The Press.

VOL. 7.—NO. 224. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864. THREE CENTS.

THE PRESS,
LISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
ICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; Subscribers out of the city at SEVEN DOLLARS ; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX ; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
to Subscribers out of the city at FOUR DOLLARS UM, in advance.

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R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
727 CHESTNUT STREET,
MADE EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF
LKS,
SHAWLS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
Which they continue to sell at
MODERATE PRICES,
ITHSTANDING THE ADVANCED COST OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS.
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NOW OPEN, PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS AND SPRING CLOAKS. Also, Garments of our own manufacture, OF THE LATEST STYLES, and in GREAT VARIETY. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., 920 CHESTNUT Street.

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INS,	PIANO & TABLE COVERS
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PPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

MBROIDERED COVERS.
PIANO COVERS, MELODEON COVERS, TABLE COVERS, STAND COVERS.
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RING GOODS.
SECOND OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
THE STORE OF JOHN F. YOUNG, No. 70 North FOURTH Street.
a splendid line of Figured GRENADINES, Plaid POPLINS, &c., &c. Special attention is to styles and prices. ap19-tuths6t

ESIRABLE GOODS. FROM AUCTION. 25 pieces Russia Diaper, $2.75. 20 pieces Russia Diaper, $3.50. 35 pieces Russia Diaper, wide, $4. 14 pieces Russia Diaper, very wide, $5. Also, 10 lots of Table Linens—all prices. Now open at JOHN H. STOKES', 702 ARCH Street.

STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN a choice assortment of NEW SILKS. Moire Antiques, $3 to $5. Plain Corded Silks, $1.62½ to $3.50. Figured Corded Silks, $1.62½. Plain Poil de Soies, $1.25 to $3.25. Fancy Silks, 75c. to $5. Black Gros Grain Silks, $1.25 to $2.25. Figured Black Silks, $1.25 to $2. Plain Black Silks, 87½c. to $8. Plaid India Silks, 87½c. Light-ground Rich-figured Foulards, $1.25 to $1.62. Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

ANTLES AND CLOAKS OF UN- equal elegance. Tafetta Mantles and Sacques. Plain and Richly Trimmed Mantles. Chesterfields, in Silk and Cloth. Short Sacques of handsome Cloths. French Cloth Cloaks. MANTLES MADE TO ORDER. Spring Shawls in light colors. Summer Shawls of good quality. Lot desirable Summer Shawls, $3. Black Thibet Square Shawls, $3 to $7. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
SPRING TRADE. E. M. NEEDLES is now receiving, and offers for sale below present market rates, many novelties in LACE AND WHITE GOODS. He would call "special attention" to his assortment of over 20 different new fabrics and styles of White Goods, suitable for "Ladies Bodies and Dresses," in stripes, plaids, and figured, puffed and tucked Muslins. 100 pieces of figured and plain Buff and White Piques, bought before the recent advance. New invoices of Guipure and Thread Laces, Thread and Grenadine Veils, Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, &c. Broad Hem-Stitched HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, good quality, from 25 cents up.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

EST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED. Wide and heavy Black Corded Silks. Magnificent Moire Antiques, all colors. Splendid quality Corded Silks, all colors. Rich Churea Stripe and Plaid Silks. Magnificent Grenadines and Organdies. New styles Spring Shawls. New style Cloths for ladies' cloaks. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South SECOND Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

1864. 1864. NEW STOCK. LINFORD LUKENS, W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, NOW OFFERS LARGE AND ELEGANT NEW STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. All the choicest novelties in this department constantly on hand. THE BEST-MADE SHIRTS IN THE CITY. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. PRICES REASONABLE. fe24-stuthtmy31

NOS. 1 & 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. JOHN C. ARRISON, MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, FIRST CUT BY J. BURR MOORE, WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION. ALSO, Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. N. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best Materials. ap14-6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a speciality in their business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT ST., ja16-tf Four doors below the Continental.

COAL.

GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL—Equal if not superior to Lehigh. Also, Hart's Ultra Family Rainbow Coal; Egg and Stove sizes, Large Nut, $8 00 per ton. Coal forfeited if not weight as per ticket. Depot, 1419 CALLOWHILL Street, above Broad. Office 121 South FOURTH, below Chestnut. Call and examine. Orders by dispatch promptly attended to by ELLIS BRANSON.

COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, and best Locust Mountain, from Schuylkill; prepared expressly for Family use. Depot, N. W. corner EIGHTH and WILLOW Sts. Office, No. 112 South SECOND St. J. WALTON & CO.

MLLE. SEVERIN REPAIRS AND Cleans all sorts of Laces and Embroideries, making them equal to new. No. 307 LOMBARD St. ap8 12t*

CURTAIN GOODS.

SPRING DAMASKS, VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS, AND A LARGE INVOICE OF BROWN SHADES, OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS. I. E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,) MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES! WATCHES! ENGLISH, SWISS, AND AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATED. LADIES', GENTS', AND BOYS'. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY, AT D. W. CLARK'S, No. 602 CHESTNUT STREET.
WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, PENS, PENCILS, STUDS, BUTTONS, TOOTHPICKS, LOCKETS, CHARMS, THIMBLES, BRACELETS, TEA SETS, CASTORS, ICE PITCHERS, WAITERS, CALL BELLS, GOBLETS, CUPS, SALT STANDS, SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, LADLES, FISH AND PIE KNIVES, BUTTER KNIVES, NAPKIN RINGS, &c., &c.
We keep a large assortment of the above goods, together with such goods as are usually kept at a first-class store. Our prices will be found much lower than at any other establishment. One call will convince all that the place to purchase WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER PLATED WARE IS AT D. W. CLARK'S, No. 602 CHESTNUT Street. WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. Engraving of every description at short notice. mh22-tuthf2m

MILLINERY GOODS.

P. A. HARDING & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, No. 413 ARCH STREET. PHILADELPHIA. mh3-2m

1864. 1864. WOOD & CARY, 725 CHESTNUT STREET, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. P. S.—MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS are invited to examine before purchasing, as our STOCK IS FULL and PRICES LOW. mh3-2m WOOD & CARY.

MILLINERY GOODS. JOHN STONE & SONS, No. 805 CHESTNUT STREET, Are now receiving their Spring Importations of SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS, SUCH AS FANCY AND PLAIN RIBBONS. GROS DE NAPLES—All shades. MARCELLINES AND FLORENCES. FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRAPES. LACES AND JOINED BLONDES. ILLUSION AND MALINE NETS, &c., &c. Also, a full assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS. mh15 tuths2m

SPRING. 1864. BROOKS & ROSENHEIM, 431 MARKET STREET, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN RIBBONS, BONNETS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS, AND MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY. mh23-1m

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO OUR STOCK OF SPRING MILLINERY GOODS. WE HAVE NOW OPEN A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, VEILS, &c. BERNHEIM, 726 CHESTNUT STREET. mh29-1m

MISS M. A. BAKER, No. 1346 CHESTNUT STREET, Has opened a large assortment of PARIS MILLINERY, For the Spring and Summer of 1864. ap12-3m*

THE NATIONAL COFFEE ROASTER FOR FAMILIES—HYDE'S PATENT. Feb. 2, 1864, is provided with Patent Trier, Patent Propellors, Patent Hinge, and Discharge. Roasts Coffee evenly and quickly, without losing the aroma of the berry or trying the patience of the operator; effects a great saving, as no coffee is burnt and all the strength retained. Prices $2, $3, and $5. For sale at the Hardware, House-furnishing, and other stores, and by the Coffee-Roaster and Mill Manufacturing Company. HYDE & BURPEE, Agents, 1505 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. A Liberal Discount to the Trade. ap16-stuthlmfp

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND GROCERS.—HYDE'S PATENT COMBINED STOVE AND COFFEE ROASTER places it within your power to roast your own Coffee better and at less expense than when done by the Professional Roaster, besides giving you the satisfaction of knowing the article you use. Power Roaster, capacity from 50 to 150 pounds.... $100. Hand Roasters capacity from 25 to 60 pounds, $25 to $50. These machines are now in successful operation in the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. Ashland House, " Union Hotel, " Washington Hotel, " St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Fifth Avenue Hotel, " New York Hotel, " Richmond House, Chicago. Tremont House, " Galt House, Louisville, Ky. And many others. Manufactured and for sale only by the Coffee Roaster and Mill Manufacturing Company. HYDE & BURPEE, Agents, 1505 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. ap16-stuthlmfp

UPHOLSTERING. H. B. BLANCHARD & CO., Northeast corner THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT Sts. Carpets and Matting made and laid. Bedding, Hair Mattresses, &c. mh30-3m Verandah Awnings.

SEWING MACHINES.

X. REASONS WHY PERSONS PREFER THE "FLORENCE."
I. It does better and finer work than can be done on any other Machine, and never skips stitches.
II. It is the only Machine that can make the lock and knot stitches.
III. It is the only Machine having a perfect and uniform tension of upper and lower thread.
IV. It is the only Machine having the reversible feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor.
V. It is the only Machine that will not vex and annoy the operator by getting out of order.
VI. It is the only Machine made on correct mechanical principles, without any springs to get out of order, and will last a life-time.
VII. There is no other Machine that will do so wide a range of work as the Florence: changes from one kind of stitch to another; can be made instantly while the Machine is in motion.
VIII. It uses all kinds of thread, and Hems, Fells, Binds, Tucks, Braids, Cords, Quilts, Gathers, and Sews on a Ruffle, at the same time.
IX. It possesses so many advantages over all others that it is universally acknowledged to be the perfection of Sewing Machines.
X. 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 perfection of Sewing Machines. It must be seen to be appreciated, and costs you nothing to test its merits.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, ap19-6t 630 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 Establishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore, invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to their superb stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, cut by the best artists, trimmed and made equal to Customer Work—AND AT POPULAR PRICES. They have also lately added a CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be found, embracing some fresh from London and Paris. PERRY & CO., 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET. ap1-tf
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, NOS. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT ST. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, No. 303 CHESTNUT STREET.

1864. CLOTHING. LATEST STYLES. WILLIAM S. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTHING, got up in superior style, by tasteful and experienced artists, and offered for sale at exceedingly LOW PRICES. Also, to his large and choice variety of PIECE GOODS for CUSTOM WORK, embracing selections from the finest productions of both foreign and domestic manufacture. WILLIAM S. JONES, SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS, Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. ap7 3mo

CARPETINGS.

1864. SPRING, 1864. GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA. McCALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. Warehouse—509 Chestnut Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. fe2 tf

SPECIAL NOTICE. RETAIL DEPARTMENT. McCALLUM & CO. Beg leave to inform the public that they have leased the old-established Carpet Store, No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite Independence Hall, for A RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Where they are now opening a NEW STOCK of 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 pertaining to the Carpet Business. fe2-tf

ENTERPRISE MILLS. ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c. WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET, AND 616 JAYNE STREET. fe3-3m

ARCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. The subscriber has just received a well-selected stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS, FOR SPRING TRADE. JOS. BLACKWOOD, mh19-2m 832 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

G. W. BLABON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTHS, No. 124 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Offer to the Trade a full Stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS. GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. mh1-2m

GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS. ALSO, COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS, At very Low Prices. No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH. mh1-2m Philadelphia.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS, For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences. Manufactured by the UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. JAMES P. WOOD, 41 South FOURTH Street. mh18-tap29 B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

The Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

New Books.

D. Appleton & Co., the eminent New York publishers, are as active as their neighbors in the production of standard works. Their "New American Cyclopædia," every line of which was expressly written for it, will long remain an example of their enterprise and judgment. Commenced in the autumn of 1857, just when the country had "fallen upon evil days," it was issued, as promised, with surprising regularity, and completed in a manner creditable to the firm and satisfactory to the public. Their scientific library, their Dusseldorf Gallery, and other richly-illustrated works; their superb edition, in two volumes, octavo, of James Stuart Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," and other publications, are equally creditable to their judgment. They have recently commenced the reissue of a work lately begun in London. This is a "History of the World," by Philip Smith, one of the chief writers of the splendid series of Smith's Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Geography. We have seen the first number, which is full of promise. "Weiss' "Life of Theodore Parker," Hunt's "Life of Edward Livingstone;" their beautiful edition of Merivale's "History of the Romans under the Empire," of which three volumes have appeared, and their reprint, in a manner superior to the London edition, of Rawlinson and Wilkinson's new English version of "The History of Herodotus," should also be borne in mind.

Merivale's Roman History covers the whole time from the first Triumvirate to the transfer of the seat of Empire from Rome to Constantinople, a period of 400 years, at the close of which Gibbon's annals commence. The first and second volumes contain the best account of Julius Cæsar's splendid career yet written, and the third gives a graphic account of what happened in Rome after his death; the fall of Antonius, Brutus, Cassius, and Cicero; the appointment of Octavius to supreme power, as Imperator, (Emperor,) and his assumption of the title of Augustus; and the early events of his long and brilliant reign. This reprint exactly follows the fourth London edition, and, like that, has a number of necessary maps, and will have a copious analytical index.

Messrs. Appleton lately published a 12mo. volume, entitled "Education; intellectual, moral, and physical," which has attracted the attention, and obtained the eulogy of some of the deepest thinkers, ablest writers, and best teachers in this country. It was written by Herbert Spencer, well known as a large contributor to the leading quarterly reviews of England. From these he has lately selected thirteen essays, which Messrs. Appleton have printed in a handsome volume, entitled "Illustrations of Universal Progress." This will soon be followed by a volume entitled "Essays; moral, political, and æsthetic." Of all English writers now living, none has investigated the philosophy of Nature so closely or so successfully, and his wonderfully lucid manner of expression may be noticed as a leading cause of his success. The papers in this volume on Manners and Fashion, the Physiology of Laughter, the Origin and Function of Music, and the Development Hypothesis, will be found particularly attractive to general readers. It is Messrs. Appleton's intention to republish the whole of Herbert Spencer's writings.

They have also published a volume of "Church Essays," by G. C. McWhorter, (whose "Popular Handbook of the New Testament" we lately had occasion to commend,) and this opens with an exact history of the formation of the beautiful Liturgy of the Church of England. "Mount Vernon, and other Poems," by Harvey Rice, containing something that is good, with much that is commonplace and feeble, and some terribly bad rhymes, (we have no hope of a man who makes *arm* rhyme with *calm*, *dawn* with *scorn*, *charm* with *balm*, *lawn* with *morn*, and so on,) yet, after all, showing occasional depth of thought—as in "The Mystery of Life"—and a thorough loyalty, which covers a multitude of [literary] sins. Very different is a volume called "Hints to Riflemen," by H. W. S. Cleveland, of Danvers, Mass., which is practical, and has told us more about rifles and rifle-shooting than we ever knew before. Whoever wants to learn the power of a rifle, and the construction of the weapon by various makers, will economize time and research by giving Mr. Cleveland's volume a careful perusal. Messrs. Appleton's latest publication is a personal narrative, entitled "My Cave Life in Vicksburg." The author is a female Secessionist, who left a place called Jackson, "on the night of the 15th" (month and year not stated), for Vicksburg, lived in a cave there for some weeks, during the bombardment and until General Grant took the place. Previous letters from other Secession localities follow the main narrative. The book really is of very little interest, except where it shows to what straits the besieged in Vicksburg were reduced ere they gave in. The above-named works can be procured from Ashmead & Evans, 724 Chestnut street.

A work wholly new in its character, and likely to interest a great number of readers, is announced by Mr. Appleton to be completed in two large volumes, 8vo., (to match with Burton's Encyclopædia of Wit and Humor, we suppose,) and to be entitled the "Cyclopædia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes." It will be written, edited, and compiled by Frazer Kirkland; will have forty portraits on steel, and many wood engravings, and will exhibit the humorous phase of trade and traders. The portraits are in groups, and finely engraved on steel. In the centre of one group is the *vera effigies* of John Grigg, who, single-handed but enterprising, built up in this city the greatest book-selling business in this country. Besides the portraits of noted merchants in Europe, Asia, and America, the work will contain wood-cuts of amusing incidents in their lives, and views of many business localities. This Cyclopedia, if we may judge from what we have seen of it, will be just the book to take up and read in the odd half hours everybody has, and thereby gain information while seeking only for amusement. It will be sold only by subscription, and the sole agent for this city is James K. Simon, 33 South Sixth street.

The Progress of the Freedmen.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

To the Editor of the Press:

PENNA. FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, 424 WALNUT STREET, April 19th, 1864.

SIR: I send you herewith a letter which I think, if you should have room for it, will interest your readers. It is from Mr. Reuben Tomlinson, Government Superintendent of the Freedmen in St. Helena's and Ladies' Islands in South Carolina.

Mr. Tomlinson is a Philadelphian, well and favorably known to many of the best people of this city. He went out to Port Royal under the auspices of our Relief Committee, as an ordinary superintendent, and has since raised himself to his present responsible and honorable position by his merit and ability. His duties are at this time chiefly magisterial; he hears complaints, and settles difficulties arising among the freedmen, enjoying the confidence alike of General Saxton, who appointed him to the office, and of the colored people who have to abide by his decisions. He is particularly well qualified for his duties. He is also well qualified to serve as a witness in the matters of which he here testifies.

His letter, you will perceive, has been drawn out by one from me. It is our practice to call, from time to time, upon our teachers and superintendents for reports of their progress, and in my last requisition I took the liberty of including Mr. Tomlinson. He is the first to respond, and this is his report. It speaks for itself. The significance of his statements is obvious, and comment is unnecessary, but I would direct attention to the argument for emancipation underlying what he says of the negroes' increased purchases. The articles, now multiplied ten-fold, which the negroes buy, come from the North. The money which they pay for them comes into Northern tills. The more money they make the better able will they be to buy our goods. Emancipation gives us a new market, and a home market at that. For the products of Northern industry and ingenuity we shall hereafter have four million new customers! Verily, "Godliness hath the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come."

Yours, truly, J. M. McKIM.

ST. HELENA, S. C., April 10, 1864.

DEAR MR. McKIM: I have yours of the 2d inst., requesting a statement of *facts*, bearing upon the progress of the freedmen in this department. You say that the question is constantly asked, both at home and abroad, "What [illegible] evidences of the progress of the freedmen?"

To us, who are living in the midst of these evidences, the question seems superfluous. Yet, I suppose it ought to be and must be answered.

The first fact to which I would call attention is this: In August, 1862, when I first came into the department, nearly the whole colored population was drawing rations from the Government; at this time I think not more than five hundred persons draw rations from month to month. I include in this estimate refugees and those that would be paupers under any circumstances. This number is constantly diminishing, and by the end of the season there will be none entitled to "rations" except the destitute old and infirm persons, and we hope to have established, before that time, a system of taxation that will insure the support of the poor and infirm without any aid from Government.

Last year four plantations were purchased and worked by the freedmen for themselves. The "Reynolds" place produced over four thousand dollars worth of cotton, besides a plentiful provision crop. After paying all their expenses, the people on this place have a very handsome balance to commence the year with. The "James Tripp" place did proportionately as well, but I cannot trust my memory to give exact figures, and cannot get them in time for the steamer. I know that no one person on the place received less than fifty dollars as his share, while most of the shares ran over one hundred dollars, and some as high as two hundred dollars. This, also, besides a large provision crop. The "Inlet" place, owned and worked by Harry McMillan, produced thirteen hundred and fifty-eight dollars' worth of ginned cotton. The bulk of this cotton was raised by the labor of Harry, his wife, and two daughters, with the aid of a mule and plow. Harry pays for his plantation, buys necessary stock, including cotton gins, &c., and has left a handsome balance to season the year with. The "Edgerly" place, on Port Royal Island, did fully as well as either of the above. The people on that place not only raised a crop of cotton, which paid them all a large dividend, but in addition to this they raised on their own land twelve hundred pounds of ginned cotton for the Rev. Dr. Peck, he, of course, paying for the labor; and they also paid to Mr. Hitchcock, a gentleman from New York, who was a Government superintendent in their neighborhood during last season, a bale of cotton (equal to $400) as compensation for his advice and assistance; which leads some of us to think that they either overrated his services or that they made more money than they knew how to use. The "Edgerly" people have had lumber brought from the North, and having divided up their land, are building houses upon their several lots.

Thus far those that worked for themselves. Now for those that worked for other people. Anthony and Venus, laborers on the "Capt. John Tripp Corner," place St. Helena, received $194.30, exclusive of their provision crop. Anthony is over 60, and Venus over 70 years old. Frank and two daughters, girls of sixteen and eighteen years, of the same place, received $184.55. Cato, wife, and daughter, of the Robert Fulton place, received $180. The following amounts were received by persons on the "Coffin Point" place: Aaron and Judy, $136.48; Abel and family, $210 57; Amaretta and family, $335 24; Leah and Peter, $99 38; Hackliss and Phillis, $175 32; Frank and family, $181.93; George and family, $174 60; Miller and family, $183.67. There are several other families receiving amounts ranging from $50 to $100. This, of course, is independent of their provision crop. On the "Pallahana" island plantation, each hand will average over fifty dollars, and it will be remembered that these cases, as well as numerous others that I might cite, are not the result of high wages, though the wages were *fair*, but of *industry* on the part of the laborers. After this statement, and that made by Mr. Philbrick, that during the past season he paid out twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) as wages to the people on his places, it will not be disputed that the people have worked industriously and earned a large amount of money. The next question is, are they thrifty and provident in the use of it? In my opinion they are. Let me state some facts, which will, I think, sustain that opinion. When the "instructions" authorizing the "preemption" of land came down here, over eight thousand dollars were at once deposited, with parties appointed to receive it, by the colored people. This, of course, did not take in anything like all the money that would have been forthcoming, had the people felt sure that by so doing they would have secured the land. They had been deceived too often, and, to use their own phrase, they "couldn't trust." At the sale of the town of Beaufort, a short time ago, a large proportion of the purchases were made by colored men, many of them paying the whole amount down, while others bought with the soldiers' privilege, one-fourth down. These purchases were not made for a song, either, I can assure you. At the land sales which commenced on the 15th of February, the same evidences of thrift and industry on the part of the people was manifested. Of course, however, they could not compete with white men, who had come down here prepared to give the most fabulous prices for land. Still, in some instances the freedmen were successful in securing their land, paying in some cases as high as $20 per acre. In these cases, of course, they spent all they owned, and in a few instances, I believe, they borrowed. On those lands recorded to be sold to the people, although not yet sold to them, they are at work for themselves. They are very desirous to secure animals to help them work their land. At the recent sales of chattel property on the different plantations, the ability of the freedmen was again manifested. Horses, mules, and cows were bought by them quite freely, at very high prices. They gave more for them than their friends thought best, but our appreciation of their necessity was probably not as great as theirs. In making this estimate of the material progress of the freedmen in this department, I have not yet referred to the change that is slowly but surely going on in their domestic habits. Hitherto their diet has been of the simplest and most meagre kind—corn and potatoes, varied occasionally by a piece of bacon, some oysters, or fish. Now they buy habitually flour, molasses, bacon or pork, beef, sugar, rice, tea, and coffee. These articles, at the present high prices, take a great deal of money, and this should be taken into account in speaking of their wages. Then, in the matter of clothing, it should be remembered that the majority of the people have had to get a complete outfit; for at the time their masters left, even the usual pittance of clothing had not yet been doled out to them. The refugees from other places left everything behind them, and have literally had to commence life anew. Eighteen months ago such a thing as a kerosene lamp, (even a candle,) could not be seen in a negro cabin; now they are frequent, not to say common, sights. So I might go on through the whole catalogue of material wants, and the same indications of progress would be found. The educational progress of the freedmen is so dependent upon their material welfare, that to prove the one is to settle the question with regard to the other. The schools are always largely attended, and when all the drawbacks are considered, the result so far attained can only be described by one word—marvellous. There are, of course, any number of vices and weaknesses in the character of the freedmen that must yet be up rooted; and a contemplation of these is sometimes very discouraging. The existence of such characteristics, however, any right minded person will take for granted; and it is our business to show that there are counter-tendencies in their character and condition, which now modify, and will eventually control them.

Truly yours, REUBEN TOMLINSON.

Not Less Sanitary for being Christian.

[With the publication of this letter, from a clergyman, we desire to close our columns to the unnecessary controversy between the friends of two invaluable organizations.—ED. PRESS.]

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: A communication appeared in *The Press* of yesterday (April 19) with the caption of "Not Less Christian for being Sanitary," suggesting that the friends of the Christian Commission manifested any disposition to interfere with the efforts that are in progress to obtain funds for the *Sanitary* Commission, using, at the same time, a specious argument tending to damage and lessen the influence of the operations of the Christian Commission.

The author of the article in question, who "is widely and highly respected among earnest Christians and philanthropic men," has manifestly taken an incorrect view of the work and doings of the Christian Commission—both on the battle-field and among the sick and wounded in the hospitals—or he has utterly misconceived the purpose for which this benevolent and truly catholic national organization was brought into being.

The writer conceded that the Christian Commission is in sympathy with the moral and religious wants of our noble army; that "they have done, and are doing, a good work, and the testimonials to their beneficent deeds, which have been widely circulated, are gratifying to every loyal Christian heart." Then he asks, "Why seek to diminish the receipts, or embarrass the efforts of the Sanitary Commission, whose purpose is as benevolent, and, surely, not less important, than the other?" It is by no means certain that any effort has been put forth by any friends of the Christian Commission to "embarrass the efforts of the Sanitary Commission." Rather, from the spirit and tenor of the communication of yesterday, does it appear that the gentleman who has thus written, and who seeks to hide from the public eye the fact that the Christian Commission, with five times as many delegates on the field at Gettysburg, and who to-day have more men and extensive facilities to reach the Army of the Potomac, in case of battle, than any other organization in the land, might feel that the opposition is directed *towards* them, rather than emanating *from* them.

The fourth paragraph of the communication is couched in the following words: "The Christian Commission has its appropriate place and work; the Sanitary Commission occupies another, and, at least, equally important sphere. The former concerns itself rather with the spiritual than the temporal wants of the suffering, and the latter with the temporal rather than the spiritual."

Who, at a glance, does not perceive that those words of the author of the communication in question tend to the belief that the work of the Christian Commission is *only* Christian, and that the work of the Sanitary Commission is purely for the physical succor and relief of the needy and wounded soldier?

No one doubts that the Sanitary Commission has done, is doing, and will continue to do, a great and good work for the *temporal* welfare of our brave and patriotic soldiers. But is it just to disguise, if not wholly to ignore, an important part of the work and operations of the Christian Commission, as designed in the formation and abundantly carried out in the workings of this organization? The Christian Commission has most liberally and very generally afforded instant relief to the naked, hungry, and perishing soldiers of our army; *always* on the battle-field, and frequently on the camp-ground and in the hospitals.

What are the duties of the great and good men who have promptly and gladly been the representatives of this Christ-like commission? Has it been to visit battle-fields, camp-grounds, and hospitals, to "insist upon giving the soldier a tract or a newspaper" *only*, regardless of the obviously pressing and most urgent need of sanitary assistance? Not so. When needed, they have given, FIRST, the food, the cool drink of water or lemonade, the cup of tea, beef tea, puddings, jellies, fruits, oranges, and also stimulants, when ordered by the army surgeons. Their instructions to the delegates to the field include, among others, "the supply of field-hospitals with such clothing, bedding, and stores as their necessities require; the distribution of stores and publications to all in the camps, officers and men; * * * aiding the men with paper, envelopes, and stamps to write to their friends, and writing for them in cases requiring it; and getting or doing anything whatever which may benefit them. These are chief amongst the ways to be embraced by the delegate."

The writer of this communication *knows* whereof he affirms. He was one among the many hundreds of unpaid delegates who, on the bloody field of Gettysburg, day after day, assisted in alleviating the pains of the wounded, binding up their wounds, clothing them with new and clean linen, washing the feet of the exhausted soldiers, and placing upon them new socks, knit by the soft and fair hands of Christian women, (many of them the wives of clergymen.) Then followed "those acts of love and charity which appeal to the strongest sympathies of our nature." Hour after hour, by day and night, did the delegates of the Christian Commission administer to the corporeal necessities of the lacerated and bleeding soldiers, followed by the soothing and blessed truths of the religion of Jesus Christ.

The combination of the two-fold blessings, temporal and spiritual, makes the Christian Commission pre-eminently valuable to our brave soldiers and gallant sailors after the sanguinary battles in which their garments and bodies have been rolled in blood. "God Almighty bless you; you come to us not only like the Good Samaritan, but like Jesus Christ himself," were among the numerous pathetic expressions of our soldiers as the delegates of the Christian Commission noiselessly pursued their blessed work on the gory battle-field of Gettysburg.

Nearly two years of experience in the army, amid the din, havoc, and blood of *seven battles*, convinces the writer of this letter not merely of the peculiar fitness and object of the Christian Commission to compass the immediate wants of our brave and suffering men, but that the delegates to whom has been entrusted the work of distributing the food, clothing, wines, and delicacies which a grateful people have so generously given, has been judiciously and faithfully bestowed. To question their fitness for the holier work of this heaven-sent mission would be as ungenerous as it is unnecessary.

As, therefore, the sanitary and the religious work are combined in the operations of the Christian Commission, it is the conviction of the writer of this letter that Christians are bound to *prefer* the channel to communicate their benefactions to our soldiers and sailors which this organization so happily furnishes.

Is it not an inevitable conclusion to which all must come, that *the Christian Commission is not less sanitary for being Christian*, any more than the Sanitary Commission is "not less Christian for being sanitary?"

Shall a national organization, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, and whose treasury is *empty*, while the Sanitary Commission, whose headquarters are in New York, and whose treasury has been supplied with millions of dollars, be left longer without the means to carry on its beneficent and God-like work? Surely, Christians and patriots will respond quickly and liberally, that the two-fold work of caring for the bodies and blessing the souls of our soldiers and sailors may not be hindered.

J. E. C.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1864.

The City Cars.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Allow me to expose a game that is now being played by the conductors of the city railroad cars upon the passengers. Yesterday, on the Fifteenth-street road, many of the passengers desired exchange tickets, for which they were obliged to pay nine and ten cents each. The conductor not feeling inclined to return the change, a lady spoke of this imposition, and was insultingly told by the gentlemanly (!) conductor that she might "get out if it didn't suit her." I know not into whose pockets these extra pennies go—possibly the company's treasury—but most probably they are considered a conductor's perquisite, and are never returned to the employers. Are not the conductors obliged to make change for such currency, and cannot the passengers demand an exchange ticket and their proper change? or are the railroad companies too mean to furnish pennies for change, and oblige the travelling public to submit to this stealing extortion?

This system of fraud is not a single exception; it occurs daily; it happened in five instances yesterday in one car, from the Baltimore depot to Chestnut street, and is practiced particularly by the Fifteenth-street line upon strangers visiting this city by the Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia Railroad.

Is there no remedy for this unjust extortion? Cannot the company's officers look to this fraud, and render justice from their hands? If not, let the travelling people of our city refuse to employ the cars, and all support to the company hereafter.

Truly yours, HONESTY.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, April 19, 1864.

A PANIC IN WALL STREET.

The bovines and ursines are in a panic. Wall street is feverish beyond measure. Gold declines, and those having hands in stocks are suffering a contraction of their credit. Yesterday it was rumored, on the 'Change, that one of the largest gold-dealing houses had failed for two millions. Others tremble on the verge, and, unless a new inflation can be brought about, the speculators will tumble over as do card houses, and Wall street will be essentially flat. It is a cracking of the crust upon which an insane dance has been held. John Law, with his Mississippi scheme, and Harley Earl, of Oxford, with his South Sea bubble, were the prototypes of the men who have led in this dance. Although the existing panic is believed to be only temporary, it is assuredly the forerunner of an ultimate crash, which will terminate this speculative insanity. This culmination is exactly what we look for. Stocks have declined frightfully. Holders grow nervous, remembering how riches take wings and fly away. The visit of Secretary Chase was considered ominous, and the collapse followed.

A MAMMOTH ENTERPRISE.

A new coal company has just been formed by E. Cunard, agent of the Cunard steamers, William H. Aspinwall, and others. Its operations are to be upon a gigantic scale. The capital is named at six millions of dollars. George's Creek Valley, Allegany county, Maryland is to be the field of operations. The scheme includes the purchase of a railroad, and the employment of every facility within the reach of moneyed enterprise. The necessities of the great steamship lines will thus be supplied at a cost comparatively moderate; and beyond this, the general market will be freed from the constriction forced upon it by speculators and monopolists, and hence a public and private benefit will accrue, unless this should turn out a monopoly out-Heroding Herod. The matter is kept rather quiet in the city.

PARDONING DESERTERS.

Some few days ago, a soldier, confined upon Governor's Island, was tried by court martial upon the charge of a double desertion, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot to death. In official circles, the condemned is said to have been a prominent "Dead Rabbit," and a man of no peculiar value to the army. General Dix approved of the sentence, and on Friday last it was to have been carried into execution. Unfortunately, however, a despatch from Washington suspended the order, and this promising patriot has escaped being carefully shot in accordance with the general order issued to that intent. Some of General Dix's staff are rather indignant, claiming that discipline will be at an end, if privates are allowed to desert over twice a month. It is stated that the General, in view of this fact, is about undertaking a *coup d'état*, the particulars of which are at present contraband.

INFANTILE AMUSEMENTS.

On Saturday afternoon a most unique and unprecedented entertainment was given at Niblo's Garden, in aid of the Sanitary Fair. It consisted of Mr. Fitzhugh Ludlow's version of "Cinderella," and was performed by masters and misses from the first families. Mr. Dodworth, Mrs. Fremont, and Mr. Ludlow undertook the main responsibility of the affair. Naturally enough, the house was distended by a flounced and jewelled audience, which was intent upon observing the antics of the rising generation. The performance was an unqualified success. None of the children cried, and many of them eclipsed the efforts of some of the adult actors whose occupation they thus temporarily usurped. The affair had the effect of nonplussing some of the dismal critics who wear umbrageous hats and impending heads of hair. One calls it a "salad of rainbows." The Sanitary Fund will be augmented by some three thousand dollars, the gross proceeds of the entertainment.

MISCELLANY.

It is generally understood that the late Mrs. Kirkland left some unfinished papers, which will, at a proper time, be placed before the public. During the last months of her life she was engaged upon a thorough and exhaustive work, to which she gave the simple but suggestive title of "Ladyhood." To those who knew the peculiar turn of Mrs. Kirkland's mind, the volume promised much. A mind forever devoted to the elevation of her sex, a critical perception, based upon a foundation of the purest ethical ideas, could not have failed, in a work like this, to produce a literary perfection.

Judge Barnard has issued an order to the editor of the *Tribune*, Mr. Horace Greeley, citing him to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for what the Judge considers *scan mag*. The process is returnable to-morrow. The objectionable article was in reference to a bit of information imparted by the Judge to a juror previous to a trial for murder. The *Tribune* commented severely upon the judicial act. Hence the order and its concomitant sensation.

Edwin Booth is playing "Raphael," in Charles Selby's drama of "The Marble Heart." Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are announced for twelve nights at Niblo's, on the conclusion of Mr. Booth's engagement. Mr. A. O. Hall's "Loyalina," is meeting with good success at the Olympic. The author publicly disclaims the paternity of the best jokes in the extravaganza. The critics affect to disbelieve him, and thus the matter stands.

Miss Avonia Jones, who, *on dit*, is said to be the daughter of the great Count Joannes, is playing *Camille*. She announces a speedy production of "As You Like It," and a historical drama never presented on the Metropolitan boards. There is a superfluity of concerts, both vocal and instrumental, at present. Most of them, however, are of a high and sterling character. STUYVESANT.

Personal Defence of General Seymour.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 8, 1864.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

By the Fulton to-day I have received and read for the first time, all your articles concerning (somewhat) Florida affairs—but more particularly concerning myself.

You assail me professionally and personally. Now, so far as the character of my military service is touched, I may say that you will find it not unkindly referred to in the reports of not a few battles, and in some of these reports I am credited with considerable more intelligence and skill than you have been willing to accord me. But the reputation of a soldier is not based on the opinion of gentlemen of your profession nearly so strongly as upon those of mine; and by these last only, am I content to be judged.

There are a few points, however, upon which it is proper you should be correctly informed:

First. You state that I was once sent from the Department of the South, by General Hunter, for "unruly conduct and language." Your information here was worse than imperfect; it was simply untrue. I left the department upon my own application, upon that solely, and for entirely different causes than differences with General Hunter.

Second. You assert that I "planned and urged" the assault on Fort Wagner of the 18th of July last. That is much more credit than I deserve. I had too steadfastly advocated, as a principle, that entrenchments defended by the rifle had not been successfully assaulted, in this war, to urge or to plan this assault as an exception. Secessionville and its lessons were too close at hand to be forgotten.

But this assault was virtually successful. Our men entered the work, held a part of it for hours, took prisoners from the garrison. And before attributing any failure to me, would it not have been well for you to have learned the whole truth from the few who know it (and very few know the entire facts concerning any engagement whatever), before charging me with so many personal, political, and military crimes, because there was final failure?

Briefly, your statement concerning my connection with that assault is utterly incorrect.

Third. For my opinions upon non-professional matters, I presume the public cares very little. But as you positively state that I am an "habitual contemner of the race" (colored)—also of "negro troops," and a "virulent pro-slavery man," I am justified in pronouncing you quite as wrong as upon the preceding points. Pro-slavery sentiments—even in a moderate form—I never entertained. But I despise and scorn the hypocritical and sanctimonious philanthropy of some who are fattening—personally, pecuniarily, and politically—upon the wrongs of the black, but who have been very careful never to set him an example on the battle-field. And that I have faithfully carried out the desires and commands of the Government, so far as I have had command of colored troops, the following letters will best show:

CAMP 3D SOUTH CAROLINA COLORED TROOPS, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 28, 1864.

Lieutenant R. M. Hall, 1st United States Artillery:

SIR: We have noticed in one of the New York papers some observations reflecting upon General Seymour's supposed prejudices against, and unfair treatment of colored troops. Speaking from our own knowledge in relation to our own regiment, we have seen no signs of such prejudice, and have experienced no such treatment at any time during the expedition to Florida. We have been treated precisely in the same manner as the white troops. We have frequently been brigaded with them, and have uniformly received the same attention to the wants and comforts of both officers and men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
B. C. TILGHMAN, Col. 3d U. S. C. T.
U. DOUBLEDAY, Lt. Col. " "
F. W. BARDWELL, Maj. " "
Official copy: W. H. BRADSHAW, Lt. and A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS 34TH REG'T U. S. C. T., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I wish to state that I fully and heartily concur with the sentiments contained in the letters of Colonel Tilghman. Please bear with you my hearty acknowledgments of the just and considerate treatment we have received at your hands, and my best wishes for your future success.

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. W. MARPLE,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 34th Reg't U. S. C. T.
Brigadier General T. SEYMOUR, U. S. A.
Copy: W. H. BRADSHAW, Lieut. and A. D. C.

Fourth. As you may possibly consider the case of Robert Small, a brave [illegible], whose conduct deserves more [illegible] it has yet received, as an exception, I [illegible] statement, to which you will probably attach [illegible] credit than to any assertion of mine:

UNITED STATES STEAMER PLANTER, LAND'S END, S. C., April 4, 1864.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Please allow me, through your columns, to correct an error which I find by perusing your paper of the — ultimo, under the heading of "General Seymour and the Battle of Olustee," in which you say "his contemptuous treatment of Robert Small, the gallant colored pilot who brought the steamer Planter out of the harbor of Charleston, and who is one of the heroes of our war, has already been recorded in this paper."

Through all courtesy to your paper and justice where justice is due, I must say that, from the first day of my arrival within the Union lines, General Seymour has always shown me the greatest regard, whether in public or private, inquiring how I was or if I was in need.

Shortly after turning the Planter over to the United States Government, General Seymour sent for me, and, after several interrogations, ordered me to have my name entered in Colonel Elwell's pilot list, a position for which I am much indebted to him, and which I occupied until taking command of this steamer.

Never was there a time when with Gen. Seymour, or any of his aids, that I was treated contemptuously or unkindly.

Trusting that you will correct this error, which I fear some reporter has unintentionally made,

I am, yours, most respectfully,
Captain ROBERT SMALL.

With this evidence of my treatment of such colored troops as have been placed under me, even you cannot find great fault.

Finally, as a soldier of the Republic, I claim some trifling respect from you, and some fairness. Therefore I call upon you to give to this letter, entire, the same publicity with which you have heretofore assailed me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. SEYMOUR, Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Bounty Deserters—Letter from General Wistar.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, YORKTOWN, Va., April 15, 1864.

GENERAL: An extended spirit of desertion prevailing among the recruits recently received from the North, in some of the regiments of my command, has led me to make some inquiries resulting in apparently well-authenticated information, which I beg respectfully to communicate to you in this unofficial manner, deeming it required by humanity, no less than by our common desire to benefit the service.

There seems to be little doubt that many, in fact I think I am justified in saying the most, of these unfortunate men, were either deceived or kidnapped, or both, in the most scandalous and inhuman manner, in New York city, where they were drugged and carried off to New Hampshire and Connecticut, mustered in and uniformed before their consciousness was fully restored.

Even their bounty was obtained by the parties who were instrumental in these nefarious transactions, and the poor wretches find themselves, on returning to their senses, mustered soldiers, without any pecuniary benefit. Nearly all are foreigners, mostly sailors, both ignorant of and indifferent to the objects of the war in which they thus suddenly find themselves involved.

Two men were shot here this morning for desertion, and over thirty more are now awaiting trial or execution.

These examples are essential, as we all understand, but it occurred to me, General, that you would pardon me for thus calling your attention to the greater crime committed in New York, of kidnapping these men into positions where, to their ignorance, desertion must seem like a vindication of their own rights and liberty.

Believe me to be, General, with the highest esteem, your obedient servant,
I. J. WISTAR.
To Major General JOHN A. DIX, New York city.

Rebel Affairs.

Files of Richmond, Savannah, and other Southern papers, to the 15th of April, have the following interesting extracts:

Four Federal prisoners were recently taken, and sent to the Libby prison, Richmond, who were previously captured, and sent Dixiewards under charge of one man, but who made him prisoner and took him into the Federal lines.

The printers of Atlanta, Georgia, having "struck" for $1 87 per thousand ems, the four journals published at that place have been compelled to temporarily suspend the publication of their papers. As soon as the printers quitted work the conscript officers seized them, and marched them off to camp, the "typos" thus getting "from the frying pan into the fire."

One Benjamin Phillips has been committed to Castle Thunder on a charge of receiving money to carry persons through the Confederate into the Federal lines.

Gordon's brigade of Georgia troops assembled at their camp on the Rapidan, March 30, and expressed by resolution their entire confidence in the administration of President Davis.

The Savannah *News* states that Buford, a nephew of the Federal General Buford, entered the Confederate lines on the 8th of April as a deserter. He remained with Gen. Wickham.

General W. P. White, of the Confederate service, died at his residence at Georgetown, S. C., on the 6th of April, from the effects of a wound inflicted by a hired assassin in his own command.

A grand requiem high mass for the repose of the soul of Caroline Deslondes, the lately-deceased wife of General Beauregard, was celebrated at Mobile on the 7th of April.

A soldier calls, through the Richmond *Sentinel*, for the appointment of a dentist to each Confederate regiment.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* criticises the official action of Governor Brown, of Georgia, regarding the Confederacy, very sharply.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS AT BALTIMORE.—On Monday morning the United States transport steamers New York and Express reached this port with five hundred and fifty-five live Union prisoners from Belle Island and Richmond prisons. Eight others had left the latter place, but three of them died previous to reaching Fortress Monroe, and were there buried, while five more died on the passage up to this city. There were two cases of smallpox, one of them being left at Fortress Monroe. They were all in a very destitute and emaciated condition, greatly exciting the sympathies of all who were spectators. The boats were moored at the Boston steamship wharf, where a large detachment of Captain Brucer's Battery, under command of Lieutenant C. Augustus Talbott, performed the humane task of conveying the sick and wounded who were unable to walk—one hundred and four in number—to West's Building Hospital, where they received the kind attentions of the surgeons and others in attendance. A very large number was also conveyed in ambulances to Jarvis General Hospital, while the remainder, some two hundred, were sent to Patterson Park Hospital. Those taken to the West's Building Hospital were greatly debilitated, having been almost at a starving point. One of them died immediately after reaching the hospital, and it was apprehended that others would not survive long. The three who died on the 17th inst., previous to reaching Fortress Monroe, are Frank Nash, Company E, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Davis Dodge, 100th Ohio Infantry, and E. Pelner, Company G, 4th Kentucky Cavalry. Those who died coming up were John Thompson, 33d Ohio; Thomas Cromwell, Company F, 3d Ohio Cavalry; Wm. Bush, corporal, Company G, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Jonathan Beeb, Company E, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and James B. Smith, 7th Michigan Cavalry. The following officers were of the number of prisoners reaching here: C. A. Devendorff, Assistant Surgeon 48th New York Volunteers; O. P. Ravenot, First Assistant Surgeon 75th Illinois Volunteers, and Frederick B. Dolen, Captain Company F, 14th Connecticut Volunteers. It was learned that on last Wednesday, 13th inst., Lieutenant Forsyth, of the 100th Ohio Regiment, was shot and killed by one of the guards in Libby Prison. He was engaged reading at the window when killed. The guard alleged that his musket went off accidentally, but it is thought by the prisoners that he fired it designedly.—*Baltimore American.*

BARBARITIES OF BUSHWHACKERS IN MISSOURI.—A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Jefferson City, April 15, says: "On last Tuesday night, the 12th instant, the notorious bushwhacking gang of Shumate and Clark went to the house of an industrious, hard-working German farmer named Kuntz, who lives some twenty-five to thirty miles from the mouth of the Osage river, and demanded his money. Kuntz had saved some money for the express purpose of sending for his family to come over from the old country to his new home. He stoutly denied having any cash, but the fiends, not believing him, or perhaps knowing that he did have some money, deliberately took down a wood-saw, which was hanging up in the cabin, and cut his left leg three times below, and four times above the knee with the saw. Loss of blood, pain, and agony, made the poor fellow insensible, and he was unable to tell where the money was concealed. His mangled body was found next day, life extinct. A boy who lived with him succeeded in making his escape, terror-stricken, to give the alarm. After leaving Kuntz's, the gang went to an adjoining American farmer, whose name I was unable to learn, and not succeeding in their demands for money, they destroyed everything in and about the place, took the man out, and literally cut his head off. All of this is vouched for by the whole neighborhood.

"One notorious member of this same gang, Wilcox, was wounded and taken prisoner by a scouting party from this post, on the 20th of March, and he still remains unguarded near Hickory Hill, the bushwhackers retreat, and, as his wounds are not dangerous, it is the general belief that some of these fine mornings he will join his old associates in arms."

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The last foreign mail settles the question of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, who was reported to have been killed by the natives on the Zambesi. The British war sloop Rapid has brought a letter from Bishop Tozer, dated at Murchison Falls (at the Luabo mouth of the Zambesi river), on the 21st of December, which states that Dr. Livingstone had come back from his expedition up the country, and arrived at the foot of the Murchison Falls in November, and they intended to come down the river as soon as the water rose sufficiently to get the Pioneer down. Dr. Livingstone and the Bishop and the party were well in health. The mission party also intended to leave the country, as it appeared an unsuitable field, and would return to England by the Cape. The Bishop and one of his clergymen, however, were to visit the Governor of Mozambique. These were all the contents of the Bishop's letter.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1864.

Gold opened with sales at 167, tending downward. It rallied during the day to 168¾, but was not maintained, closing at 67¾.

Government securities are steady at yesterday's figures. The five-twenties are ranging from 105¼ to 106; 1881's from 113 to 114.

The stock market was active, and prices generally were steady, the rally of last evening being well sustained. Reading opened at 69, rose to 70¾, and closed at 69; Philadelphia and Erie sold at 35¾; Little Schuylkill at 48¼; North Pennsylvania at 35½; Huntingdon and Broad Top rose to 29; Catawissa sold at 20¾, the preferred at 40½; 48 was bid for Long Island; 37¼ for Elmira; 76 for Pennsylvania; 61½ for Norristown; 85 for Beaver Meadow; Spruce and Pine sold at 15¾; Girard College at 32; 74 bid for Second and Third.

Schuylkill Navigation common was neglected; the preferred declined 1 on the opening price. Delaware Division sold at 45¾; Wyoming Valley at 78; Susquehanna at 27¾, b30; 80 was bid for Lehigh, 75 for the scrip.

Oil and coal stocks were neglected. Fulton sold at 12; New York and Middle at 18¾, closing ¾ lower; Locust Mountain at 60; Big Mountain was offered at 10¼; Green Mountain sold at 7¾; Broad Mountain at 63¾.

A report prevailed that the well belonging to the Irving Coal Company had stopped, which frightened some of the holders who sold at 6¾, a decline of 3¼. A disarrangement of the tubing of these will cause a cessation of the flow, and parties should avoid sacrificing the stock, if the Company have a tract of land on which other wells may be bored. If we can wait two and three *years* for a dividend on Catawissa, as we did, and then not get one, we ought to be satisfied to wait a month or two on a new enterprise before we condemn it. Organic was in demand, and rose to 2¼; Seneca sold at 2; McClintock at 5¾; Old Creek at 10. Maple Shade was not offered under 20; Perry under 11¾; Mineral under 5¼; Keystone Zinc sold at 1¾; Alsace Iron at 3¾; Penn Mining at 10¾. The market closed dull, but rather firm.

Drexel & Co. quote

United States Bonds, 1881	113 @114
" " New Certificates of Indebt'ss.	98 @ 98¾
" " Old Certf. of Indebt'ss, Aug.	— @ —
" " 7 3-10 Notes	110 @112
Quartermasters' Vouchers	97¼@ 98
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	1 @ 1¼
Gold	67¼@ 68
Sterling Exchange	181 @183½
United States 5-20 Bonds	105¼@106

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

9½ A. M.	167
11 A. M.	168
12 M.	168¾
1 P. M.	169⅜
3 P. M.	167½
4 P. M.	167½

Market steady.

Receipts of the Delaware Division Canal Company for week ending April 16, 1864	$4,409 62
Previous in 1864	5,975 19
	$10,381 81
For week ending April 18, 1863	3,739 79
Previous in 1863	3,126 59
	6,866 38
Increase in 1864	$3,515 43

The New York *Evening Post* of to-day says:

Gold opened at 167, and after selling at 168¾, rose to 169⅝, closing at 168¾. Exchange is not generally selling for currency, and is quoted at 110¾ for gold.

The loan market is less stringent with the principal brokers this morning, in consequence of the contraction of business and the strong condition of the banks, which are generally believed to be fully prepared to meet all contingencies. There is, however, considerable activity, and loans are sharp at 7.

The stock market opened with considerable animation. Governments are better. Registered 1881 are wanted at 113; coupons at 114; five-twenty coupons are offered at 111, and 1885 coupon fives at 163.

State stocks are dull; bank shares advancing; railroad bonds firm; and railroad shares irregular, with an upward tendency on the Western list.

Coal stocks are better. American is quoted at 99@103, Wyoming Valley at 200@210, Cumberland at 72½@73, Delaware and Hudson at 225@226.

Before the first session very little business was done but prices were firm. Gold was quoted at 167, Erie at 111¼@112, Hudson River at 132@132¼, Reading at 134@134½, Michigan Southern at 85@88, Pittsburg at 100@110, Toledo at 143@145, Rock Island at 113¼, Northwestern at 63.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the board compared with the second board of yesterday:

	Wed.	Tu.	Adv.	Dec.
United States 6s, 1881, regis	115	111	4	..
United States sixes, 1881, coup	113½	110	3½	..
United States five-twenties, coup	110½	110	½	..
United States seven-thirties	111	110	1	..
United States 1-year cer., cur	97¾	97¾	..	..
American Gold	167½	165½	1	..
Tennessee sixes	59	58	1	..
Missouri sixes	69	68	1	..
Pacific Mail	220	219	1	..
New York Central Railroad	135	133	2	..
Erie	113½	112½	1	..
Erie preferred	107	106½	½	..
Hudson River	132½	130	2½	..
Harlem	205	136	19	..
Reading	141	138½	2½	..
Michigan Central	140½	141½	..	¾
Michigan Southern	90	80	4	..
Michigan Southern guarantied	135	130	5	..
Illinois Central Scrip	121	126½	..	5½
Pittsburg	113	110½	2½	..
Galena	130½	128	2½	..
Toledo	144½	144	½	..
Rock Island	116	114	1	..
Fort Wayne	112½	105¾	6¼	..
Prairie Du Chien	74	65	9	..
Terre Haute	68	65	3	..
Terre Haute preferred	89	90	..	2
Northwestern	158	60	8	..
Canton	50	52¾	..	2¾
Cumberland	72½	73	½	..
Quicksilver	73½	69	4½	..
Wabash	70	70	..	..
Wabash preferred	83	80	3	..
Ohio and Miss	55	51	4	..

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 20

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

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 Organic Oil	2¼	100 Read R...2dys&int.	69
500 Seneca Oil	2	200 do......cash.	70¼
600 Catawissa R....b10.	21	300 do......	70¼
100 do........	20¼	200 do......2dys	70¾
100 do........	20¾	600 do......	69¾
100 do......pref. b10.	40½	100 do......cash.	69
100 do........	40¼	100 do......b10.	69¼
100 Reading R....3dys.	70¾	100 do......b 0.	69
200 do......b10.	71	100 do......cash.	68¾

FIRST BOARD.

1000 State War Loan 6s	108	50 Schuylkill Nav....	37¾
500 do..........	108	100 Delaware Div....	46
100 City 6s.......old.	104½	400 Oil Creek......	10
1000 Allegh'y coup 5s....	81	300 do......b30..	10¾
1000 do......cash..	81	217 Little Schuyl R....	48
60 Phila & Erie R....	35¼	50 do......	48
100 Spruce & Pine st...	15¼	60 do......	48
100 Girard College R...	33	60 do......	48
10 Mechanics Bank...	30¾	100 Reading R......	70¾
100 N Y & Midd's b10.	19¾	300 do......s30..	70¾
100 Bohemian M..b5..	10¼	100 do......b5..	70
112 Locust Mount..s5..	60	100 do......b5.	70
100 Big Mountain.....	10	2100 Schuyl Nav 6s '82..	99
100 do......	10	2000 Cam & Am 6s '83..	107¾
100 do......	10	2000 do Mort '89..b5.	114¾
100 do......b30..	10⅛	150 North Penna R....	35
100 Schuyl Nav. pref..	43¾	1000 do 6s......	103
60 do......pref..	43¾	300 do Scrip......	97
100 do....b5..pref	43¾	700 do Scrip......	97
100 do....b5..pref..	43¾	600 do..Scrip......	97
100 do....b5..pref..	43½	85 do..Scrip......	98¾
100 do....b5..pref	43½	100 Irwin Oil......	10
100 do....b5..pref..	43¼	100 do......	10
100 do....s5..pref..	43	100 do......	10
100 do....s5..pref.	43	100 do......	10
100 do....b15 pref..	43½	100 do......	10
100 do....b15 pref..	43½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

8000 State 5s.......2dys	99¾	400 Reading......	70¾
3000 do.......3dys	99¾	600 do......	70¼
100 Lit Schyl 4dys&int	48	500 Organic......b5	2¼
2000 Schuyl Nav imp..	98	200 Phila & Erie......	35
400 Susq Canal......	25	100 Organic......	2¼
200 do......	26	200 do......b5	2¼
400 Oil Creek.......b30	10¼	200 Reading......	69¾
300 do.......b30	10¼	200 Clinton......	2
100 Merrimac......	4	200 North Penna......	35
250 Reading R......	68¾	100 Reading......b5	69¾
100 do......	69	500 Corncati......	2½
1000 Allegheny co 6s..	81	300 Oil Creek......b30	10½
200 Delaware Div..b5	45¾	100 McClintock......	5¾
50 Wyoming Val..s5	78	300 Big Mountain....b30	10¼
100 N Y & Middle. cash	19¼	100 Clinton......	2
50 Mechanics' Bank.	31	200 do......b20	2

SECOND BOARD.

10 Hunt & B Top R....	29	100 Fulton Coal......s5	12
100 North Penna R...s5	35	100 Schuyl Nav.....pref	43
100 do......5 &int	35¼	100 do.........pref	43
100 Reading R.......s5	69¾	100 do.........pref	44
100 do.........b5	69¾	50 do.........pref	43
100 do.........s5	69¾	3000 Hunt & B T 2d mort	99
100 Fulton Coal.....b5	12		

AFTER BOARDS.

50 Phila & Erie R...s5.	35¼	127 Fulton......	12
3000 C & A 6s '89....b5	114¾	100 Reading..b30 60 up	70
200 City 6.......New	109	500 do......b30 20 up.	70
50 Beck Mount'n 2ds.	63½	100 Penna Mining......	10
100 Little Schl R. b10	48¼	200 Green Mount'n b10.	8
100 Susq Canal......b30	25¼	300 Alsace......	3¾
200 Green Mount'n b20.	8	400 Organic......	2
100 do......	7¾	100 Seneca......	2
100 Delaware Div......	45¾	200 Organic......	2¼
100 Reading......b80.	70¼	100 Irwin Oil......	10
50 Little Schuyl......	48	100 Keystone Zinc......	1¾
100 Hunt & Broad Top.	28½	300 New Creek......	1¼
100 N Y & Middle......cash	19	50 Reading......	69½
100 Penna R......C&P.	77	100 North Carbon...b30	6¾
100 McClintock......	6½	100 Reading......	69
100 Reading......	69	100 do......24ys.	69
100 Navigation......pref.	43	200 do......	69
100 Union......	5	200 do......	69
100 Susq Canal......b10.	26½	100 Penna Mining......	10

CLOSING PRICES—3¼ O'CLOCK.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Gold	167¾	..	Etna Mining	14	19
U S 6s-20s	..	..	Phila & Boston	2	3¼
Reading R	69	69¼	Mandan	..	..
Penna R	76¾	77½	Marquette	6¼	6
Catawissa R	20¾	..	Conn Mining	..	..
Do pref	40	40¾	Alsace Iron	3¾	4
North Penna R	35	35¼	Oil Creek	9¾	10
Phila & Erie R	35	36	Maple Shade Oil	..	..
Long Island R	48	49	McClintock Oil	5¾	6
Schuyl Nav	3¼	38	Penna Pet. Co	..	..
Do pref	42¾	44	Perry Oil	11	11¾
Union Canal	..	..	Mineral Oil	5	5¼
Do pref	4¾	5¼	Keystone Oil	1	..
Susq Canal	25	26¼	Venango Oil	1	2
Fulton Coal	12	12¼	Beacon Oil	..	..
Big Mount Coal	..	10¾	Seneca Oil	2	2¼
N Y & Mid	18¾	19¼	Organic Oil	2½	2½
Green Mount Coal	7¾	8	Franklin Oil	..	..
N. Carbondale	..	..	Howe's Eddy Oil	3	4
Tamaqua Coal	..	..	Irwin Oil	9	..
Feeder Dam	..	2¾	Pope Farm Oil	..	..
Clinton Coal	1¾	2	Butler Coal	..	..
American Kaolin	..	3¾	Keystone Zinc	1¾	2
Penn Mining	10¼	11	New Creek	1½	2
Girard do	..	..			

Philadelphia Markets.

APRIL 20—Evening.

There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use, and the market is dull; sales comprise about 1,600 bbls extra family at $7.75@8.25 ꝑ bbl for common to good Western and Pennsylvania. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from $6.75@7 for superfine, $7.50@8 for extra, $7 75@8 25 for extra family, and $9@9.50 ꝑ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour continues scarce and in demand at $6.50 ꝑ bbl. There is very little doing in Corn Meal, and prices are without change.

GRAIN.—There is more Wheat offering, and the market is dull and lower; about 9,000 bus sold at from 175@180c ꝑ bus for Western and Penna reds, mostly at the former rate, and white at from 190@200c ꝑ bus, the latter for prime Kentucky. Rye is scarce and in demand at 140c ꝑ bus. Corn is rather dull; about 2,000 bus sold at 129c ꝑ bus for prime yellow. Oats are less active; small sales are making at 85@90c ꝑ bus. In Barley there is more doing; 8,000 bus sold at 135@140c, and 2,000 bus Malt at 160c ꝑ bus.

BARK.—Quercitron is dull; 1st No. 1 is offered at $39 ꝑ ton.

COTTON.—The market is dull, and prices are rather lower; small sales of middlings are making at 79@80c ꝑ lb. cash.

GROCERIES.—Sugar and Coffee are firm at full prices; 262 bbls New Orleans Molasses sold by auction this morning at 90¾@96½c ꝑ gallon, and 19 hhds New Orleans Sugar at 12¼@12¾c ꝑ lb. cash.

PETROLEUM.—There is a fair business doing, with sales at 37@38c for crude, 51@52c for refined, in bond, and 61@62c ꝑ gallon for free, according to quality.

SEEDS.—Timothy is dull, with small sales at $2 60@2 75 ꝑ bu. Flaxseed is selling at $3 35@3 37 ꝑ bu. Clover is without change, and selling at $7.25@7.50 ꝑ 64 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—The sales are limited, but holders continue firm in their views. Mess Pork is held at $26@27 ꝑ bbl. A sale of Pickled Hams was made at 15½@15c ꝑ lb. Lard is in fair demand, with sales of 200 tierces at 14¼@14¾c ꝑ lb. Butter is dull. Roll is selling at 30@35c ꝑ lb.

WHISKY.—The demand is limited; small sales are making at 123@125c ꝑ gallon for bbls.

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

Flour	1,800 bbls.
Wheat	5,200 bus.
Corn	3,900 bus.
Oats	2,920 bus.

New York Markets—April 20.

ASHES are quiet and steady, at $9 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is more active, and 15@20c better.

Sales 14,000 bbls at $7 00@7 30 for superfine State; $7 50@7 70 for extra State; $7 75@8 05 for choice do; $7.10@7.35 for superfine Western; $7 65@8 for common to medium extra Western; $7 90@8.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $8.15@9 30 for trade brands.

Southern Flour is firmer and more active. Sales 1,500 bbls at $8@8 30 for common, and $8.35@11 25 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour 15@20c better.

Sales of 600 bbls at $7@7.75 for common, and $7 80@9.30 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour is scarce and firm at $6 8@6 50. Corn Meal is scarce and very firm.

Wheat is 1@2 cents better, at $1 77@1 76 for Chicago Spring; $1.77@1.76 for Milwaukee Club; $1.78@1 78 for amber Milwaukee; $1.77@1 83 for winter red Western, and $1.84@1 87 for amber Michigan. Sales 700 bushels amber Michigan at $1 85, in store.

Rye is very scarce and firm at $1 38@1.40.

Barley is quiet.

Barley malt is without important change.

Oats are dull at 87@88c for Canada, 88@89c for State; and 88½@89½c for Western.

The Corn market is firm; sales 45,000 bushels at $1 33@1 34 for old mixed Western in store, and $1.33@1 34½ for new yellow.

TALLOW is quiet, with sales of 14,000 lbs Washington at 15¼c.

Arrival and Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE.
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 31
Bonnesia	Southampton	New York	April 2
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	April 5
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	April 6
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	April 9
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 16

TO DEPART.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE.
Corsica	New York	Nassau & Hav.	April 22
Ariel	New York	Aspinwall	April 23
Illinois	New York	Aspinwall	April 23
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 23
Damascus	Portland	Liverpool	April 23
Havana	New York	Havana &c	April 25
Asia	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	April 23

LETTER BAGS.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton ... Liverpool, April 26
Ship Empire Queen, Moran ... Liverpool, soon.
Ship Oswingo, Card ... Liverpool, soon.
Bark Roanoke, Cooksey ... Laguayra, soon.
Schr Dart, Conrad ... Barbados, soon.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, BENJ. MARSHALL. } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1864.

SUN RISES ... 5 19 | SUN SETS ... 6 41
HIGH WATER ... 1 34

ARRIVED.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool March 23d, with mdse and 731 passengers.
Steamship Continental, Sumner, 20 hours from New York, in ballast to A. Heron, Jr., & Co. Landed thirty-two rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware. Off the Ledge saw ship New England, from Pensacola, bound up.
Brig Ellen P Stewart, Cain, 11 days from New Orleans, in ballast.
Brig Cyclone, Russ, 11 days from Matanzas, with molasses.
Brig Ella Reed, Jarman, 9 days from Havana, with sugar, iron, and tobacco.
Schr Alma, (Br.) Emory, from Mayaguez, P R, 22d ult, with sugar.
Schr Jas H Moore, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Emma C. Severs, 4 days from New York, with molasses, &c.
Schr Tennessee, Wooster, 2 days from New York, with mdze.
Steamer Hope, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with mdze.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdze.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdze.
Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdze.
Steamer Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdze.

CLEARED.

Bark Tillie Van Name, Cook, New Orleans.
Brig Faustina, Griffin, Matanzas.
Brig Abbott Lawrence, Fuller, Boston.
Schr Ocala, Simmons, Newbern.
Schr Pequonnock, Barnes, Boston.
Schr Clara, Corson, Boston.
Schr Somerset, Miller, New Haven.
Schr R B Sharp, Jarrell, Weymouth.
Schr Eva Bell, Lee, Marblehead.
Schr J G Baxter, Statser, Cambridgeport.
Schr J H French, Crosby, Boston.
Schr Ripley, Eldridge, Boston via New Castle, Del.
Schr P Boice, Boice, Boston.
Schr Z Stratton, Blackman, Providence.
Schr L A Danenhower, Barrett, Boston.
Schr Gilbert Green, Weaver, Providence.
Schr W Collyer, Rayner, Providence.
Schr W S Loud, Frye, Boston.
Schr M A Shropshire, McElwee, Quincy Point.
Schr W E Stevenson, Mears, Fall River.
Schr H B Sampson, Blake, Portland.
Schr S L Crocker, Presby, Taunton.
Schr Helen Getty, Biller, Alexandria.
St'r Lizzie Wallace, Wallace, New York.
St'r Bristol, Charles, New York.
St'r J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore.
St'r M J Devinney, Kcom, Alexandria.

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