DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE. ARMAR YOUNG, BRO.. & CO..

Importers and Dealers in EMBROIDERIES, LACES. WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, MITTS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, &c., No. 499 MARKET STREET.

418 COMMERCE STREET. PHIGADELPHIA. SPRING 1864. 1864.

DRY GOODS. GREAT INDUCEMBATS TO CASH BUYERS. Hood, Bonbright, & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGE AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, 549 MARKET Street, and 526 COMMERCE Street. PHILADELPHIA. Would respectfully invite attention to their LARGE OFFICE of leading DOMESTICS. DRESS GOODS,

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

3864. SPRING, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO., 16. 517 CHESTAUT AND No. 514 JAYEE STREETS. Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of BILK AND PANCY DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF DRESS GOODS, OF ALL KINDS; BLACK AND FANCY STLKS, DATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES. SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade LOWEST PRICES 1864. SPRING 1864. DRY GOODS!

RIEGEL.

WIEST, & ERVIN. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS, NO. 41 N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ow 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.

Merchants will find it to their interest to call and extraine our stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED while 2m NEW BILK HOUSE.

WATSON & JANNEY,

Wo. 282 MARKET STREET

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of mhl2-3m MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR, Not. 40 and 48 NORTH THIRD STREET. IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

SMALL WARES; AND WHITE GOODS. MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS.

CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

1864. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO. 501 MARKET STREET,

CORNER OF FIFTH, Eve now in store, and will be constantly reconstruct the season, an attractive line of FARIS, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS,

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

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

PRILADRIPRIA, Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Notwithstanding the searcity of many hinds of Dry cods, our stock is now full and varied in all its derial attention is invited to our assortment of special expansion is invited to our assortment of PILADELPHIA MADB. GOODS.

A full assortment of Clictha, Cassimeres, &c. A full assortment of Pinis, De Laines, &c. A full assortment of Botions, White Goods, &c. A full assortment of Sbeetings, Shirtings, &c. A full assortment of Omish Goods. &c. 613.5m.

NEW CASH HOUSE.

GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH. LITTLE & ADAMSON. 295 MARKET STREET. bavita attention to their entire new and Splendid St.

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

GAS FIXTURES, &c. MR. CHARLES PAGE, Pavorably known for the last twenty years as Princi Dal Designer of GAS FIXTURES for MESSES. CORNELIUS & BAKER, Is this day admitted a Partner in our firm. We will continue the sale and manufacture of

GAS FIXTURES Ender the firm-name of VAN KIBK & CO., MARUPACTORY AT PRANKFORD. February 1, 1864. AROH STREET.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. PLEGANT MIRRORS, A LARGE ASSCRIMENT

NEW ENGRAVINGS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS. JUST RECEIVED. EARLE'S GALLERIES.

BOXI-LE SIG CHESTNUT STREET. JONDON BROWN STOUT. SCOTOH ALE, BY THE CASE OR DOZEN. ALBERT C: ROBERTS. DEALER IN PINE GROCERIES. Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CREEN BAIZE AND WOOLEN

COMMISSION HOUSES. HORACE H. SOULE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, SR NORTH FROST STREET,

Bent for the PNILADELPHIA.

BAXONVILLE MILLS.
BALD WIN COMPANY.
WILTON MABUFANTURING CO.,
ABBOT WOESTED COMPACY.
CAPPET WORSTED AND YARNS.
Fine Worsted. in colors; Nos. 12s and 28s. Jute Yarns.
COTTON YARNS,
in Warp and Bundle, manufactured by
PRALL,
OARMAN,
and other well-known Mills.

CAPPETS OARPETS.
CONTINENTAL MILLS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CASPETS.
LINEN THREAD.

SAMPSON'S ABGILE,
VINCERT MILLS,
MODONAL'S,
SATIF-FINISH BOORBINDERS',
GARPET THREAD.
For sale by HORACE H. SOULE, 32 North FRONT Street mb28m

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

OUR STOCK OF MAXONY WOOLER CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. WILLED PLANNELS, Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue, PRINTED SHIETING PLANNELS. PLAIN OPERA PLANNELS. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 or PANCY CASSIMERS AND SATINETTS. SALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades. COTTON GOODS. DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS, &c., from various Mills.

DE COURSEY, MAMILTON, & EVANS, \$3 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street.

BAGSI BAGSI BAGSI NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

SRAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES,
PRINTED TO OBDER, BY
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
[6]S-11 NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET. GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT-MENT OF GRAIN BAGS, a various sizes, for sale by BARCROFT & CO., Wos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE, TARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

WOODEN-WARE

COTTON GOODS

IN THIS COUNTRY. A. H. FRANCISCUS.

613 MARKET AND 510 COMMERCE STS... WHOLESALE DEALER IN WADDING, BATTING, TWINES WICKING, CORDS, CORDAGE, BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS, TUBS, CHURNS, MATS, WHIPS, TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, BIRD-CAGES, JAPAN WARE, WINDOW PAPER AND SHADES, PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FLY-NETS, FANCY BASKETS, &c., &c. mb30 lm

A. H. FRANCISCUS, 513 Market and 510 commerce sts., GERMAN AND FRENCH FANCY BASKETS

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

FANCY BASKETS.

WHITE & PECHIN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

425 MARKET STREET. dren's Coaches and Chairs, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Clocks and Looking Glasses, Tie Yarns, Wick, Cordage. Carpet Chains, Twines. Cotton Yarns, Wadding, Cotton Laps, Batts, &c. FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY BASKETS. Agents for the HALBY, MORSE, & BOYDES

SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER. GREAT OPENING OF

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. 2,600 DOZ. CORN BROOMS. 8,000 DOZ. FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS. 1,000 NESTS CRDAR WASH TUBS.

2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS 1.000 DCZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 9,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND TIE YARE. 3,000 BALES BATS AND WADDING. RETICULE BASKETS, OIL CLOTHS. LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c. All Goods are sold at the Manufacturer's Lowest Cash rices. Orders promptly filled.

ROWE & EUSTON,

157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET.

mb2-2m Three Doors below Esse PAPER HANGINGS. 1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALL PAPERS WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA. E. B.—A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on tand.

WALL PAPERS, AT RETAIL. JOHN H. LONGSTRETH, No. 12 Borth THIRD Street. BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

Stock Brokers' Purchase and Sale Books. Stock Brokers' Receipt & Delivery Books. ORDERS SOLICITED FROM BANKS, INSURANCE,
EAILROAD, OIL, AND MINING COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS, EXEOUTED PROMPTLY AND
AT LOW PRICES.

MOSS & CO.. BLANK BOOK AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS. 432 SHESTHUT Street. ap2-tf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. The undersigned would inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed from their Old Stand, 517 AECH Street, to their SPLENDID NEW WAREROOMS, No. 918 ARCH STREET, they will continue the sale of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS. COAL-OIL BURNERS, &c.

Having associated with our house Mr. CHARLES PACE (formerly the Principal Designer for Corneling Baker, we are now prepared to accoute orders for Gas Fixtures of all grades and designs, from the platness to the most massive and claborate. VAN KIRK & CO., No. 915 ARCH STREET MLLE. EEVERIN REPAIRS AND Cleans at sorts of laces and Embroideries, making them equal to new, Ro. 307 LOMBARD St. 828-124

X. BEASONS WHY PLORENCE."

It does better and finer work than can be done on any other Machine, and never skips stitches.

nothing to test its merits

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

BP1956 630 CRESTNUT Street

CLOTHING.

SPRING OF 1864.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Nos. 302 and 205 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

are such that they can confidently claim for it

the leading position among the Tailoring Es-

tablishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore

invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to their

BEADY-MADE CLOTHING,

cut by the best artists, trimmed and made equal

POPULAR PRICES.

They have also lately added a CUSTOM DR.

found, embracing some fresh from London and

PERRY & CO.,

303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.

USTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET.

CLOTHING.

LATEST STYLES.

WILLIAM S. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

SOUTHBAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET

STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTH-

ING, got up in superior style, by taste-

ful and experienced artists, and offered

LOW PRICES.

Also, to his large and choice variety of PIECE GOODS for CUSTOM WORK,

productions of both foreign and do-

WILLIAM S. JONES,

Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets

CARPETINGS.

SPRING,

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE

CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

Warehouse_509 Chestnut Street,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

McCALLUM & Co.

No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,

A RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

Imported and American Carpets,
Embracing the choicest patterns of

EXMINSTER.

ROYAL WILTON,

VELVET,

TAPESTRY CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

VENETIANS.

Together with a full assortment of everything periaining to the Carpet Business.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & Co.,

MATTINGS, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET,

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETINGS,

FOR SPRING TRADE

JOS. BLACKWOOD.

mbis-im 832 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

OIL CLOTHS,

So. 184 WORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTHS.

GEREN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW nhl-2m SHADES.

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS.

ALSO, COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS,

So. 136 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

CEORGE W. HILL.

616 JAYNE STREET.

fe3-8m

A BCH-STREET

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

ENTERPRISE MILLS.

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, fe2 ti

DEALERS IN

1864.

for sale at exceedingly

mestic manufacture.

1864.

PARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be

to Customer Work-AND AT

superb stock of

CLOTHING.

It is the only Machine that can make the lock and

SPRING DAMASRS, VESTIBULE.

LACE CURTAINS, AND A LARGE INVOICE OF BROWN SHADES, OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

I. E. WALBAVEN.

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

MASONIC HALL 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

&

EYRE & LANDELL. EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH, FOURTH AND ARCH.

SPRING GOODS, WHOLESALE,

SUMMER SILKS. SUMMER SHAWLS, SUMMER ROBES. FRENCH ORGANDIES RICH GRENA'DINES. TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS. SUMMER FOULARDS. GRENADINE VEILS. SUPERIOR MITTS, INDIA PLAID SILKS, PLAID MOZAMBIQUES, PLAIN MOZAMBIQUES, BLACK SILK SACQUES.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

727 CHESTNUT STREET.

HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF

SILKS. SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

AND

Which they continue to sell at

MODERATE PRICES, NOTWITHSTANDING THE ADVANCED COST OF BECENT IMPORTATIONS.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

NOW OPEN,
PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS
AND SPRING CLOAKS. Garments of our own manufacture. OF THE LATAST STYLES. GREAT VARIETY.

SILK MANTLES

SPRING CLOAKS

OF UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE STYLES NOW READY.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.

COOPER & CONARD, S. E. Oorner NINTH and MARKET Streets
apis-wisif CHEAP CRASH.—WILL OPEN, THIS MORNING, one bale extra heavy Russian Crast at 12% sects. GRANVILLE B. HAINES, apl8 mtuweit 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth. INEN GOOLS-HAND-LOOM TA-

BLE LINENS, at 57%c. \$1, and \$1.12%. These are rery heavy.

Brown Damssks. at 75.57%, and \$1.12%. These are Brown Damssks. at 75.57%, and \$1.60%.

Bleached at 87%, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.60.

Beal Barauley, which are avtra heavy. at \$1.60, \$1.75, \$2. and \$2.60. Among these are some beautiful patterns. Towels of every description, from \$2. per dozen up the lot red bordered, fringed ends, at 30 and 37% cents ach. wckabacks, in all the widths. Nursery Disperings in various qualities.
Linen shesting, very heavy, at \$1 50, \$1.75, and \$2 per yard; Pillow Lines, \$57%@\$1; Mapkins at \$2.50 and \$3, that are good: Richardson's Shirting Lineas, from 50 cents up, and some of the handsomest Marcellles Quilts in the city, at prices far below what they would cost to import now. All the above goods are much under the present market value; but as I believe in quick sales, they are to be sold. Housekepears will find it to pay if they call and examine.

GRANVILLE R. HANNES.

granyille B. Haives, apis mtuws4 1013 Markel street, above Tenth DESIRABLE GOODS. FROM AUCTION

25 pieces Russia Diaper, \$2.76.
20 pieces Russia Diaper, \$2.50.
35 pieces Russia Diaper, wide, \$4.
44 pieces Russia Diaper, very wide, \$6.
Aiso, 10 lots of Table Linens—all pricest.

Now open at JOHN H. STOKES',

702 ARCH Street.

H. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN BTERL & SUN HAVE NOW OPEN

a a holes assortment of
NEW SILKS.

Moire antiques. \$2 to \$5

Plain Corded Silks. \$1.62½ to \$3.60.

Flain Poil de Soies. \$1.25 to \$2.25.

Flane For Grain Silks. \$1.62½

Flane Silks. 75c. to \$5.

Flane Silks. 75c. to \$5.

Plain Black Silks. \$1.25 to \$3.26.

Flane Silks. 57/2c. to \$5.

Plain Black Silks. \$1/2c. to \$2.

Plain Black Silks. \$7/2c. to \$5.

Plain Black Silks. \$7/2c. to \$5. MANTLES AND CLOAKS OF UN-

ANTILES AND CLUARS

upual elegance.

Taficas Maniles and Sacques.

Plain and Richly Trimmed Maniles.
Chasterfields, is Silk and Cloth.

Ehort Sacques of handsome Cloths
French Usch Closes MADE TO ORDER.

Spring Shawis is light colors.
Summer Shawis of good quality.
One lot desirable Summer Shawis, \$3.

Black Thibet Square Shawis, \$3.

GOOPER & COP S. B. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. 1054 CRESTNOT STREET.

SPRING TRADE. E M. NEEDLES Is now receiving and offers for sale below bresent market raise, many novelties in LACE AND WHITE GOODS.

Be would sall "special situation" to his assortment of over 20 different new fabries and styles of White Goods, suitable for "Laides Bodies and Dressal," in stripes, plaids, and figured, puffed and tucked finalins for the property of the proper White a number of Guippre and Thread Laces, Bew involces of Guippre and Thread Laces, Thread and Grenzdine Vells, Edgings, insert-ings, Floundings, &c. Eroad Hem-Stitched HAMDKERCHIEFS, all lines, good quality, from 26 cents up. 1034 CHESTNUT STREET.

BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED. wide and heavy Black Corded Silks,
Magnificent Moire Antiques, all colors.
Sciendid quality Corded Silks, all colors.
Lich Churea Stripe and Plaia Silks.
Magnificent Groundines and Organdies.
New Styles Spring Shawis.
New Styles Spring Shawis.
Sewith Hall & CO.

36 South SECOND Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

It is the only Machine having a perfect and uniform tension of upper and lower thread. It is the only Machine having the reversible feed mo-tion, enabling the operator to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor. charter gave it the exclusive privilege of issuing bills payable to the bearer for fifteen years. In 1848, It is the only Machine that will not vex and annoy the operator by getting out of \underline{order} , a few departmental banks had been created, and were in existence; but by a decree of the Republic, It is the only Machine made on correct mechanical principles, without any springs to get out of order, and will last a life-time. made in April of that year, these were compelled to become branches of the National Bank, to which, and to its branches in the Provinces, the right to There is no other Machine that will do so wide a range of work as the Florence; chanses from one kind of stitch of another; can be made instantly while the Machine is in motion. issue bank notes, in our meaning of the words, was, and continues to be, restricted. The result is a paper currency of uniform value throughout the Empire, having the necessary inland exchange upon bills rein motion.

VIII.

It uses all kinds of thread, and Hems, Fells, Binds, Tucks, Braids, Cords, Guilts, Gathers, and Sews on a Roffle, at the same time

It possesses so many advantages over all others that it is univertally acknowledged to be the perfection of Sewing Machines. of circulation, because these notes are not receiva-There is no risk in buying the Florence. We warrant every Machine to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Besides, we keep them in order, and give instruction free of charge. The public are invited to call and see the Operations of this Derfestion of Sewing Machines. It must be seen to be appreciated, and costs you

puty Governor, the directors only being elected by equal effect, is a Government agent. Eleven of the fourteen millions of its capital are permanently invested in national securities. It holds the cash of the army and navy, advances very largely upon the taxes and avrices.

It does not surprise us to learn that there is a very great demand for the "Life of President Lincoln," including also his speeches, proclamations, to the beginning of the present month. As a book merely to refer to, it will be found useful, but as

iving a clear and full history of the Man as well as the President, it has great additional value. It is a well-printed volume, with a good portrait of Mr. Lincoln. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, The same publishers will bring out, on Saturday, a volume of nearly 400 pages, handsomely printed and neatly bound, entitled "Family Pride." It is from the pen of the author of "Plque," an English

novel of unusual ability, which has obtained great popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Though essentially a story of English society, part of its incidents are developed in Italy, and, without being what one can strictly call a sensation tale, is full of deep interest, both of plot and character. It cannot fail to obtain immediate and extensive circulation Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for

\$300; Johnson's "Rasselas" for \$600. Harper & Brother, per contra, pay \$8,000 to Charles Dickens, for permission to publish his new serial, "Our Mu-tual Friend," in *Harper's Magazine*, in advance of others in the book-trade. The difference of prices

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Sales of Oil Lands.—Among the latest sales reported in the Oil Creek region are the following: The Paiker farm, for \$100,000; the Funk farm, for \$150,000; the King farm, for \$85,000; the Noble and Jelamater well and territory, for \$300,000; the Eg bert farm for \$200,000. Measrs. Daizell, Ewing, & Co., have disposed of the Hays farm, and their interest in the Midlineny farm, located on Oil creek, to a joint stock company, for \$800,000 and one seventh of the stock. There are several flowing wells in operation on this territory, and the daily production of Oil is about four hundred barrels. It is said that the old firm have also been officed \$200 000 for their one seventh interest in this property, so that really they have or will realize \$800,000 by the sale. a joint stock company, for \$600,600 and one seventh of the stock. There are several flowing wells in operation on this territory, and the daily production of oil is about four hundred barrels. Le is said that the old firm have also been offered \$200,000 for their one seventh interest in this property, so that really they have or will realize \$600,000 by the sale.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—A new French att of enamelling the face has been introduced into the United States by a French chemist. What pext?

INCIDENTS OF THE PIGHT.

The negro corporal, Jasob Wilson, whom we picked up below Fort Pillow, had a narrow escape. He was cown on the river bank, and seeing that no quarter was shown, stepped into the water so that him what was the matter; he said he was badly wounded, and the rebel, after taking from his pocked sail the money he had, left him. It happened to be near a fint boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the money he had, left him. It happened to be near a fint boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the money he had, left him. It happened to be near a fint boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the money he had, left him. It happened to be near a fint boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the money he had, left him. It happened to be near a fint boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the money he had, left him. It happened to be near a fint boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the money he had, left him. It happened to be near a fint boat tied to the bank, and seeing that no quarter was shown, at the money he had left him to the water as that him what was the matter; he said he was badly the money he had left him. It happened to be near a fint boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the money he had left him. WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Vontilating Public Buildings and
Private Besidences.
Manufactured by the WATER-HEATING COMPARY
OF PHILADELPIA
JAMES P. WOOD,
B. H. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

Garibaldi in England.

Southamtron, April 2.—Garibaldi has at length set foot on English soil, and received such a walcome from the people of Southampton, who would congregate on the dooks in thousands, notwithstanding the sacredness of the day, that the General can never forget. The Ripon passed round Oalshot Castle soon after two o'clock, and the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Seeley, Mr. P., and a host of gentlemen, were fin readiness to receive him. There was considerable discussion as to who should have the honor of the General's company, when it was decided that he should be the guest of the Mayor for the day.

ive the congratulations of his other friends in the

He was dressed in the plain uniform of the Italian

his burt for some time.

When the steamer was close on the docks, all the

nusys were lined with crowds. Garibaldi at once went up on the paddlebox, and

dous cheers, which were continued incessantly till the vessel came alongside.

The General then left the Ripon, and proceeded in

n open carriage through the town to the Mayor's esidence at East Park.

GARIBALDI'S SPEECH,

[Southampton (April 4) correspondence of London Times]

To day Garibaldi was publicly received by the people and corporation of this town, and presented with an address of affectionate congravulation on his strival in this country, in the ancient Town Hall, which forms the upper story of the well known bargate of Southampton. Everything passed off most satisfactorily, and with the utmost enthusiasm; the reception accorded to the Italian patriot wherever he appeared being most hearty and thoroughly earnest.

Iriot wherever he appeared being most nearly and thoroughly earnest. The Mayor made a speech, and the town clerk read the corporate address to the General. General Garibaldi then bent forward and remained for some minutes bowing, in answer to the tumulatura splause with which he was greeted. He at last said:

twous applause with which he was greeted. He at last said:

It is not the first time that I have received proof of the 31 mpathy of the English nation, and I have received those proofs not only in words, but deeds, [Great cheering.] I have seen that sympathy shown to me in many circumstances of my life, and very particularly in 1860, when, without the help of the English nation, it would have been impossible to complete the deed we did in Southern Italy. [Great cheering.] The English people provided for us in men, and in arms, and in money—they help all the needs and wants of the human family in their work for freedom. What they did and what they talked of us is worthy the eternal gratitude of the Italian people. [Loud cheers.] To answer some of the words, so noble and generous of the Mayor, I will say to you that I did not sacrifice any part of my life; but I think I did something, and a very small part it was of my duty, and (placing his hand on his heart) of the duty of every man. I finish by giving my thanks to you for your generous sympathy, and for your very kind and good welcome to me here to-day.

STANSPELD AND MAZZINI.

STANSFELD AND MAZZINI. The London Advertiser of April 4 says that if it is unccessful the new ministry will be a Napoleonic

successful the new ministry will be a Napoleonic government.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to the London Times solemnly affirming that never was any money handed over or sent by him to Mr. Stansfeld for the purpose of helping Grecco, Lebalde, Donati, or any other, in any attempt against the Emperorisife, and otherwise exonerating Mr. Stansfeld from implication in political schemes of the above Italians, and also Drotesting against the want of Britten institution.

he instant he was seen he was hailed with tret

Uniform National Currency. The Bank of France was established in 1803. Its ble at a considerable distance from the place

The Bank is the fiscal agent of the Government, carries an account current with the Treasury of above 150 millions of francs, regularly makes advances upon the accruing taxes, and holds Govern-ment securities to more than the nominal amount of its capital. It is essentially a Government institu-tion. The Emperor appoints its Governor and De-The Bank of England, in like manner, and to axes and excises, receives the cash payments of the customs, manages the national debt, contracts the Government loans, and pays the interest to the

holders. Under the present charter, granted in 1844, the Government is pledged to grant no charters thereafter to other banks of issue, and allows the Bark to compound with such of the existing banks as are disposed to surrender the privilege of issuing circulating notes; intending that, as soon as such charters expire, the exclusive privilege of issuing currency shall be secured to the national institution. England has a dear bought experience of the Brierian system of money-making corporations, thousand-limbed, headless, and heartles which has its correspondents in our own history. She carried on her wars with the French Republic. Napoleon, and the United States upon an irredeema-

ble paper currency.

In the five years immediately following the battle of Waterloo, one hundred of these corporations went into bankruptey, and in the years 1824-6 and 6, ninety more of them swamped in the excess of their circulation; the rumous dissounts which they had coat to the holders while they circulated, amounting to more than their pretended value, and what was left of their nominal value sinking into nothing in the hands of those who last held them. A country depending so largely and so delicately upon its commercial soundners as England, sould endure such a system no longer, and the monster mob is doomed irretrievably. The currency manufacture, so long heterogeneous, irresponsible and ungovernable, is replaced by a money system which represents the accountability and resources of the whole people.

the accountability and resources of the whole people.

This is the tendency of the times. Communities for enough advanced from the primitive form of exchange by direct barter to require a system relieved of its inconveniences, necessarily look for agencies which, with equal security, may carry on their domestic commerce through representative mediums at once the cheapest, quickest, and salest which they can device. Instead of exchanges of values in substance, they aim at effecting payments and receipts by "set off." Needing only to receive and pay the balance of their general dealings, they must have clearing-houses, of which every bank of discount and deposit is an example in ministure.

Savages cannot trust each other; civilized men must trust somebody or something to nearly the whole amount of their dealings. At first they employ banks and bankers in the service. These receive the values in course of exchange in money and credits; set them off against each other upon their books, and pay over the balances resulting to their customers; or, at least, this is their proper office, But, unhappily, their agency, especially where they are also banks of issue, and make payments in their own notes, has ever proved eminently insscure, always expensive, and often worthless. A better instrumentality is the necessity of our stage of civilized commerce. Therepresentatives of values which we reed must have the character of that which England and France have so nearly attained. The faith of the nation must replace the faith of corporations.

we need must have the character of that which England and France have so nearly attained. The faith of the nation must replace the faith of corporations. The sovereignty which stamps and accredits the coin of the country mustdraw within its guardianship the entire currency, and warrant and defend its take to all who are asked or compelled to use it. The United States national banking system, just now initiated, its the very first endeavor that we have made to regulate the value of the money of the country. At the very outset it has demonstrated its power to effect uniformity and equality for exchange value at the par of the notes issued by the Treasury, without respect to the place of issue, or the character of the institutions that issue it, and above the market rates of all other bank paper, ex-

Treasury, without respect to the place of issue, or the character of the inatitutions that issue it, and above the market rates of all other bank paper, except in the nearest neighborhood of their respective locations. At St. Louis every National Bank note from Maine to Wisconsin is exactly at the par of greenbacks, while exchange upon bank notes is quoted at one per cent. against Philadelphia, and a ½ per cent. against New York. The prices current of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and the same thing. Thus these notes of the national banking typerm have achieved the prime requisite of a ourrency, which is uniformity of value through the whole range of intended circulation. They also answer the next requirement—they are everywhere of the highest market value that say paper money can hold in the conditions in which they are tried. The Government holds the securities on which they are tried. The Government holds the securities on which they are their prompt conversion into lawful money besides, without any of the risks or delays that expose other paper money to the losses by brokerage.

Nothing more than this can be asked; nothing less should be allowed. It meets the public necessity, and commands the public judgment. Great as the revolution is which it contemplates in our money system, it is simply inevitable. Working side by side with the old system, it can by its inherent force supplant it. Congress may as well understand it so, and give us without delay the best form of legistative provisions which they can devise for its earliest and highest success. The banking capital in the existing State corporations milet sooner or later conform or yield to it; for in its presence they cannot long maintain their existence. The best of them only live to countenance the worst. They can render a worther service and a better paying one by coming up fairly to the work required from them by all the interests with which they are concerned.

tion in political schemes of the above Italians, and also protesting against the want of British inoid sense and fair play habits, of which Mr. Stansfeld is the victim.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th of March, Mr. Stansfeld acdressed the House as follows: I crave the indulgence of the House while I offer a personal explanation, and in order to admit of discussion, if it should be thought well, on the subject with which I have to deal, I shall conclude by moving the adjournment of the House. Since the House last sat I have taken a step which the place from which I speak has already sufficiently indicated. I have felt it to be my duty to send in my resignation to the noble lord at the head of the administration. The House will recollect that upon a former occasion I tendered that resignation, and that the noble lord for the implicit oredence which he gave to the statements that I made to him and to the House, and I thank him likewise for the courage he showed in standing by me. [Cheers.]

Meanwhile I leave this subject, and I put myself upon this House, and I may add upon my country—en, with reference to a question in which is involved that which is every man's dearest inneritance—an unblemished character and a fair name. [Cheers.] ance—an unblemished character and a fair name. [Cheers.]
Lord Palmerston said: Not only so, sir; I am convinced that my honorable friend attaches the same value to the welfare and personal safety of that sovereign who reigns over the Empire of France which any man in this House can attach [cheers]; that he is as sensible as we are that that great sovereign has on many grave and important occasions proved himself to be a true friend and faithful ally of this country [cheers], and we all feel that his personal security and his dynastic welfare are not only of the utmost value to the loyal and attached people he governs, but are equally essential to the general interests of Europe. [Loud and general cheering.] ral cheering]

Extended Account of the Fort Pillow Massacre. CAIRO, April 14.—Under this date the following story is given on testimony of three wounded blacks taken on board the boat for Cairo from a flatboat, into which they had escaped from Fort

blacks taken on board the boat for Cairo from a fiatboat, into which they had escaped from Fort Pillow:

THE ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF THE FORT.

We have gleaned the facts of the fight from authentic sources, and they may be relied upon as truthful. The rebels, under Forrest, appeared and drove in the pickets about surrise on Tuesday, morning. The garrison of the fort consisted of about two hundred of the 13th Tennessee Volunteers and four hundred negro artillery, all under command of Major Hooth; the gunboat No. 7 was also in the river. The rebels first sttacked the two outer forts, and in several attempts to charge were repuised. They were constantly relinforced, and extended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort. The garrison in the two outer forts, and actended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort. The garrison in the two outer forts were at length overpowered by superior numbers, and about noon evacuated them and retired to the fort on the river. Here the fight was maintained with great obstinacy, and continued till about four P. M. The approach to the fort from the river is over a gentle declivity, cleared and fully exposed to a raking fire from two sides of the fort. About thirty yards from the fort is a deep ravine, running all along the front and so steep at the bottom as to be hidden from the fort, and not commanded by its guns. The rebels charged with great boldness down the declivity; and faced without blenching a murderous fire from the guns and small arms of the fort, and crowded Lto the ravine, where they were snettered from fire by the steep bank which had been thus left by some unaccountable neglect or ignorance. Here the rebels organized for a fical charge upon the fort, after sending a figo of truce with a demand to surrender, which was refused. The approach from the ravine was unthrough a deep, narrow gully, and the ateep embankments of the fort. The last charge was made about 4 P. M., by the whole rebel force, and was successful, after a most desperate and gallant de

in the special company of the special company of the special control of the special company of the special company

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

THREE CENT'S. EUROPE.

into it, and got three more wounded constrates a. so in it, and cut loose. The boat floated out into the channel, and we found it ashore some miles below. The wounded negro soldiers we have aboard feigned themselves dead until we came atong. Capt. Young, 24th Missouri, provost marshal at the fort, was captured, and was put on his parole. He was at the boat, and while there the Lady Pike, from St. Louis, came up with his wife aboard. He was allowed to go into the boat to see her, and then returned to his captors. Major Bradford was also captured, and at large on his parole. The rebel officers depoute him for breaking his parole and say that the rebels killed him, and that the charge of hereking his parole was a mere pretence to conceal his murder. decided that he should be the guest of the Mayor for the day.

Garibaldi was in his cabin, for which, of course, such a rush was made by all his eager welcomera that only a few could get in, while the remainder so effectually closed the entrance that the General himself could not get out. The Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Seely, however, managed to get into the little apartment, and, after a short and intried welcome to its famous occupant, the General came out to resaloon. He was dressed in the plain uniform of the Italian Legion—a dress which became him well—and in which, through the portraits, we have hitherto been most familiar with his features. In stature he is briow the middle height, but his well-set frame and rather broad shoulders give him an appearance of great natural robustness and activity, from which even his lameness could not much detract. His features, when not in conversation with friends, have trainers, when not in conversation with friends, have mation of their expression when speaking (especially in Italian), and there is a winning appearance of good humor about his eyes which is not easy to be described, but which those who see it can never forget. For the rest, his portraits are like him in all but this expression, and in the fact that the photographs convey the idea of his being an older and much taller man than he really is. At once, when he came into the saloon, he welcomed his friends with the most hearty cordisality, yet with a dignity that was striking when the peculiar simplicity of his manner was remembered.

With him was his son, Menotti, Garibaldi, who was wounded with his friends a supplier and the salounder of the effects of his injury, though G-ribaldi still suffers, and, from the stillness of the tendons of the ankle, is likely to feel his burt for some time.

When the steamer was close on the dooks, all the When I visited the fort, the guns had all been taken away. The huts scattered around had been mostly burned up. In one of these were bodies of colored soleters partly burned, but whether or not by design I cannot state.

Dr. Fitch, suggeon of the fort, was taken prisoner, but through the influence of some rebel surgeous was released on his parole, and came up with us. He confirms, by his own observation, the outdrey of our soldiers by the rebels. He informed me that

He confirms, by his own observation, the butchery of our soldiers by the rebels. He informed me that after the fort was taken, the soldiers ran down the bluff to the river, throwing away their guns, holding up their hands, and or log out that they surrendered, but the rebels continued to free on them from the bluff without the least regard to their ories. Dr. Fitch says he saw twenty white soldiers paraded in line on the bank of the river, and when in line the rebels fred upon and killed all but one, who ran to the river and hid under a log, and in that condition was fired at a number of times and wounded. He says Major Bradford ran down to the river, and after he told them he had surrendered, more than fifty shots were fired at him. He then jumped libto the river and swam out slittle ways, and whole volleys were fired at him there without hitting him. He returned to the shore, and meeting, as the Doctor supposes, some offiser, was protected; but he heard in quent threats from the rebels that they would kill him, and he believes that they have killed him. It was a subject of considerable remark that Captain Young was treated by the rebels with at much favor—and it was said that his brother, who has been in the rebel army, kept a grog-shop at the fort, and was a rebel swmynthizer.

A Call for Invasion.

(From the Montgomery (Ala) Mail]

Early in the coming apring, with our trans-Mississippi army we must invade Missouri, and with General Lee's army we must invade Ohlo, and with General Johnston's army move through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indians and Illinois. Without this, if we remain at home, and attempt to defend a thousand points from a thousand attacks from an enemy commanding our seaboard and navigable rivers, with ample means for transferring their aimles where they choose, and with every part of our territory assailable to cavairy raids, our agriculture will be ruined, and our manufactories will be destroyed.

Let us invade them with our whole force—Misseuri. Kentucky, Misrvland, and the "Copperheads" will swell our ranks. We want food, raiment, and gold. Let us go and take what we need. The army will receive the order, "Forward to the North," with a shout. There let them stay until our ruthless in vaders cry for peace. Briter die there, with arms in our hands, than starve here, or expire in chains. The best protection we can give those we leave behind will be to get the helpless of the North, as hostages, in our power.

If our trans Mississippi army advances unon St. will be to get the helpless of the North, as hostages, in our power.

If our trans Mississippi army advances upon St. Louis, and the Virginia army upon Pittsburg and Ohio and Pennsylvania, unless the whole Federal aimy is withdrawn from the South to defend Onio and Missouri, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Chicago will be captured by Gen. Lee, and Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will be overrun by our forces, and Missouri will be rescued. But if the Federal army should be withdrawn—as it certainly will be—or else, if it should be greatly weakened to defend St. Louis and Pittsburg, General Johnston can, without difficulty, advance to the Ohio and liberate Fennessee and Kentucky. It is perfectly clear to my mind that the invasion of the North will elicit these prime objects: prime objects;

1. It will free the whole South from the presence of the Federal army. The militiagarisons, and our troops not in a condition to march, can protect our homes against the small force they may have to harms rass it.

2. It will supply us with all the horses, equipments, clothing, and articles of every kind needed by our soldiers.

3. The retailstory infliction of the horrors of war will make the North desire peace, and make foreign nations see that we have the power to annoy our

James and dispose them to recognize us.

4. It will double our army instead of depleting it.

5. It will end the war in our favor in one year. Patents to Pennsylvanians. The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending April 12, 1864, each bearing that date: To William Boskel, of Philadelphia, for improvement in packing projectiles for rifled ordnance.

To Daniel D. Chitz, of Arendlaville, for improvement in the contract of the c ment in paneling project lies for rified ordinance.

To Daniel D. Gitts, of Arendlsville, for improvement in harvesters.

To Howard C. Kearney and Joseph W. Harris, of Philadelphia, for improved composition for removing paint, varnish, &c.

To William J. Lewis, of Pittaburg, for improvement in clamps for holding nuts and bolts.

To Samuel Macterran, of Philadelphia, for improved shoe biscking apparatus.

To Joseph M. Nagle, of Philadelphia, for improvement in syphons.

To John Robinson, of Lawrence county, for improvement in horse rakes.

To Marshell D. Wellman, of Pittaburg, for improvement in manufacture of nuts.

To Marshell D. Wellman, of Pittaburg, for improvement in cooking stoves.

To William Mooleery, of Pittaburg, assignor to eyfert, Monianus & Co., Reading, for improvement in machine for boring the chambers of cannon.

To Louis D. Vattleton, of Philadelphia, assignor to H. W. Henzel, of the same place, for improvement in looms for weaving trimmings.

Onio a Contributor to the Fair.

Ohio a Contributor to the Fair.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sir: In visiting the Sanitary Fair in New York;
I noticed that the Ohioans resident in that city have
a space allotted them for the exhibition and sale of
articles contributed by citizens of that great and
patrictic State. There are many Ohioans residing
in this city who are second to none in their love for
and devotion to the Union, and it only needs some
concert of action among them to secure an allotment
of space in our coming Fair, when. I doubt not, that
their patrictism and generosity will make a display
honorable to their State and creditable to them.
selves. If this meets with favor among Ohioans
here, no time should be lost. Let us be up and doing.
Suggestions desired as to time and place for meeting, that we may organize for the good work. Address office of this paper. I am, sir, yours.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1864. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1864.

The panic has spent its force, and a decidedly better feeling prevails. With ordinary confidence on the part of holders, the stock market will react powerfully, and heavy sacrifices be saved to all. Owing to the indiscriheavy sacrifices be saved to all. Owing to the indiscriminate slaughter of stocks in New York yesterday. one
or two houses in that city suspended to day. Mr. Chase
made a heavy requisition on the banks there for greenbacks; the result was that the strings were pulled so
tightly upon the money market that certain parties were
caught "short," and were stranged in their efforts to
free themselves. Discussion on such a matteris useless,
if the banks were indebted to Mr Chase, they ought to
be prepared at all times to respond to his demand without upsetting stock and commercial values. These violent concussions of power ought always to be avoided,
as many innocent parties suffer by the shock. At the
opening this meraing, there was quite a disposition to
sell, but as the day advanced matters improved. The
feeling gained ground that stocks have touched bottomand orders to buy were futile numerous. Reading advanced from 64% to 69% at one o'clock P. M. vanced from 64% to 65% at one o'clock F. M.

There can be no panic like that of 1867. The rottenness
of our financial system was then caused by a long line
of "credita." which do not now exist. Everything is
down to a cash basis. The country is prosparous. The
war is giving labor to the masses and money is abundant, though temporarily controlled by large demands
upon it for Government use, as in the present case. The ranced from 641/4 to 691/4 at one o'clock P. M. npon it for Government use, as in the present case. The Kew York papers tremble with the amouncement that Mr. Chase intends withdrawing the greenbacks. He may withdraw portions of them, but we are confident ha will not destroy them. Besides, if money tightens so disastrously, why not use the five-twenties and 1881 sixes at their market value as a currency? To-day the New York banks commenced paying out their own circulation, which will, no doubt, entirely relieve the pressure. Our banks should do likewise.

Eat the afternoon call there was a sharp rally in stocks, and everything advanced. Beading rose to 70% bid—an advance of 7% on last night's figure; North Pennsyl. advance of 7½ on last night's figure; Forth Pennsyl vania improved 2 on the bid; Philadelphia and Brie wa steady at 35; 1914 bid for Catawissa sommon, 40 for the steady at 35; 194 bid for Catawissa sommon, 40 for the preferred; Fulton Coal, after selling to 10½, rose to 11½ bid; Schnylkill Ravigation rose 1, the preferred ½; 76 was bid for Pennsylvania; New York and Middle Coal rose ½; Big Mountain 2; Fulton 1½; McGlitatock Oil sold at 5½(36; 10 bid for Perty; Mineral mot offered under 6; 3 bid for Howe's Eddy; 9½ for Oil Creek; 5 for Mandau; 25½ for Susquehanna Canal; 5 for Union preferred; Little Schuylkill sold at 48; Bolhemian Mining 10½; Organic Oil rose from 1½ to 2 bid, strong; Huntingdon and Broad Top rose to 25; Wyoming Vailey Canal to 78; Morris sold at 81½; Schuylkill at 80; Green and Coates at 43. The market strong and active

market strong and active
Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:
United States Bonds, 1881.
Cortificates of Indebtedness, new......
United States 7 8-10 Notes.
Quartermasters Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c one of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchang

Market fluctuating.

The following is the statement of soal transported over the Lehigh Canal for the week ending April 16, 1864;
From MAUOR CRUNK. For the Week. Total.
Tons. Cwt.
Tons. Cwt.
Tons. 17, 1674 01 FROM MAUOR UNUME.
Summit Mines
Boom Run Mines
Leftie's Goal Mines
FAST MADOR CHUNES.
Colerains Mines
Spring Mountain
N. Spring Mountain
N. Spring Mountain
Hazleton Mines
Back Mountain
Jeddo Mines
Yeuton Mines
Parleigh
Mines
Wilnesville Mines
Parleigh
Mines
Pes and Duat Coal 949 04 559 06 187 10 737 64 970 09 1.943 02 348 14 1,196 03 276 16 310 05 578 14 951 04 971 14 1,285 64 1,743 07 2,563 11 424 14 1,288 0 947 1 276 1 467 0 280 0 24.049 15 .17,035 15 \$24,381 9 Increase
The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
Gold opened at 170, and after selling down to 168%, chosed at 168. Exchange has sold up from 188@183, with a limited smandet is not so etringent to day, and few Toke the west of the lending institutions have been disturbed. The lending institutions have been disturbed, the party of the specific that recovered, in party from the effects of the lending institutions have been disturbed for larger marging.

THE WAR PRES (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRING WILL be sent to subscribers to

The money must always accompuNY the order and h no instance can these terms be deviated from, as these in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as afford very little more than the cost of payer. All Postmasters are requested to act as quarte in

To the getter-up of the Clab of ten or twenty.

s 108. Sixes or not won deared at 98. Seven thrities are day. Cartificates are offered at 98. Seven thrities are ady at yes erday a quotations.

Sink shares are firm, State stocks heavy and militand mode strong. Railroad shares opened lower, but closed ady at the prices.

Lefore the first session gold was quoted at 189% GWs. ayne at 94@100 Morth western at 45, Mariposa at 30.20 The appendent at 65, Chickestree at 65, Mariposa at 50.20 The appendent at 65, Chickestree at 65, Mariposa at 50.20 The appendent at 65, Chickestree at 65, Chickestree

| 10 Green and Coates. 43 | 200 do | 548 | 10 Green and Coates. 43 | 10 Green and Coates. 45 | 10 Green and Coates. 10 | 25 Hunt & 6'd Top R 25 | 10 Green and Coates. 10 | 10 Green and Mining 10 | 10 Green and Coates. 10 | 10

| Solution | Second Bold | Sec

| How's Eddy | 100 liwin | 100

Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

Markets.

April 19—Evening.

Breadstuffs are dull and rather lower. Quercitron Bark is also dull. In Cotton there is very little doing. Coali factive at full prices Coffee continues scarce and firm. The demand for Mackerel is good at fully former rates. In Foreign fruit there is more doing. Pig Iron continues scarce, and prices are firm Naval Stores continues scarce. Petroleam is held with less firmness. The holders of Provisions are very firm, but the sales are it-mited. Saads are unchanged. Sugar is firm. Whisky is rather dull. Wool is unsettled.

The Flour market is rather dull, and prices favor the buyers; sales comprise about 6.000 bbls, including 2.000 bbls extra family at \$7.700.82 25 \$750 if for favor yate terms. The retailers and batters are buying at from \$6.7007 for superfine; \$7.500 for extra family at \$7.700 is 57.500 for extra family. And \$90.90 bbl both factor of superfine; \$7.500 for extra family. And \$90.90 bbl both factor of favor brands, as to quality. Kye Flour continues scarce and in emmand at \$8.00 bbl. but is selling at from 1900 200c only offer 116c \$90. White is selling at from 1900 200c \$90. but as to quality. Rye is scarce and in demand, with smell seles at 140c 7 bu. Com is rather lower; about 19.000 bus sold at 1500 1500 bus sold at 1500 bus sold at 1500 bus sold at 1500 bus sold at 1500 1500 bus sold at 1500 1500 bus sold at 1500 1500 # bu, as to quality. Rye is scarce and in demand, with ampil rales at 1100 7bu. Cron is rather lower; about 19 500 bus sold at 1500 1510 7bu for yellow, in store and at flost. One are without change, with sales of 12 000 bus at 8500 7bu.

PROVISIONS—All kinds are in demand, but the firmness of holders limits operations. Sales of mers Porkare making at 3500 7 bbl. Meso Beef is in steady demand at 410 16 for 10 19 bbl. Bacon is in steady demand at 4 further advance, with sales of 1. 200 casks of plain and fancy canvasced hame at 1540 150 casks of plain and fancy canvasced hame at 1540 150 casks of plain and fancy canvasced hame at 1540 150 casks of plain and fancy canvasced hame at 1540 150 casks of plain and fancy canvasced hame at 1540 150 casks of plain and fancy canvasced hame at 1540 150 casks of plain and fancy canvasced hame at 1540 150 casks of plain and fancy canvasced hame at 1540 150 casks of 1500 150 casks of 250 casks of 250 casks of 1500 150 casks of 250 casks of 250 casks of 1500 casks of 250 casks

GUANO is in demand; seles are making at former rates.

HUPS.—There is very little doing; small sales are making at 24@30c \$b\$ for first sort sasters and Western.

LUMBER.—The stocks of all kinds continue very light, and there is a fair business doing for the season.

MOLASEBS.—The market is very firm, and orices are on the edyance; sales of Guba Muscovado are making at SCC 10 in 1 cd at 70c; susa-house at 81, and 800 bble Maw (riesne, by auction, at 87c \$p\$ spilon

FAVAL STORES.—There is very little doing in Rosin, far, and Pitch. Spirits of Turpantine has declined; small sales are making at \$2 20@3 25 \$p\$ vallon.

Olls.—Lard Oll is quiet, and ranges at from \$1, 13 bo \$1.17 for winter, and 98c to \$1 for No 2 A sale of Ead Oll was made at \$6 Linesed Oll is in demand, and prices are better, with sales at \$1 60@ 63 \$p\$ sallon cash. Petroleum is quiet; sales are making at \$2 300 50 for erade. es to quality.
PLASTER.—The last sale of soft reported was at \$8 \$ PLASTER.—The last sale of soft reported was at \$6 \$\pi\$ ton.

BICE is held frmiv, and the stock is light; small sale of Mangons at 1% 1001%

FPIRITS.—Foreign is excited, and holders are asking much higher prices. R. B. Kum has advanced to \$1.356 140 \$\pi\$ gailon. Whicky is dull, with sales of bbls at \$1.20 120 \$\pi\$ gailon. Whicky is dull, with sales of bbls at \$1.20 \$1

New York Markets—April 19.

Flour. 2c.—The market for Western and State Flour is dull, and prices are 10@25c \$\fo\$ bit lower, which is most noticeable on the low and medium grades. At the close, however, there is a friner feeling.

The sales are 10.000 bits at \$7.20.7.33 for superfine State; \$7.40.7750 for the low grades of Western extra \$7.505 for reinphygobio: \$8.1009.90 for trade and family brands, and \$8.5001 for St. Louis extras.

Canadian Flour is again 16 to 2c \$\fo\$-bbl lower, and the market is very dull; sales at \$7.3007 55 for the low grades of extra. and \$7.500.93 for trade and family extras.

Southern Flour is in fair demand but prices are 15020c \$\fo\$ bbl lower. Sales of 1.700 bbl at \$7.808 \$\fo\$ for mixed to good superfine country Baltimore, \$60, and \$5.500.

Lye Flour is very heavy and inactive. Sales of 61 bbls. at \$0.1006. \$0.

Corn steal is steady. Sales of 200 bbls at \$6 for Jersey.

Corn steal is steady. Sales of 200 bbls at \$6 for Jersey. New York Markets-April 19

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at is port to day:

For future delivery. We hear of sales of 1,000 bble one-year old mess, buyer May, at \$25, and 560 bble new mess, seller June, at \$27. The sales on the spot are 2,850 bble at \$35,25625 50 for old mess: \$56 124,626 25 for rew mess, closing at \$25; \$25 124,625 25 for new prime; \$50,75 for city prime mess, \$25 124,025 25 for new prime; \$50,75 for city prime mess, Pest is firm, with a fair demand Sales of 500 bble at \$16017 75 for plain mess, and \$19620 for extra do. There Best is quiet at former rates. Best Hame are inactive, but prices are the same. Out Mests are in moderate request and steady. Sales of \$00 packages at \$114,601550 for shoulders, and 15e for hams. of the packages at anymaps we sawment at 18c.

Racon is dull, sales 500 boxes flumberland-out at 18c.
and 1, (00 boxes long-out hams at 18c.
Laid is beavy and decidently lower Sales of 1,600 bbls
and the at 18x (8):3% for No 1, and 13% (8):1% of (or fair taprime ateam and kettle rendered.

at \$5 1026.90.

Corn Meal is steady. Sales of 200 bbis at \$6 for Jersey.

Grain—The wheat muriet in inactive and nominally

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now it he heaviness in exchange deters antipoers from

purchasing, and the rapid decline in Flour induces milpurchasing, and the rapid described in the rapid described in the rapid in supplies with greater direct unreceition. The sales are 200 bus at \$1.89 for amber larger.

Barley and barley mait are quiet and prices nominally unchanged the representation of the represe

culty.
Sales 40,000 bus at \$1 30@1 32 for old mixed Western in store, and \$1 33 for Southern yellow delivered.
Phovisions —The demand for Pork continues fair, but prices are again lower, closing tame at our lacide quofations.
Fur future delivery. We hear of sales of 1,000 bbls oneyear old mess, buyer May, at \$28, and 500 bbls new mess,