FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commi s. We do not return rejected manuscripts As Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different itary and naval departments. When used, it will

The Union Convention. The Union Convention at Harrisburg, · yesterday, promptly formed its judgment of the political question of the hour, and gave a verdict which does not misrepresent the patriotism and good sense of Pennsylvania. This judgment seemed to be a general conviction, and was, therefore, a spontaneous expression of the

almost unanimous feeling of the great party of the people in favor of the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The resolutions announcing this choice also declare against the proposed postponement of the Baltimore Convention, and are, in this respect, additionally significant of the pervading spirit of the Union party. The renomination of President LINCOLN, as a measure inflicting the worst blow upon the rebellion, will be endorsed by the people at large in the spirit of their representatives. Messrs. Simon Came-RON, ALENANDER MCCLURE, MORROW B. LOWRY, and WINTHROP KETCHAM, the delegates chosen to the Baltimore Convention, are among the strongest representative men of the State, and a more fortunate selection could hardly have been made. The nomination of Mr. Thomas CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver, and Mr. MORTON McMichael, of this city, as Senstorial electors, will give equal satisfaction. We congratulate the Convention upon its una-

nimity and its choice. Retaliation. The most remarkable phase of the argument growing out of the massacre of Fort Pillow is the weak but distinct apology made for the rebels by certain journals in the North. The chief pleaders in this behalf are the Chicago Times and the Boston Courier; and, as usual, their plea of palliation is based upon hatred of the negro. to which the ancient precedent of putting a garrison to the sword for holding an indefensible post is superadded as an argument. We believe the world of Europe, which labors under more despotic rules than ours, will be disgusted with the barbarism which gave license to the work of murder at Fort Pillow; but what would European soldiers. if to such a tribunal we must appeal, think of the moral treason which went to hunt up an apology, in the feudal wars of two centuries back, for a massacre committed in our modern civilization? It shocked the world that Sepovs were shot from the mouths of cannon-it would have shocked us equally to learn that the Emperor Napo-LEON had put an Austrian garrison to the sword on the Fort Pillow principle, and even such an act as General BUTLER'S supposed insult to the so called ladies of New Orleans arcused the worst indignation of the London Times and such American papers as the very ones we have named. Is there no invective left for the atrocious butchery consummated in the despair and agony of nearly four hundred gallant men at Fort Pillow? Had our own army put rebel garrisons to death, we can imagine the thrill of horror running through that faction of impartial patriots who have no partiality whatever for their country-who, apologizing for rebellion, are ready to misquote CHATHAM and WEBSTER, and, daring a plea for even butchery, refer us to the example of a Covenanter who, when the spirit of retaliation was an evil inseparable from the war of his time, threatened to put a garrison to the sword. The instances are rare, in modern times, where such an act could be looked upon without great shame and anger. If the rebels required a precedent of this kind, they could only seek it in some similar act of our own, which has not, and will not, pollute the record of our soldiers. Lacking this prece dent, they found one of their own in the

der the Boston Courier and "BALFOUR of Burley.' As for the direct question of retaliation for the murder of our soldiers, we have the President's sensible assurance that the army and the nation shall have justice. Representing a higher civilization than the South, we cannot act in the same way, but opportunity for just retribution must surely come. This subject is now in military keeping, and will not, we trust, long remain a problem.

massacre at Leavenworth by the wretches

under QUANTRELL. Other precedents the

civilized war of the nineteenth century does

not allow, and should the hate of the negro

be brought in plea, we have only to answer

that at Leavenworth the white mayor of

the town and its white citizens were mur-

dered, and at Fort Pillow whites and blacks

were butchered alike. Would the journals

which seem willing to make a case for those who have murdered our countrymen

be equally disposed to find an excuse for

Union soldiers who should butcher a garri-

son of five hundred helpless rebels in their

hands? We would ourselves have de-

nounced such an act; but, should it ever

take place, with such circumstances as

have made the story of Fort Pillow hide-

ous, it will find its only cover, perhaps, un-

A Mexican Future. Miserable as must have been the condition of Mexico under its first royal or viceroyal Government, it was much more sufferable, if we can credit the received history, under its presidents and dictators, its feudal republicans and filibuster statesmen. We may say as well that, bad as it might have been under its last President, it will be still worse under its first Emperor. The problem of Mexico lies in the issue between a republic and a monarchy-President JUA-REZ endeavoring to solve it with the republic, and the Emperor Napoleon pretend. ing, as the world must think, that a monarchy is its only solution, and that the same theory which he forced as a settlement upon France will, in a more aggravated and monstrous form, apply to Mexico. In the one case a Frenchman, regarded as the nephew of Naroleon, had, at least, a colorable pretext; but Mexico is an instance of violent and unprovoked assault and battery, to which is added the accumulated outrage of gagging. In other words, a French army has undertaken to conquer a republic thousands of miles away for the purpose of making a throne for a robber, and cramming a foreigner and an Austrian into it. If the Mexicans were monarchists before, they should, by this time, be conver's to the republic. Granting that they are a degenerate people, we gravely doubt if this is the way to regenerate them. Whatever they are, nothing lessens the odium of the hypocritic act which the Emperor of the French has played off upon the world. While Mexico remembers the act of Napoleon, she will hardly forget her liberty.

The introductory fanfaronade to the pompous business of placing the imperial hump upon the back of Mexico was given at the Archduke's palace at Miramar, on the 11th of this month. The deputation from the notorious assembly of Notables, who sit almost like a coroner's jury upon the liberties of Mexico, waited upon the the interded Emperor in resplendent uniforms, and made him such an address of servility as only Señor Gutierrez de Estrada, who probably holds in anticipation the coronet of a duke under the new and construction, and made an elegant sofa cushion, and made an elegant sofa cushion of any lateral rail.

**Muel Alleman, of Dauphia; John H. Stuart, of Allegheny; David L Barnes, of Fayette; George H. Moore, of Philadelphia, and Conrad Schindle, of Schuylkill, were elected temporary secretaries. The credentials of the delegates were then presented.

It was moved and and construction of any lateral rail.

All damages for the entry upon and cocupation of any lateral rail.

All damages for the entry upon and cocupation of any lateral rail.

**The corone of a duke under the new and on between the same, with reference to their own road, and the name and on between greated the same, with reference to their own road, and the name and on between great and the name and on between great and the same, with reference to their own road, and the name and on between great and the name, of Dauphia; John H. Stuart, of Allegheny; David L Barnes, of Fayette; George H. Moore, of Philadelphia, and Conrad Schindle, or Schuylkill, were elected temporary secretaries. The certedentials of the delegates were then presented.

Estrada

**It was moved and agreed to their own road, and other reference to their own road, and other reference to the several road reference to their own road, and other reference to the several road reference to the sev pation the coronet of a duke under the new régime, was fitted to be the bearer. The address announced the long-pent up "national vote," which was doubtless as good in its way, a year ago, but which at last came from the heart of the patient ambassador as the miraculous mouse came out of the mouth of the peasant. The Archduke Maximilian delivered a speech, in humble imitation of his master Napoleon, a speech which belongs to curiosity as much as to history, announcing, as it did, that the resolution of the "Notables" had been confirmed by the "immense majority of the Mexican people." French bayonets must, of course, be reckoned as the greater part of this majority-Mexican traitors as part of this majority—Mexican traitors as ride is in the Gull. It is said that she was spoken the remainder. "Following the traditions by an English schooner off Tortugas.

of that new continent, so full of strength and future, Mexico has used her right of selecting a government in harmony with her own interests," is another passage of this shameful serio-comedy, which does not beg for controversion. "Finally," the Archduke says, "upon the way to my new country, it is my intention to visit Rome, to receive from the hands of the Holy Father those benedictions so precious to all sovereigns"-benedictions which NAPOLEON also values highly as a commodity, but which are of little account if MAXIMILIAN and his

ing of the Mexican people.

When this curious speech, which literature must register among the maxims of the wise MAXIMILIAN, was at length concluded, the Mexican deputation cried out three times, God save the Emperor MAXIMILIAN," "God save the Empress CHARLOTTE," to which the world will echo, "God save Mexico." Recalling their Spanish traditions, the new Mexican nobles kissed the hands of the Emperor and Empress, and thus the imperial bargain of Mexico was conveyanced off in Europe.

distinguished friend do not receive the bless-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.-The air again charged with rumors, which, in their imperfect way, may herald early and important news. It is surmised that General GRANT has actively begun his campaign, and that Richmond will ere long be threatened by large forces in more ways than one. These rumors have the usual quality of sensation, and therefore deserve a very qualified trust; but the suspicions to which they naturally lead will, we trust, be soon cleared by cheering and authentic news.

IN ANSWER to the appeal of the Committee on Labor, Revenue, and Income, Mr. LEONARD GROVER, manager of the Chestnut-street Theatre, has, with a liberality which deserves all honor, appropriated the proceeds of the performances next Saturday to the Sanitary Fair. Mr. GROVER not only gives one day's entire income, but has taken care to select a day upon which a double performance is to be given. Generosity so prompt and thorough will be appreciated, and it gives us pleasure to give special prominence to an action which should be at once an encouragement and an

example. THE UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON delphia during the past years, and has liberally provided for the wants of our soldiers. has faithfully maintained the reputation of Philavided for the wants of our soldiers. It is unnecessary to praise an institution so well known for its ness, and we desire simply to call attention to the appeal its managers make to-day to the public sh our advertising columns. The saloou needs money, and, for the credit of the city, money it should have. It is too valuable to be allowed to

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864 Report on the Fort Pillow Massacre. Mr. Gooch has written to the War Department from Cairo that the alleged butcheries of colored troops at Fort Pillow are fully proved, and that the facts are worse than were at first reported. Mr. Gooch is chairman of the House Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The President waits for the report of the sub-

committee. He will act when it is submitted to Congress.

Navy Yard for Iron-Clads. The Secretary of the Treasury having urged the Naval Committee not to delay their report in favor of the establishment of a navy yard for iron-olads, they will probably report immediately in favor of

Senators Sumner and Fessenden. The personal debate yesterday, between Senators SUMNER and FESSENDEN, caused a marked sensation, showing, as it did, much ill-feeling between the parties.

No Passes to the Army. No passes to civilians are now given, and several persons who started for the army to-day, on old es, were turned back. A Contested-Election Case. The contested-election case of BRUCE against Loan, is to be taken up next Tuesday.

The 10-40 Loan. The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, reported at The National Union Convention. It is said by members of the Executive Commit tee that there is no probability of postponing the time for the meeting of the National Union Convention at Baltimore

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

STATEMENT OF REFUGEES

THE BEINFORCEMENT OF LEE'S ARMY WASHINGTON, April 28 .- This morning Stanhop Gaweckie and Mary Gaweckie, refugees from Augusta, Georgia, presented themselves at the provos marshal's office, and were released on taking the oath of allegiance. Gaweckie states that on the 15th of last month the rebel authorities issued an order prohibiting citizens from riding on the railroads from various points in the north leading to Richmond, in order to facilitate the movements of troops, which were being pushed up to Richmond in large numbers. At the time Gaweckie left Augusta, Ga., which was some two weeks since, there were no troops stationed at that point, those that had been quartered there having been withdrawn a few days previously and sent to Richmond. In Richond the refugees saw large bodies of their way to reinforce Gen. Lee, and the arrival o every train at that place increases the numbers o

his army. FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrest of Massachusetts Officers. FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—Three deserters the 11th Connecticut Regiment, Daniel Routy, N. C Kenafiy, and Charles Lyme, were found secreted on the steamer Thomas A. Morgan, on her arrival from Yorktown, last evening.
Nicholas Bosely arrived from Baltimore this morn ng, under arrest. The charges are not known. Captains G. B. Proctor and G. F. Allen, and Lieutenants E. Townsend, L. S. Gaskill, G. L. Leagrove and A. Parker, all of the 25th Massachusetts Regi-ment, were brought here this morning from Point Lookout, under arrest for disobedience of orders. They had tendered their resignations, which not eing accepted, they were ordered to their regimen and neglected to comply with the order.

The captured blockade running steamer Alliano

SOUTH AMERICA. Gen. Mosquera's Return—News from Salva

arrived this morning from Hilton Head.

dor and Costa Rica. NEW YORK, April 28.—The steamer Champion which arrived here this morning, brings later new from South America. The return of Gen. Mosquers to the capital had been attended with great reoicing, complimentary addresses from the foreign ters, and committees of both houses of Congress. As it had been asserted by his enemies that he would not surrender the reins of government to his elected successor, we quote the following from his elected successor, we quote the following from his reply to the Congressional Committee:

"My age, my services during half a century, and the necessity that one and the same name should cease to be heard in the high offices, call me impariously to a private life, and to a position where the citizen obeys and not commands. I know the dangers that threaten once more the public liberties, and in the Constitution is written the duty of the citizen. The illustrious republican to whom I have to give up on the dirst of April the seat from which I speak to you, knows that he can depend on my assistance as he depend on my friendship."

The new President was to be inaugurated on the The new President was to be inaugurated on the

lat of April. The National Congress of Salvador had closed its session, after nullifying the decrees of President Rarrica in relation to conspirators. It agreed als to take part in a National Congress against foreign Costa Rica is quiet, and the products of coffee are announced as being large. Eighty thousand quintels had gone forward. The Indian Country—Quantrell Going to

St. Louis, April 28.-Advices from Colonel Philips, commanding at Port Gibson, Indian country, say that Quantrell is going to Kansas, having crossed the Verdigris and Arkansas rivers.

On the night of the 26th, Adair, with 325 rebels, was driven across the Illiaois river, above Kille-quab. Col. Phillips has troops in pursuit. New York Central Railroad-Resignation of Mr. Corning. Albany, April 28.—At a meeting of the directors of the New York Central Railroad, the Hon. Eras tus Corning tendered his resignation as president of the company, which was accepted. Dean Richmond

vice president. The Baltimore Sanitary Fair. BALTIMORE, April 28.—Secretary Seward and several foreign ministers came to Baltimore this

was then elected president, and P. M. Biatchford

Death of James Holbrook. Norwich, Conn., April 28 — James Holbrock, the well-known special agent of the Post Office Department, died at his residence at Brooklyn, Conn., after a long illness.

Departure of Troops. BOSTON, April 28.—The 58th Massachusetts Regi-ment and two companies of heavy artillery left here ment and two companies to-day for the South. The Rebel Reserve.

New York, April 28.—A special despatch says that Longstreet's forces are at Charlottesville, and will act as a reserve for General Lec. The Pirate Florida. NEW YORK, April 28.—A report is revived by the arrival of the steamer America, that the pirate FloTHE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A FIGHT NEAR CHATTANOOGA. Butchery of the Wounded. A NOTED GUERILLA KILLED.

REBEL SMUGGLER TO BE EXECUTED. MAJOR GEN. WASHBURNE AT MEMPHIS. Reported Capture of Shreveport by Gen.

Steele. CHATTANOOGA, April 26 -On the morning of the 23d of April the rebels made an attack upon our pickets on Nicksjack Trace, near Leet's farm, with pickets on Nickejack Trace, near Leet's farm, with both infantry and cavalry.

The infantry came over Taylor's Ridge. The cavaly came from South Valley, and attacked simultaneously seven points picketed by the 52d Illianois. Our men attempted to fall back, and failed. The infantry barred the way.

They then tried to cut their way out, but of sixty-they they they they they they they then tried to cut they are they

They then tried to cut their way out, but of sixtyfour men, thirty-four, fighting bravely, escaped.
Five of our men were killed, four mortally
wounded, three severely, and nineteen missing.
Lieut. Scoulies was wounded and taken prisoner.
The rebel loss is as severe as ours, if not greater.
Several of our men were killed by the enemy after
surrendering. Some of the wounded were butchered
as they lay on the field. The rebels in the whole affair were guilty of shocking barbarity, CAIRO AND MEMPHIS. ST. LOUIS, April 28 -Cairo dates of the 26th, re seived by mail, say that the steamers Liberty and Belle of Memphis had arrived, the former with 128

bales of cotton for Evansville, and the latter with a number of river horses, mules, and wagons, belonging to the 16th Army Corps, for Cairo, and 270 bales f cotten for St. Louis.

Memphis dates of the 25th state that the steamer Curlew, from the Arkansas river, while aground at Johnson's Island, was attacked by guerilias, but the soldiers on board drove them off, killing the leader, Tom Hension, a notorious guerilla and boat-burner better known as the Wild Irishman. Three steamers are reported lying at the junction of the White and Arkansas rivers, from which the

guerillas were receiving large supplies of cloth ing, &c. Martin Smith, formerly a conductor on the Mississippi Central Railroad, was to be executed at Memphis on the 29th. He was taken some time since in the act of smuggling 500,000 percussion caps and several hundred pounds of powder to the eneny, having previously taken the oath of allegiance.
Major Gen. Washburne had arrived at Memphis. nd assumed command of the District of West Ten

The Memphis cotton market was firm and unhanged. The receipts were triling.

The proceeds of the Government sale of cotton ere to day were upwards of \$600,000, half of which will be Eaval prize money. It was mixed, and in ondition, and sold at prices ranging from 71 3-10 @73 cts. About 1,000 bales more are to be sold here. The hospital steamer N. W. Thomas, from New Orleans, with dates to the 18th, has arrived with 66 wounded soldiers, one-third of whom are from the late Red river battles. They are all on furough, and on their way home. Rebel prisoners taken at Pleasant Hill confirm the former reports that Gen. Steele has taken

Gen. Prince arrived to-day. . DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ADVICES FROM THE RED RIVES. Return of the Fleet to Grand Ecore.

NOTHER ADVANCE ON SHREVEPORT COMPTI BURNED BY GEN. SMITH.

Rebel Attack on the Transport Black Hawk. New York. April 28.—The steamer America, from New Orleans has arrived with dates to the 19th. The Era of the 19th contains late news from Gen. Banks' army. An expedition under Gen. Smith, which, with a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet, went up the river previous to the three days' battles, safe-

ly returned on the 13th. The greater portion of the rebel army is at Mansfield, and on the river opposite that place At Coushatta Shute the rebel force was stationed, which had about 14 guns in a battery along the river bank. The gunboals in returning were obliged to run the gauntlet of these guns. In the fighting which followed their attempt to pass, the rebels were compelled to fall back from the river, giving the transports a free passage. The boats suffered very little, some splintered wood work being all the damage they sustained.

As soon as this expedition arrived at Grand Ecore, preparations were at once made for an advance of We have good reasons for believing that General Banks is again on the way to Shreveport.

A portion of our samy is known to have left Grand Ecore, moving out towards the rabel position. The return of the fleet from above furnished the army with a full supply of ammunition, the lack of which was the principal cause of its return to Grand Ecore and the delay at that point. The men had entirely recovered fron the fatigues incident to their late marches and severe fighting, and were in good condition to strike a telling blow

mon the enemies of the Union. A battery had been planted at Compti, a few miles from Grand Ecore, in consequence of which General Smith burned the town.

The captain of the despatch-boat Diligent was killed in running the batteries of Conshatta Shute. The steamer Polar Star, with nearly 400 Confederates prisoners on board, passed this place under a The boat was stopped by Captains Fauntierov

and Ayres, belonging to the rebel General Turchin's staff, but was afterwards allowed to proceed, the instructions under which the commanding officer were acting having been approved by Gen. Taylor previ-It being not possible to carry out the provisions of the cartel at present, the prisoners were brought to this city. General Mower's division is still at Alexandria,

and will probably be able to protect the people from the incursions of guerilla and raiding parties. We shall remain in daily expectation of hearing that General Banks and his gallant army have again met the enemy, and that the overthrow of the rebel domination in Louislana is entirely accomplished. The New Orleans Era says the transport steamer Black Hawk arrived there from Grand Ecore last On returning to that place, after bringing a number of wounded to this city, the boat was ordered to proceed several miles further up the Red river, and endeavor to pull out of rather an unpleasant situa

tion the gunboat Eastport, which had been hard aground for several days on a sand-bar. She failed to get the Eastport off the bar and started to return, but had scarcely got away from the protection of her guns when the rebel riflemen pened on her from the bank,
The rebels numbered several hundred, and their firing was very rapid; but, by putting on all the steam that could be raised, the Black Hawk succeeded in escaping from the enemy's clutches. There were a number of civilians and the crew on board, about a dozen of whom were slightly wounded, but none seriously. We believe that there were But for the fact that the rebels fired very high, many more casualties would in all probability have occur-red, as the passengers and crew were huddled together pretty closely on the lower deck.

New Orleans, April 27.—The cotton market yesterday was brighter, the advance since Thursday

20@21 cents. Molasses active at 82@83 cents for UNION STATE CONVENTION. PRESIDENT LINCOLN RENOMINATED.

being 1 to 2 cents. Sales 1,000 bales at 78 cents for

middling. Sugar higher with an active demand at

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS CHOSEN.

HARRISBURG, April 28,—The Union State Con-vention, called for the purpose of placing in nomination an electoral ticket, selecting delegates at large to the Baltimore National Convention, and to take such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential campaign, was here to day. There was a full attendance of delegates, and during the morning the Senate and House were filled with representatives from their number. The delegates from Philadelphia are as follows. SENATORIAL.—R. C. Tittermary, J. C. Duhadway, Abel Lukens, and C. Thompson Jones.

Legislative—E. Cobb, J. W. Frazier, L. J.
Hurst, W. W. Watt, Henry E. Wallace, J. L. Hill,
John Fry, Wm. Leids, C. M. Neal, R. M. Evans,
B. G. Mann, James McManus, Dr. J. R. Treachard, Geo. H. Moore, Thos. Dixon, Wm. Simpson, and W. J. P. White.

The Convention was called to order at 12 M. by Mr. Wayne McVeagh, chairman of the State Central Committee.
The House of Representatives was crowded with

the delegates. Mr. Serrill, of Delaware county, nominated John P. Penney for temporary chairman. Mr. Penney declined on account of physical Mr. Bergger nominated Senator Hebry Johnson. The nomination was followed by his election, the wote being unanimous.

Mr. Johnson returned thanks for the honor. Samuel Alleman, of Dauphin; John H. Stuart, of Allegheny; David L. Barnes, of Fayette; George H. Moore, of Philadelphia, and Conrad Schindle, of Schuylkill, were elected temporary secretaries. The ested seats be referred to a committee of seven. Mr. Bergner moved that one person from each Congressional district be appointed to prepare an adress and resolutions, and to report the names of two electors at large and one from each district, and four delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, and that the delegates be and they are instructed to vote as a unit for Abraham Lincoln, and to adhere to him as long as his name is before the Convention. [Applause.]
Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of adopting the resolution before a permanent organi-zation was effected, and the resolution was finally

Mr. Lincoln will be the almost unanimous choice.

The Convention then accouraged till 30'clock P. M.

APTERNOON SESSION. The Committee on Permanent Organization made a report nominating Mr. Wm. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, for president, and the usual

The chairman announced Messrs. Frazier, Fry, Bergner, Olmstead, Bound, Serrill, and Householder

number of vice presidents and secretaries. The report was adopted, and Mr. Lawrence took the chair and delivered an address, in which he culogized the Union party as being the only one able to save the country. He said that nineteen twentieths of all the solidiers in the army belonged to organizations that favored the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

[Applause:] A committee on resolutions was applicable, of Schupikilli Wallace, of Polladelphia; Wilson, of Tioga; Serrill, of Delaware, and Rowe, of Franklin.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bergner, that the electors at large be instructed to support Abraham Lincoln for President, and to oppose all efforts to postpone the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. CLARK, vice President pro tempore submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation of \$1.670 to adjust a settlement of the Orenard party and the first Caristian party of the Orenard

Morrow Lowry was declared to be the third de-

Arother ballot was had for the fourth and last delegate, resulting in the election of Mr. Ketchum, by 31 votes, over Mr. Macn, with 41 votes.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate two Senatorial electors, and Thos Cunningham, of Baver, and Morton McMilchael were unanimously ver, and morton McMilchael were unanimously. thosen by acclamation. Adjourned until evening. EVENING SESSION.

The following district electors were announced: ing district electors were and,
t. Robert P. King.
George Morrison Coates.
Henry Bumm.
Wm. H. Kern.
Barton Jenks.
Chaé. M. Rump,
Robert Park. Robert Park,
Aaron Mull.
John A. Hiestand.
R. H. Corryell.
Edward Holliday.
Charles F. Reed. Unaries Haie.
Charles Schreiner.
John Wisier.
David McConegy.
D. W. Woods.
Isaae Bunson.
John Patton.
Samuel Dick.
Everhard Bierer.
John P. Penney.
Ebenezer McJunkin.
J. W. Blanchard.

24th do. J. W. Blanchard.

The Convention agreed to appoint a central committee, consisting of one person from each sounty, except Philadelphia (which shall be entitled to two from each Congressional district), and the counties of Lancaster, Bucks, Dauphin, and Alleghamy (which shall have two each). The State Central Committee was then chosen. The Philadelphia members are as follows:

First district—Jeremiah Nichols and Charles Humphreys. Humphreys.
Second district—David Kramer and W. H. Kemble.
Third district—Charles M. Neal and Egbert K. fichols. Fourth district—George Hammersly and B. H. Blowle.

A petition, signed by eighty members of the Con-cention, in favor of Alexander McClure for chairman of the State Central Committee, was presented.
The Committee on Address made a report. The address sets forth that the honor and glory of the

address acts forth that the honor and solvy of the people were sufficient reasons for urging the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, whose administration has presented all the powers and resources of the Grovenment in their strongest light. It was necessful for the successful prosecution of the war that there should be no change in the Administration at Washington, for any such change would involve a change of measures and of military and civil labors, which could only result to ruin to the national credit and national cause. If, on the contrary, Presiwhich could only result to ruin to the national credit and national cause. If, on the contrary, President Lincoln is re elected, it will in effect reaffirm the principles which he has upheld, and the recellion will be crushed.

The address pays a high tribute to the inducence of the personal virtues of the President, to his firmness and impartiality, and concludes with a statement that his success in the next campaign will not be a triumph of party merely, but the triumph of a great principle.

The resolutions are five in number. The first enderges the noiley of the National Administration in

The resolutions are five in number. The first endoirest the policy of the National Administration in
the prosecution of the war and punishment of
trattors—a policy which, if carried out, will result
in the triumph of the arms and power of the Government. The second resolution tenders thanks to
Governor Curtin, who deserves the respect of all
loyal men, and who is entitled to oredit as a just and
tried officer who has sustained the honor of Pennsylvanis and its orignity.

The third resolution eulogizes the alacrity of Governor Curtin in contributing to the national defences with all the resources of the Keystone State.
The fourth resolution thanks loyal Senators and
members at Harrisburg for a faitfull performance of
their trust, paticularly for giving the right of suf-Irage to soldiers

The fifth resolution returns thanks to brave soldiers in the field, who have sacrificed the comforts of home for the maintenance of the principles of our The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Senator Lowry was called on for a speech. He was followed by Mess. McClure, :Ketchum, and others. The Convention continues in session to a

others. The Convention continues in session to a late hour.

The speakers, without exception, eulogized President Line-in, and were highly applauded. The Convention adjourned sine die. An Alarming story Contradicted. The story about a large fleet of rebel iron clads at Richmond, which was published in the New York World a few days ago, is emphatically contradicted in the following note to the Baltimore American: "BALTIMORE, Md., April 25, 1864.

in the following note to the Baltimore American:

"Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1864.

"Messrs, Edilors Baltimore American:

"By icaning the Sunday Telegram of April 24, I happened to see that the Baltimore correspondent of the New York World writes to that paper of the number of iron-clad vessels with the rebels, in which he says: 'At Richmond, and between that city and Fort Darling, there are ten iron-clad vessels.' I suppect that the correspondent of the New York World has been misinformed in regard to the number of iron clads at Richmond, I beg leave to state that three is the whole number they have in and around Bichmond, and one of them, lying at Rocketts, is far from being complete, not even guis on her. There are no obstructions at all between City Point and Fort Darling. Having been there eight months, and on several occasions having an opportunity of going out through the lower part of the city after water from the hydrants in the hospital yard, I had a full view of the iron-clads, and everything else in James river within a mile of the city. The stations of the iron clads are as follows: One, incomplete, lying at Rocketts, in lower end of the city; the second. exactly eleven miles down the river from the city, and the third, which is termed the Merrimac No 2, lies half a mile from and inside of Fort l'arling. If they have obstructions at all in James river they are opposite Fort Darling, attached to a wrecked steamer. I, with many others, paid particular attention to everything in and on James river.

"Returned Prisoner."

The American adds a statement to the effect that the Baltimore letter-writer wo originated the false-The American adds a statement to the effect that the Baltimore letter-writer who originated the false-hood was formerly the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, but that, when even that paper became disgusted with him, he found refuge in the

> PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, April 28, 1964.

The Senate met at nine o'clook.

Mr. WORTHINUTON presented a pelition from members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company or Chester county, in favor of a law authorizing them to vote by proxy.

Mr. KIRNEY, from the Committee on Banks, reported as committed the act increasing the capital stock of the Allantown Bank. Bills were read in place as follows; By Mr. STARK, an act to incorporate the Boston Coal By Mr. REILLY, an act to incorporate the Locust Dale loal Company.

By Mr. HOUSEHOLDER, an act to incorporate the leitysburg Estile Ground Association Gettysburg Battle Ground Association
The appropriation bill coming up on third reading
was passed finally—reas 22, nays 8.
The act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to
form an association for the purpose of banking, under the
national law, was taken up
Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned till tomorrow at ten o'clock. HOUSE.

The House met at 9 o'clock. Numerous reports from committees were received, among others the committee on Federal Relations, through Mr. BARGER, reported favorably on an act for the protection of fishermen is the waters of Cheespeake and Delaware bays.

The revenue bill was discussed, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The appropriation bill was referred to the same committee. Bills were read in place as follows:
By Mr. MARSHALL, an act to incorporate the Grasscal Railroad Company,
Mr. BIGHAM, an act to incorporate the Maxwell
Oll and Mining Company. Dil and Mining Company.
Alco, as act for the better protection of life and pro-perty from explosion of stationary steam hollers.
Mr. GLASS, as act for the rollef of veteran volunteers,
Mr. McMOETELE, an act to incorporate the Blair County Oil Comtany.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Centre, an act to incorporate the and ALEXAMMER. Of Centre, an act to incorporate the American Oil Company.
Also, 2 supplement to act [incorporating the Philadelphia Musical Fund and Loan Association
Mr. BOYER, act to incorporate the Sandy Lick Coal and Iron Company.
Mr. NOYES, act incorporating Sucquebanna Coal and Iron Company.

Mr. NOYES, act incorporating Susquebanna Coat and Iron Company.

Mr. McCallan, an act for the payment of the Reserve Brigade let Division, Pennsylvania Militia, for service in Schwikill, county in 1862.

Mr. Alleman, an act to incorporate the Millersburg and Ruch Cap Railroad Company.

Mr. PRICE, an act to change the venue in a certain case from Forthumberland county to Union county.

Mr. SEARIGHT, an act to incorporate the Pittston and Lackawanna Coal Company.

Mr. WATSON, an act to incorporate the People's Matual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. BARGER, an act authorizing the appointment of an inepector of stationery steem engine believe in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. BARGER, an act continues an inepector of stationary steam engine bolierain the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. JOSEPHS, an act to extend and open Glasgow street, in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. GUIGLEY, an act to incorporate the Philadelphia Paper hanging Manufacturing Company Mr. SUTPHIN, a applement to act consolidating the city of Philadelphia, preventing the peddling of milk on Spinday. Ennday.

Mr. MILLER a further supplement to act incorpora-ting the city of Philadelphia, authorizing the collection of additional taxes for municipal purposes. Rending Railroad.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced the following act, which Mr. COLEMAN introduced the following act, which was passed:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Philadelphia and Reading Rair, ad Company shall have power to open, after, and widen their railway, or to construct additional tracks upon the same, and with the consent of the proper corporation owning the same, to open, after, and widen, or construct additional tracks upon, or change the location and direction of any of the several railways now held by them under loase. Provided, That the said railways as widened, reconstructed, or relocated, anall not be more than five rods wide, except at points for depot and engine stations, where it necessary, they may be twelve rods in width. And for the purposes above mantioned the said company thail have power for themselves with reference to their own road, and in the name and on behalf of the respective corporations owning the same. it it he extension and construction of any lateral rail-toads or branches hereafter to be built by said company or by any of the corporations whose railroads are leased to the same, shall be ascartained and adjusted in the mann or provided by the said act.

Adjourned ustil to morrow at 9 o'clock.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE. Mesers, Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut atrest, will sell, this morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, 500 lots of superior household furniture from families declining housekeeping, including elegant mirrors, curtains, carpets, parlor suites, chamber and dining room fur niture, marble statuary, and other desirable goods, together comprising the best assortment offered this Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORS, April 28.—Flour firm; Howard street superfine \$6. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady; sales of 10,000 bushels at \$1.35@1.36, Whisky firm; Ohio held at \$1.35.

St. Louis, April 28.—In Cotton there is but little coing. The receipts are 270 bales. Flour is quoted at \$7.25@7.50 for single extra and \$2.25 for double extra. Wheat, Corn, and Oats are unchanged.

WASHIGTON, April 28, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. CLARK, Vice President pro tempore and nitted a letter from the Score are of the Interior, recommending an appropriate of the 70 to 1884 a settlement of the claims of the Octard party and the first Ciristian party of the Octard party and the first Ciristian party of the Octard party and the first Ciristian party of the Octard party and the first Ciristian party of the Octard party and the first Ciristian party of the Octard party and the first Ciristian party of the Octard the Memorial of T. Gaussians, consul of the United States at Vienna, recommending the purchase by the United States of the invention of Dr. Anex, superintequent of the Impetial Proper Mills and Printing Setablianment of Austria Property of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce. reported adversely up in various bills, resolutions, and memorials among them the memorial of the Octard of Louisville, praying for the improvement by Congress of the cavitation of the Otho Tiver Congress of the cavitation of the Otho Tiver Congress of the cavitation of the Otho Tiver Congress of the cavitation of the of the Ca

The Increase on Outes

Mr. FESSEB DEN. from the Committee on Figures, reported with amendments the House joint resolution to increase for sixty days the present duties on friging imports followed by the present duties on foreign imports followed by the present duties on the present rates of duty to 35% per centum, excepting those upon printing paper. The amendments reduce the increase on the present rates of duty to 35% per centum, exempt goods in bond or in transitin, and strike out the clause exempting unerized paper used for books and newspapers from the operation of the resolution.

in transity, and strike cut the clause exempting uselzed paper used for books and newspapers from the operation of the resolution.

Mr FASERDHM said that the committee, on consideration thought that 50 per cent, increase was too great, and, therefore, had preposed to amend by reducing the increase to 35% per cent. The committee were of the opinion that when the new tariff bit is passed it will not on the average put the duties higher than 55% per cent, and, therefore, it wild be impolite to make this temponary rate higher than that make the temponary rate higher than that the model of the continuous of 50 per cent was not on the value of the goods, but on the existing duties. Therefore, the House rate would be but 15 be; cent additional really and the rate of 53% per cent. Discussed by the cumulities out the proposed of 5 per cent between the two propositions. He thought the additional rax of 50 per cent, was not too high. He was exposed to the exemption of foreign go dain bond attaining from this increase on daties. Instead of 20 creasing he would increase it to 100 per cent. The favored the biff as it proceed the House.

Mr. OH and LER opposed the am-indment, and said ne would rather vote to increase than to diminish the tax, believing that it was necessary in these war times. Mr. FESSERDEN wish of to wash his hands of the points of and if the Senate wished to stop importations they had better increase the rate to 50 rather than 39% per cent; but unless that was the object, we had better keep the rates as rearry unif rm as possible. We should not tegrished as if our only object was no get money, but should regard the general weighte of the country at the same time. In the last tariff act, we had excluded goods in warehouses and in transitu from its operation, and that principle and it seemed to him to be in the nature of a contract. If we made this change, it would take goods out of the c duties.

Mr HOWE opposed the committee's amondment, as it
it was not only desirable to have more revenue, but also
to check importations, which were going on to an enor-

M'us extent.

Mr. HENDRICKS said in former times an important proposition like this would have occupied the attention of the kente for weeks. This was stemporary expedient, and would be crushing to the agricultural interests. He was associated that so important a measure abould be prought before the "cente and its immediate passage demanded. He should vote for the committee's amendments. Ments.
After remarks by Meavs. Clarke, Collamer. Johnson, and Davis in support of the Senate amendments, and by Meavrs. Chandler and Hale in support of the original Hone bill, the first amendment decreasing the tariff to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{per cent. on the present duty was adopted—yeas 19, 183 s. 17.

ny e 17.
The amendment exempting goods in bond and tranThe amendment exempting goods in bond and tranitu was adopted—yeas 19. nays 18.
The resolution, as amended, was then reported to the
ente, and a separate vote ordered, on motion of Mr.
FERMAN, on the amendment as adopted in committee.
The first smendment was rejected—yeas 17. nays 21.
The amendment exempting goods in bond and tranitu was rejected—yeas 18. nays 19. The Original Resolution Passed YEAS. Grimes,
Hale,
Barlar,
Fenderson,
Boward,
Bowe,
Lane, (Indiana),
Line (Kaneas),
Morgan,
Mesmith,

Folia, Mesmith, Wilson.

Four Folia, Mesmith, Mays.

Burkalew, Barvis, Hendricks, Johnson, Biddie, Biddie, McTougall,

The following is the joint resolution to increase temporarily the duies on imports.

Be it resoluted, by the Senate and House of Representatives. That nati the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, fifty per cent of the rates of duites and imposts now moreed by law on all goods wares, merchal dise, and articles imported, shall be added to the present duits and imposs now charged on the importation of each articles: Provided. That printing reper, unsized, used for books and newsnapers excintives, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to consider the internal revenue bill.

Mr. KAS: OD, of lowa. offered a substitute for the lifest section, which was adopted providing that it shall not be lawful to record any instrument. document, or paper not seem to proper stamp shall be affixed, and the record on which the proper stamp is not fixed shall be attactly void, and the proper stamp is not fixed shall be attactly void, and the record on the fixed shall be attactly to the fall are to shix the stamp.)

Tax on Bank Notes Tax on Bank Notes Mr. FARSSWORTH, of Illinois, offered a proposition that every person, banking institution, and association is tuing notes, bills, or other obligations as money, unless sutherized by set of Congress, shall pay one fourth of one per cent each month on the notes and obligations o issued. He said his object was to compel the State banks to withdraw their circulation, and to impose the tax not

withdraw their circulation, and to impose the tax not only on the money is need during each month, but the notes still out. The West do not want the shinplasters and rotten issues of New England and New York banks. Six months was too long a time to allow the withdrawal of such notes, and he should like to see this done in one month. of such noise, and he should like to see this done in one month.

Mr KERNAN of New York, remarked that the gentleman had, at the outset, deciated his intention to suppress the State banks. The people of the States, through their Legislatures, hye a right to create such banks, and there is no power here to suppress them. The gentleman knew that the people of the West can have tanks or not, as they see fit. Their Legislatures are the proper bodies to carry out the will of the people. They had no right to come here through their Representatives and suppress the banks of other States where the people are well satisfied with them New York has good benks. The proposition would do much muchlef, and certainly would not strengthen the credit of the country. York has good banks The proposition would do much mischief, and certainly would not strengthen the credit of the country.

Mr. MUNKILL. of Vermont, regretted the gentleman (Mr. Farnsworth) should have appealed to the West for votes We are here, he said, as the iepresentatives of the United States of America, and not the representatives of the West alone.

We are sent here to act for all the people, and not for any particular part. It was stated in a Western paper that he (Wr. Moyrill) was Morrill, of Vermont, and the president of a Wild Cat bank at Chelsea, in that State. Now, he never was the president of a bank. The bill, without the smendments, proposed to tax all banks in a legitimate way. This was not a question of the suppression of State banks.

If this amendment was adopted, it would retard the progress of the bill, not only here, but in the other branch of Congress.

Mr. GANSON, of New York, was sorry the amend.

If this amendment was adopted, it would retard the progress of the bill. not only here, but in the other branch of Congress.

Mr. GANSON, of New York was sorry the amendment and the congress of the beaking inetitutions of New York as rotten, when it was enough to say, at one time, no institutions were sounder or more satisfactory, and there was no better system than that of New York. The General Government has had to copy from them to give character to its own achemendment because Congress has no power to destroy these State institutions if had been decided by the Supreme Court of the United Ptates that they are lawful institution. Sind Congress has no power to forbit their creation. This amendment, if carried, may be a sound of expressed his astenishment that the amendment had been introduced. It would, if adopted, raise a siorm of excitement which the House would be unable to meet. The object of taxation was that the burders shall fall equally on all taxation was that the burders shall fall equally on all the House would be unable to meet. The object of taxation was that the burders shall fall equally on all taxation was such banks are anthorized by act of Congress."

Be said if we favor National banks at the expense of State banks, much hidignation will be provoked at the discrimination. We will drive out of circulation two hundred mittions of State bank circulation. Hargely in excess of what is now its such banks are anthorized by act of Congress."

Be said if we favor National banks at the expense of State banks, much hidignation will be provoked at the discrimination. We will drive out of circulation two hundred mittions of State bank circulation.

His amendment was adopted.

Mr. AKO OLD said the passenge of the amendment would largely increase the revenue. There was no class that could be such as a such bank is a such bank in the congress of the ment is of the two bank systems. Let it come before the House in a separate bill, otherwise the passage of the milli of the two bank systems. It it is come befor

would like to have greenbacks circulating and reageomable everywhere
ble everywhere
Farnsworth had introduced his amendment to suppress
thate banks, as it was exiculated to retard the passaxe of
the bill, for which the people were locking with intense the bill, for which the people were looking with interest.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, favored the amendment.

Every man saw deserty we could no sustain a national
currency and State-bank currency at the same time.
One or the other must go to the wall, and it was only a
question of time. Unless there be some correction of the
over-issues, ruin will ensue to the Government.

At PIKE of Maine, also expressed himself in favor
of an exclusive greenback currency.

Mr. HOOPER was in favor of taxing all bank circulation, as it wend tend to give us an exclusive greenback currency.

Mr. HOOPER was in favor of taxing all bank circulation, as it would tend to give us an exclusive greenback cuivency.

Mr. FARSEWORTH'S amendment to the section in relation to banks and banking was again read, that every person and banking sesculation or corporation, issuing notes or other obligations, calculated or intended to circulate as money, shall pay one-fourth of one per cent. each month on such amount, or which, having been issued, remains in circulate on innys. On motion of Mr. Holkink, the section was further amended so site to impose tax upon the average amount of capital stock, omitting the words "beyond the amount invested in United States bonds."

On motion of Mr. Holkink, of Kentucky, the tax is not to be imposed on aby bank in process of liquidation. Mr. HoOPER offered an amendment, making the tax on incomes ten per cent. after one year. This, after debate, was rejected.

A Message from the President—Railrond in A Message from the President-Railroad in East Tennessee. The SPEAKER laid before the Hense the following communication:

To the Honorothe Senate and House of Representatives:

1 have the honor to transmit herewith an address to the President of the United States, and through him to both house of Cengress, on the last attention to the following the tense of the Honorothe States, and the control of the States of the Consense of the Conse The SPEAKER laid before the Heuse the following

relief of those people and for its continued military importance.

April 28, 1884.

The address to the President recounts the sufferings of the people of East Tennessee since the beginning of the rebellion, and claims that from a voting population of thirty-five thousand Union men, from fifteen to eighteen thousand have ettles away from home and emisted in the Union army in Kentucky; that the rebels in 1891 took sixty thousand hogs, and otherstock in proportion that Bornsides. Sherman's, and Longstreet's armies have exhausted the remaining supplies, and that, perhaps, not 5 per cent of the accustomed breath of wheat can be adwn this spring, the fonces being destroyed and the farms left desolate, not even with supply of seeds for common farm products.

It selve, first, for the prompt payment of claims against the Government; and second, railroad facilities for obtaining supplies for the second and the second supplies for the second supplies for the second supplies of the second supplies supplies to the second supplies of the second supplies supplies to the second supplies sup Another Message-Gen Rigir's Case The SPEAKER also laid before the House the follow-ing message from the President: To the House of Representatives:

In obedience to a resolution of your honorable body, a copy of which is herewith returned. I have the honor to make the following brief statement, which is believed to contain the information are of the present Congress. Believe C. Schenck, of Ohio, and Frank P. Blair. Jr., of Miscouri, member elect thereto, by and with the concent of the Senate, held commissions from the Executive as major generalisin the volunteer army. General Schenck tendered a resignation of his said commission and took that seat in the House of Representatives at the assembling thereof upon a distinct verbal understanding with the recreatry of War and Executive that he might at any time during during the seesion, at his own pleasure, withdraw said resignation, and return to the field. General Blair was, by a temporary agreement of General their man, in command of a corps torough the battles in front of Chattanooga, and on the march to the relief of Knowyllie, which occurred in the latter days of Desember last, and of course was not present at the assembling of Congress.

stimer last, and of course was not present at taleasem.

When he subsequently arrived there, he sought and was allowed by the Secretary of War and Executive the same conditions and promise as allowed and made to General Schenck. General Schenck has not applied to withdraw his resignation; but when General Grant was made Lieutenant General, producing some change of commanders, General Blair sought to be assigned to the

command of a corps. This was made known to Generals Grant and blarman, and ascented to by them, and the particular corps for him designated. This was all arranged and understood, as now remembered, so much as a month ago, but the formal withdrawal of General Blair's resignation and revoking the order assigning him to the command of a corps were not concummated at the war Department until last week, perhaps on the 22d of April Instant.

As a sum mary of the whole, it may be stated that General Blair holds no military commission or appointment other than as berein stated, and that it is believed he is now setting as major general upon the assumed validity of the commission herein stated, and that its believed he is now setting as major general upon the assumed validity of the commission herein stated, and not otherwise. There are some letters, notes, telegrame, orders, each of the commission that he are not to the commission of the comm desired. 28, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ART. SCHENCE explained that he was elected to Congress while engaged in the military service, and he had considered for saveral months whether he would take his seat here or not. At last the time approached when it became necessary he should come to a decision. He related his conversation with the Secretary of War and the President on the subject, and these gentiemen said the matter could be arranged so that he could return to the military service. He tendered his resignation on the fifth of December last, accompanying it with a request that he should be relieved from command. He did not now claim to be in any sense in the military service, his resignation having been formally tendered and accepted.

accepted.

The President's message was, on motion of Mr.
DAWES, referred to the Committee on Elections. DAWES, referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Tax BH1.

The Bouse resumed the consideration of the amendments to the tax bill. Many were agreed to en masse, and others reserved for separate votes.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD offsetd a new section to repeal the set of March, taxing foreign liquors on hand.

Mr. WASHBUL BE of Illinois, presented a substitute to tax domestic spirits on hand. The vote thereon was deferred. ieferred Tre House refused to concur in striking out the follow-The House refused to concur in striking out the following as a companies are hereby authorized to add the duty or tax to the price per thousand cubic feet of gas sold. The House refused to tax coal illuminating oil, &c. twenty five, and leave it as originally reported, namely, twenty cents per gallon. It also refused to agree to the smendment taxing crude petroleum one dollar per harrel, and refined petroleum for exportation one dollar and thirty cents per barrel. The House voted on the amendment of Mr. Farnsweth, lexing bank directation one-fourth of one per centum on all monaths nevertation, which was adopted by a wing of 28 years against 64 nays.

The House voted on the amendment to increase the tax on cane brown sugar from one to two cents per pound, and it was agreed to by a vote of 74 years against 66 nays.

The House at five o'clock, took a recess till seven o clock. EVENING SESSION. The Blair Cass—More Information Wanted.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution calling upon the President to furnish copies of all letters, 20'es, telegrams, and other documents referred to in the President's message of to-day, in connection with the an wir to the inquiry whether F. P. Blair bo'de any appointment or commission in the military service of the United States.

Mr. DAWSON objected to the introduction of the resolution lation

Mr. SC BENCK made a few remarks in addition to his
former statement, to the effect that he drew-his pay up
to the 6th of December as a major general, or to the time
his resignation took effect, and did not besin to draw
pay as a member of Congress until the 7th of December,
when he took his sast

a resignation conditions and the 7th of December, y as a member of Congress until the 7th of December, hen he took his seat.
Mr. DAWSOn withdrew his objection to the introduc when he took his sast.

Mr. DAWSON withdrew his objection to the introduction of the resolution

Mr. F. WOUD, for the public good, renewed the objection. It was it opportune to offer it.

Mr. FCHENCK stot. I call the member to order. I have the floor by the consent of the House.

Mr. WOUD. I objected to the introduction of the resolution, and not to the remarks of the member. If he is not civil he will not be allowed to proceed.

The SPEAKER said Mr. Schenck had, obtained the uncommon account of the House to makes statement to the House to makes statement to the WOUD. I hope he will proceed civilly and courtically or not at all.

Mr. WOUD. I hope he will proceed civilly and courtically or not at all.

Mr. WOUD and as be was unable to introduce the recountion, he stid there was not from him the stroke of a pen concerning a return to the military service.

Amendments to the Tax Bill.

The House returned the consideration of amendments to the tax bill; and, having disposed of all of them by concurring in the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, proceeded to dispose of the new section offered by Fernande Wood.

Viz. so much of the seventh section of the act of March 7, 1854, to increase the revenue, as levied a tax of forty cents on spirits imported prior to that date, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury be directed by refeat and pay all moneys taus exacted.

Mr. WACHBURNE, of Illinois, offered the following

saily be directed to refand and pay all moneys thus exacted Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered the following as a substitute: "That all spirits of domestic production, and hold for saie on the lat day of May, 1953, and upon which no tax shall have been paid, shall be subject to a duty of fifty cents per gallon; and all such spirits on hand, and for sale, on which a prior duty shall heve been paid, a duty of thirty earls per gallon; provided, that bona fide r tail desiers in spirits; duty licensed, shall pot be taxed on their stock on hand, whose quantity on hand does not exceed two barreis." The question was taken on Mr. Washburne's substitute for Mr. Wood's new section, and was agreed to year? nays 62. YEAS. Allen Wm J, Alley, Allison, Eden. sliot, Farnsworth,

Randall (Ky), Rice (Me), Rollins (N H), doss. Schofield, Sloan Steele (N Y), Tromus, Longyear. McAllister. McClurg.
Miller (N Y).
Morehend.
Morris (N Y). Myers. Amos NAYS. Allen Jas C. Ancons. Bailey, Hooper. Johnson (Pa), Johnson (Ohio), Orth. Pendieton. Perry. Pomeroy,
Radford,
Rand all (Pa),
Rice (Mars),
Scheuck,
Scheuck,
Strouse,
Stries,
Strouse,
Strart,
Thayer,
Ward,
Wheeler,
White J W,
Wilder,
Wilder, King, Law. Lazear, Le B ond, McKindoe, McKinney, Miller, (Pa) Morris (Ohio), My ers L. Nelson, Noble. O'Neill (Penna), O'Neill (Ohio). The bill was then passed—year YEAS. -уеаs 102. пауs 33. O'Neill (Penua) ns. (**F** H).

Allieon.
Amee.
Arnold.
Bailey.
Baidwin. (Mich). Highy.
Baidwin. (Mass). Holman.
Baster.
Baster.
Beaman.
Beaman.
Blaine.
Blaine.
Blaine.
Blaine.
Blaine.
Blaine.
Boutwell.
Boutwell.
Boyd.
Kasson. loyd. Brandagee, Proomsil. Prown. (W. Va.) Blark, F., Longyear.
Marvin.
McAllister,
McBride,
McClurg.
McIndoe,
McIndoe,
Miller (N Y),
Moorhead,
Morrill.
Myers Amos,
Myers L.,
Nelson, NAYS. Herrick, Johnson (Pa), Johnson (Ohio), O'Nelll (Ohio). Pendleton. Marey.
McDowell,
McKinney,
Vorris (Ohio),
Prison,
Vo. Law. Le Blond,

The House, at 8.45 P. M., adjourned. THE ITALIAN FRIGATE RE GALANTUOMO SAPE.
The Italian Consul General at New York has received a letter from Captain Drolan, of the Re Galantuomo, announcing the arrival of his vessel at Terceira, one of the Azore Islands.

The vessel had sustained much damage by the storms which prevailed after her departure from New York. Her guns were thrown overboard. The officers and crew suffered severely; but no lives were lost. Public Entertainments.

THE GERMAN OPERA .- This evening the public vill be afforded an opportunity of hearing the im-nortal work of Beethoven, "Fidelio," which, it is promised, will be brought out in the beat manner. The cast is excellent, including Mesers. Herrmanns, Himmer, and Steinecke, and M'lles Johannsen and Anissa. This opers has been enthusiastically re-eived whenever performed in this city heretofore, nd a full audience will, doubtless, greet its produc-SIENCE PERELLI'S CONCERT to-night, in aid of the Sanitary Fair, promises to be a brilliant affair. The music selected for performance is of the first character, and under the direction of two such com-petent conductors as Signor Perelli and Carl Sentz cannot fail to be well executed. The overtures to Perelli's own opers, "Clarissa Harlowe," and to Rossini's "William Tell," will be performed by a full orchesizs. Many of the vocal pieces will also have the benefit of orchestral accompa The remarkable child-planist Teresa Carreño has voluntered to perform. We hope that this concert will meet with the success it so well deserves, and that it will add a handsome sum to the funds of the

Sanitary Commission.
Signor Brignoli's second and last grand conpert is announced for to morrow evening at Concert Hall, on which occasion he will be assisted by the same competent artists who were so favorably resame competent artists who were so involved re-ceived last Monday. It is entirely unnecessary to urge upon the public the merits of such a well known favorite as Signor Brignoll, and the reputations of his assistants stand high in musical circles. LITTLE TERESA CARRENO, the youthful planist, will also give a concert to morrow night, at Musical Fund Hall. This talented young lady has won a filliant musical reputation, both in this country THE last Germania rehearsal of the season will take place to morrow, and should be well attended, as the proceeds are for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. The following is the programme: air. The following is the program. Beisiger.
Ouverture—Die Felsenmuchle......Beisiger.
Arie—The Shadow Dance, from Dinorah
Meyerbeer.

Waltz-Die Osmanen Meyerbeer.

Andante, from Fourth Sinfonie Mozart.
Ouverture-Egmont Besthoven.
Fantasis for Violoneelle Servais.
(Performed by Th. Abrend.)
Second Finale from Attila Verdi.
National Anthems. CITY ITEMS.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.-This inaluable life and labor saving instrument has at-ained a world-wide reputation for standing at the ead in its department. It not only does better and ner work than can be done on any of its rivals, but does it with more ease to the operator and satisection to the wearer in point of durability. Every Florence " machine sold is guaranteed to give en-630 Chestnut street and examine these machines operation. MESSES. WOOD & CARY, 725 Chestnut street, have just opened a magnificent assortment of English Walking Hats for Ladies and Misses. They are attracting much attention in fashionable circles, and are perfect gems in the department of Ladies' head-

GOSHEN BUTTER, Fine Old Cheese, Fresh To-matoes and Peaches, Cider Vinegar, (a very pure and superior article,) and Ice Cream, made in Delaware county, from Pure Cream, constantly on han-W. H. SLOCOMB, Eastern Market Cheese and Ice Oream Stand, Fifth street, below Market. JUST OPENED, Rich Paris Lace Mantillas, new styles and patlerns.
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THE PERILS OF BAD PUNCTUATION. - We latel THE PERILS OF BAD PUNCTUATION.— We latel read in a country paper the following starting account of Lord Palmerston's appearance in the House of Commons: Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well-polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his head, his citation walking stack in his ave. a but well-polished boots upon his brow, a sark stoke in his hand, his faithful walking stick in his eye, a menacing glare saying nothing upon his back, the full new suit which he wore, prosured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia. THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION, to nominate a Union President, is not to be postponed, notwith-standing the efforts of certain politicians to accomplish that end. We have no desize to have it put off, because we know the Northern and Eastern members will come through our city, and will then be so excited and warm as to want their summer elothing, and where else would they get satisfied but at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price" Clothing Iouse, under the Continental.

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SEWING-MACHINES. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST Salesrooms, 704 Chestnut Street above 7th MARRIED. MORGAN—WILLIAMS -On Thursday morning A 25th, by the Rev. Dr. Dorr. William Cole Mygan. and Annie Kirzabeth, daughter of Read A William Cole VER—CLAGHORN.—On the 25th inst. by Rev. William Suddards. D. D. William P. Conoverald Salile B., daughter of John W. Claghorn, all of

IRBLAND—BASSETT —On the 28th inst., at the Chart f the Atonement, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld, assist y Rev. Benjamin Watson. D. D., Alfred Ireland larnah W. Bassett, daughter of Josiah Bassett, all DIED. TOWNSEND.—In Port Byron, on the 16th instant, in Rev Julius S. Townsend, formerly assistant in Series Church in this city. Should the remains arrive as expected, the intermal will be at St. Fater's Church, to-day, (Friday, 1st heif past 12 o'clock.

SMALL—On Tuesday morning, 26th instant. June William Small, eldest son of Robert H. Small. Best. if the 33d year of his age
His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the relative shad to the family invited to attend the funeral services at the relative shad to the family invited to attend the funeral services. So if pine street, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The milliferates proceed to Laurel Hill Gemeter. Hull CHINSOR.—On the 26th inst., Eli Bl. Hutchinses aged 39 years.

friends to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HUTCHINSOR.—On the 26th inst., Hill M. Hutchinson aged 39 years.

The reliatives and friends of the family are invited it attend the funeral from his late residence, No 524 lift attend the funeral from his late residence, No 524 lift shall street, to morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'cook interact at taurel Hill Cemetery.

FELL.—On the 27th inst. Salile A., wife of Jacob Fell, in the 57th year of her age.

The reliatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her hutband. State the funeral from the residence of her hutband attended to the funeral from the residence of the funeral from the Addition of the State of the funeral from the Addition of the State of the funeral from the state of James P. Rvans. Mo. 26 Noth Thirteenth street, at 10 o'clock, on Sixth-distriction of the State of the funeral from the residence of James P. Rvans. Mo. 26 Noth Thirteenth street, at 10 o'clock, on Sixth-distriction of the State of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of set parents. Mo. 510 Pean street, Camden, on Friday after neon, at 2 o'clock.

BDWARDR.—On 4th mo. 27th, of consumption. Joseph P., son of Oharles C. and Mary Ann Rawards, aged years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on 7th day, the 50th, at 2 M., from his late residence, 182 Cherry street with langton papers please copy.

GOBAN.—On the 26th inst. Stephen officer. ington papers please copy.
OGDEN.—On the 26th inst. Stephen Ogden.
Funeral from his late residence, Clifton. Delaw.
sounty, on Seventh-day, 30th inst. at 10 o'clook.

County, on Seventh-day, Soth inst, at 10 o'clock.

There comes occasionally a death that startles with its sandenness and shocks our feelings at the grid loes it has entailed. Death it is said, loves to strike shafts against a shining light, and, when we see its row directed to the young and the good, we passe contemplate its fast syer lately visited a leving circ and earlied off its pride, its joy, and its idle. The death of LEW IS H. Warrly manhood, he had endeaved it very hadding of circle of friends and carried off its pride, its joy, and its idle. The death of LEW IS H. Warrly manhood, he had endeaved by self to a large tick of friends and relatives by anavity as we not the rectifude of his parposes, as his did to the self of the self and hopeful, there comes a saddening wall hereaved relatives, tastifying to the loss weep on, bereaved ones, the Saviour of and to his hands we commit those who have to mourn the loss of a son, brother and would be idle to recapitulate the virtues that his fet of our woung triand Ill. best tests the life of our young friend. His best testament is, it given in the universal sympathy felt and expressed those who knew him best and loyed him most. Easy I who rules the storm, temper this mysterious dispension to those whom it so summarily affects, and best upon them consolation such as the world deales in cannot give. BLACK ALPACAS.—JUST OPENEL

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