron exceeding 10 pounds in weight for each cauting not otherwise provided for, a duty of \$3 per ton.

On rivets exceeding % of 1 inch in diameter, nuts less than 2 ounces each in weight, a duty of \$1 per ton.

Steel, in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than 1; inch in thickness, valued at 7 cenus per fb., or less, a duty of \$5 per ton; valued at above 7 cents per fb., and not above 11 cents, a duty of \$12 60 per ton.

Steem engines, including locomotives and marine engines, 3 per cent, ad valorem.

Gold, silver, and quickaliver, produced from quartz mines, from beds of rivers, from the earth, or in any other way or manner, copper and lead tingots, pigs, or hars, and spelter and brass, a duty of 5 per cent, ad valorem.

Gold, silver, and copper, rolled vellow sheathing metally of 5 per cent, ad valorem. Alled brass and copper, rolled vellow sheathing metally of 5 per cent, ad valorem, Gost, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog skins, tanned or dressed in the rough, a duty of 5 per cent, ad valorem; gost, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog skins, cared or finished, a duty of 5 per cent, ad valorem; gost, kid, sheep, horse, hog, and dog skins, cared or finished, a duty of 5 per cent, ad valorems ends, and the steep horse, hog and dog skins previously ascessed in the rough, a duty of 5 per cent, ad valorems on leather of all descriptions, tanned or partially tanned in the rough a dury of 5 per cent, ad valorem; on leather of all descriptions, tanned or partially tanned in the rough a dury of 5 per cent, ad valorem; on leather of all descriptions, tanned or partially tanned in the rough a dury of 5 per cent, ad valorem; on leather of all descriptions, tanned or finished, 5 per cent, ad valorem; on leather of all descriptions, tanned or finished, 5 per cent, ad valorem; or of all descriptions, tanned or finished, 5 per cent, ad valorem; or of all descriptions, tanned On wine made of grapes, a duty of 5 cents per gallon:

treed, a daty of 5 per cent ad valorem.

Choth, and all taxtile or knitted or feited fabries of cotton, wood, or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed or bleached, and on all oth, printed, entered, varnished or olled, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The same of the same of the same has been a series of the same has been a series or other articles of dress for the wear of men, we men or children, 6 per centum ad valorem.

On cotton upon which no duty has been lavied, collected or paid, and which is not exempted by law, a duty of 2 cents per pound, and shall be a lion thereon unit said duty anial have been paid, in the possession of any person or persons who men and the same hand, and the same hand, in the possession of any person or persons who men and the same hand, in the possession of any person or persons who men and the same hand, and the sa

Position.

The remaining sections provide that no person shall hold office under the act who is interested in the sale of any lands, or in the familiating of any transportation, directly or indirectly.

The sum of \$25 000 is appropriated to carry the foregoing ployistons into effect.

Mr. FENTON presented the concurrent resolution of the Legislature of New York in favor of bounties to volunteers who have served less than two years.

Contested Election. the Legislature of New York in favor of bounties to volunteers who have served less than two years.

Contested Election.

Mr. DAVIS called up the report of the committee on declaring B. M. Kitchen not entitled to a sest as a Representative from the Seventh district of Virginia.

The committee say in their report they cannot satisfy themselves there has been such freedom of elections as to warrant the come of the callier district. A greater portion failed to participate in the or the reason as feet of the callier district. A greater portion failed to participate in it for the reason as feet of the callier district. A greater portion failed to participate in the or the reason as feet of the district of Virginia, the second of the ferreest and bloodlest conflets of arms in the whole war, is still a battle ground.

Mr. MHTH of Kentucky, of minority of the committee, contended that there was prima facie evidence that Mr. Kitchen was the choice of the district.

Mr. WHALET, of West Virginia, briefly contended that, as the people were taxed, and furnished troops, they should be represented here.

Mr. DAWES apported the views of the majority, mentioning as a fact that the Virginia district bordering on this capital has been so far under the control of the enemy streed inly, 1661, that it is impossible to hold a Gougard sould be represented here.

The House adopted the resolution declaring Mr. Kitchen under similar circumstances.

The House adopted the resolution declaring Mr. Kitchen not entitled to a seat.

Mr. WILSON, (lows.) introduced a joint resolution, which was unanimously passed, that the Joint Committee on the Cooduct of the War, or such members thereof as the committee may designate, proceed at once to Fort Pillow, and examine into the facts and circumstance, attending the recent attack and capture of the fort by rebels, and that they report with as little delay aspossible. fort by rebels, and that they report with as little delay as possible.

BIT FENTON moved to postpone the special order-remely the bar reconstructing the rebellions States—until Tuesday, in order to take up the national-bank bill.

Mr. BROOKS said the House had already killed the bank bill, and thus estitled that question. It was more important they should consider the tax bill. It was more important they should consider the tax bill. Mr. Holdan laised a question of order—namely, that the bank bill must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as one of its sections proposed a duty or tax.

The SPEAKER overruled the point, on the ground that the rule referred to a tax or charge upon the people. The decision of the Chair was, on appeal, sustained—"Its decision of the Chair was a or 5 per cept. Theatres, operas, circuses, and museums, 1 per cent, on gross receipts.

Under the head of banks and banking is provided a duty of \$\forall of \text{lper}\$ cent, each half year upon the average amount of the deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft with any person, bank, association, or corporation engaged in the business of banking; also, a couporation engaged in the business of banking; also, a duty of \$\forall of \text{lper}\$ cent, each half year as aboresaid, upon the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds.

Incomes are taxed oper cent, upon the amount of excess

egatust 31. Mr. FRRANDO WOOD raised a similar point, as to

to the general provisions. There is a provision to the general provisions. There is a provision the stempts from distraint the tools or implement rade or procession, one cow, arms and provisions. Should firmiting kept for use, and apparel necessary. Armings the prominent features of the return the the following, in addition to duties payable fores:

THE MONEY MARKET. there is in a panic Pirst-class securities are steady.

Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange.

York Central Railroad .... Rock Island
Burlington and Quincy
Fort Wayne
Prairie Du Chien.

[Reported by S.E SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange,]
BEFORE BOARDS.

6 Pennsylvania R. 84. 100 do ... 55. 76
160 til Creek ... b80. 11
160 Mineral Oil ... 53. 100 do ... 753. 100
160 Mineral Oil ... 53. 100 do ... 753. 100
160 Hinta & B T I Go ... 64. 100 U S 7. 30 N clean, 111
160 Sehl Nav pref b80 46
160 U lino Canal ... 384, 2000 do ... 1124. 100
160 Lino Canal ... 580. 284. 100
160 Lino Canal ... 580. 284. 100
160 do ... 580. 474. 100
200 do ... 484. 100
200 Forth Penna R b5. 864. 100
160 do ... 805. 100
200 North Penna R b5. 864. 100
160 do ... 805. 100
200 North Penna R b5. 864. 100
160 do ... 100
200 North Penna R b6. 864. 100
160 do ... 100
200 North Penna R b6. 864. 100
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160 do ... 100
200 Roth Nav 6s 1882 ... 100
160 do ... 80 78
160 N Penna R ... 284. 100
160 Hidse Avena R ... 284. 100
160 do ... 80 78
200 do ... 80
200 do ...

| 5000 Fenns 4½ per cent. 57% | 100 | do. | b5&int 76% | 400 Olinton Coal | 2 | 50 | do. | 6.87 | 75% | 200 McClintock | copg 53 | 100 | do. | b30 76% | 100 | do. | b30 76% | 100 | do. | b30 76% | 100 | do. | copg 57% | 100 | do. | b30 75% | 100 | do. | b30 75 AFTER BOARDS.

| Alexangle | Act CLOSING PRICES-3% O'CLOCK.

shove \$600, and inc ndes members of Congress and persons in the civil. military, or naval service.

Legacies and distributions of shares of personal property, &c. are taxed The stamp duties vary from 60 cents to \$20. The day for assensia and collection of the direct tax is to be for the year, the let of June, instead of articles. The Louisiana Legislature. 

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY) THE WAR PASSS WIII be sent to subscribers by

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....15 00

didates named for the chair were all highly respectable gentlemen, and it is certainly to the oracit of the Convention that, had any one of them been elected, he would have leflected honor upon the position. They were Judge Howell, Judge Durell, Christian Roselius, Dr. Bonzano, and Colonel Thorpe. After the first bailot, however, which resulted in no choice, all the names were withdrawn, except those of Messis. Durell and Howell. The second ballot resulted in 43 yots for Judge Durell, and 42 for Judge Howell, showing that both of these gentlemen stand so high in the estimation of the Convention that it was acarcely possible to give either the preference. Judge Howell is a native of the State, a gentleman of unimpeschable homor and integrity, in whom the people have the fullest confidence. Judge Davell occupies one of the most honorable positions that any one can achieve; a position which can necessarily be bestowed upon only a few, and one which he has filled with credit. His name will give strength and dignity to the Convention over which he presides.

The Boston Post on the Metropolitan Fara.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Fost says of the great Fair: "It is simply a great big, orammed continuation of the American Institute Fair system—with fewer bed quilts, scarcely less worsted work, a considerably larger stock of curiosities, not so much barefaced advertising puffery, and a constantly surging, jostling, perspiring mass of humanity, with the smallest comfort possible to any one individual component of the mass."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1864.
The exchement in gold continues, but with a downward tendency. This morning the price fall to 170, and functuated between the figure and 173 during the day, at one time reaching 1734. The unessiness in gold has fairly ursettled stocks, and there was a heavy fall in fairly ursettled stocks, and there was a heavy fall in Reading, which roll as low as 74, or \$6 per shree below the price of last evening. This was followed by a general indisposition to operate, and the whole merket was dull in consequence. At the close a still more decided feeling to realize was manifest, and Reading fell to 72%; Catawhere common was offered at 22; the preferred at 432; Phila shiphia and Eria at 57; Panayle ferred at 40%; Philatelphia and Eric at 57; Pennsylvania at 79; North Pennsylvania sold at 35½; Little Schuy ikill at 49.
Oil, canal, and coal stocks were freely offered, and the prices are tending downwards. The rumor is carrent that money is tight in New York, and the stock market

Ohio and Miss. 50 11
After the board a considerable amount of cesh stock
was offered, New York Central closed at 1862/137. Eric
at 11762/172/ Educator River at 140 Reading at 1474. Michigan Southern at 104, Illinois
central at 1862. Pitteburg at 119, Galena at 135. Bock
1e and at 117, Fort Wayne at 142.
At the one o'clock call the market improved %@%
per cent.

In Corn meal there is very little doing, Dut the manavis firm.

BABK. — Quercitrou is rather lower; a small sale of let.

No. I was made at \$39.00 \( \text{M} \) ton.

COTTON. — There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is quiet; small lots of middlings are reported at \$10.01 \text{M} \) of GRIES.—The market continues very firm; small GROCERIES.—The market continues very firm; small sales of Cubs Sugar are making at 16% \( \text{M} \) 10 Coffee continues very scarce; Hio is queen that views, but GROCERIES.—The market continues very arm; small sales of Cuba Sugar are making at 16% 2070 % h. Geffee continues very scarce; Rio is quoted at from 446 476 % h. PRTROLEUM.—Holders are firm in their views, but there is not much doing; about 800 bbls sold, in lots, at \$4650 for erude, 500 620 for refined in bond, and 600 600 at \$100 for refined in bond, and 600 600 at \$100 for refined in bond, and 600 600 at \$100 for refined in bond, and 600 600 at \$100 for refined in bond, and 600 600 at \$100 for refined in bond, and 800 for \$100 for refined in bond, and 800 for \$100 for refined in bond, and 800 for \$100 for refined in \$100 for \$100 for refined in \$100 for \$100 for refined in \$100 for \$100 for for for refined in \$100 for \$100

9% A. M.....

cent, below the low quotations prevailing late last cent. Delow the low quotations prevailing late last conditions are heavy. Central is quoted at 73. Delaware and independent of the prevailant 219, American at 1073. 2018. Wyoming Valley at 96 % and farlem were the strongest on the list. New York Central was quived at 185, 2019. Eric at 11820. And farm at 196. Results at 18 (Central 162 to 186) 200. Herican at 180 central 180 central

APRIL 16—Evening.

Holders of flour continue firm in their views, but the market is less active. Sales comprise about 5,000 bbls, including 2,000 bbls Ohio extra family at 88.25. and 2 (00 bbls city mills extra on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$767.25 for superfine. \$7.5 @ for extra, \$8.26@ 8 75 for extra family. and \$9@ 50 \$7 bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye flour is firm; small sales are making at \$6.00 \$7 bbl. In Corn meal there is very little doing, but the market sirm.