mes, kent, santee, & co., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF E Y GOODS. a and may MORTH THIRD ST., above Base PHILADELPHIA,

GE AND COMPLETE STOCK RESIDE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. anding the searcity of many kinds of Dri stock is now full and varied in all its de etica is invited to our assoriment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. rtment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. rtment of Prints, De Laines, &c. rtment of Notions, White Goods, &c. rtment of Sheotings, Shirtings, &c. rtment of Omlah Goods, &c. LOB, BAINS, & MELLOR, 49 and 48 NORTH THIRD STRAIT. IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY, SMALL WARES!

GOODE

SHIRT FRONTS. PRANKLIN JANNEY

HARUFACTURERS OF

E T YE SHI

SILK HOUSE.

fatson & Janney. Ho. 2003 MARKAT STREET. AI SARJAND ZJARZICKY SILKS,

85 GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE goods, BMBROIDERIES. &c.

tich they respectfully invite the attention of SPRING, 1364. EDMUND YARD & CO.. ST CHESTEUT AND NO. C14 JAYER STERRE

see in Siere their SPRING IMPORTATION of MAE AND FANOY DRY GOODS. DEESS GOODS, OF ALL KINDS: OK AND FANOY SILKS, ins, geoves, mitts, ribbons, REES TRIMMINGS. th 60005. Linens, Embroideries. AND LACES.

EIWAHS SUMMER SHAWLS BALMORAL SKIRTS. gridus, &c. Which they over to the Tride as the LOWEST PRICES. 6.53m DAVID TOUNG.

enar Young, Bro., & co., Importars and Dealers in BROIDERIES, LACES,

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, hits, gloves, triumings, &c., 40 480 MARKST STERET. 418 COMMERCE STREET.

PHICADELPHIA SPRING DRY GOODS. FREAT INDUCARINTS TO GASH BUYERS.

MOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO., Wholesale Dealers in PCZEIGE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 9 MARKET Street, and 526 COMMERCE Street. PHILADELPHIA. and respectfully invite attention to their LARGE DOMESTICS.

DRESS GOODS, MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. many popular goods of PHILADELPHIA MARUFACTURE.

SPRING 1864. DRY GOODS!

Herei, WIEST, &

IMPORTANG AND JORBERS OF DRY GOODS, O 47 N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, te now in store, and are daily in receipt of, all kinds o FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS. OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES. Have a Full Stock of all the different kinds of Peiladelphia-made goods.

Revenants will find it to their interest to call and ex-line our stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED MOUCEMENTS. mb15 2m VEW CASH HOUSE.

SOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH. LITTLE & ADAMSON, 325 MARKET STREET.

ie attention to their entire new and Splendid Stoe) SPRING DRESS GOODS. LACK SILKS. MOURNING SILKS FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES. SEASONABLE SHAWLS, LOAKING CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS. MANTILLAS. dinufactured by themselves from late Paris Styles.

COMMISSION HOUSES. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE is miled to

OUR STOCK OF PAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flaguela. WILLED FLANNELS.
Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue. FRINTED SHIETING PLANNELS. TAIN OPERA PLANEELS. \*LLCK COTTOE WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 or

TANCY CASSIMARES AND SATINETTS. SILHORAL SKIRTS. all Grades.
SSTTOM GOODS. DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS. 44., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, MAMILTON, & EVANS,

23 LETITIA Street, and PAPER HANGINGS.

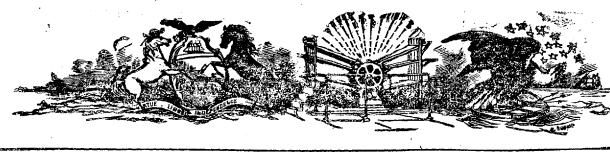
PHILADELPHIA 1864. PAPER HANGINGS.

## HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA.

OIL CLOTHS, &c. G. W. BLABON & CO., OIL CLOTHS, to the Trade 1 fall Stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS. GREEN-GLAZED OIL GLOTES AND WINDOW SHADES. GEORGE W. HILL,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS. ALSO, COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS, At very Low Prices. bish HOETH THIED STREET, ABOVE ARCH,



VOL. 7.—NO. 23. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

P. A. HARDING & CO..

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS

Ko. 413 ARCH STREET. PRILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS.

No. 805 CHESTNUT STREET. SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS, SUCH AS FANCY AND PLAIN RIBBONS.

GROS DE NAPLES-Alishades. MARGELLINES AND FLORENCES. FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRAPES. LACES AND JOINED BLONDES. ILLUSION AND MALINE NETS, &c., &c. FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.

1864. 1864.

WOOD & CARY. 725 CHESTNUT STREET. STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

P. S. -KERCHARTS AND MILLIMERS are invited to examine before purchasing, as our STOUK IS FULL and PRICES LOW. SPECIAL NOTIUE.—14

MAN. 713 BEOADWAY. N. Y. informs the
ladder of this city that he har received his assortment of SPEING BOWNETS, and most than agar, the
most beautiful and complete assortment of ABTIF131AL
even imported in the

alled States.
The lowest trade price will be allowed to persons in the trade.
L. TILMAN, 712 BROADWAY. the trade.

N B - Please remember, to prevent metake, T.L.
MAN in BROADWAY, No. 712. Established in 1855. MISS M. A. BAKER,

No. 1346 CHESTNUT STREET,
His opened a large assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY.
For the Spring and Summer of 1864. BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE. ARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

COTTON GOODS

IN THIS COUNTRY.

WOODEN-WARE

A. H. FRANCISCUS. SIB MARKET AND 510 COMMERCE STS.

WHOLESALE DEALER IM WADDING, BATTING, TWINES, WICKING, CORDS, CORDAGE, Buckets, brooms, brushes, baskets TUBS, CHURNS, MATS, WHIPS, TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS WINDOW PAPER AND SHADES, PUTNAM'S OLOTHES-WRINGER. LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,

FANOY BASKETS. A. H. FRANCISCUS, 513 MARKET AND 510 COMMERCE STS. Have just opened a large and well assorted stock of fine

FLY-NETS, FANCY BASKETS, &c., &c. mbsi im

GERMAN AND FRENCH FANCY BASKETS OF HIS OWN IMPORTATION.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFEEED TO THE TRADE. 1864.

WHITE & PECHIN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, 425 MARKET STREET.

Brooms, Palls, Tubs, Wash-Boards, Baskets, Children's Coaches and Chairs, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, locks and Looking Glasses, Tie Yarns, Wick, Cordage Carpet Chains, Twines. Cotton Yarns, Wadding, Cotton FRENCH AND GERMAN PANCY BASKETS. Agents for the HALEY, MOREE, & BOYDEN SELF-ADJUSTING OLOTHES WRINGER,

GREAT OPENING OF CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS.

3,000 DOZ. COEN BROOMS. 1,000 DOZ. FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS. 1,000 NEETS CEDAR WASH TUBS. 2.000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS. 1.000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 3,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND TIE YARK. 2,000 BALES BATS AND WADDING. RETICULE BASEETS, OIL CLOTHS, LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c.

All Goods are sold at the Manufacturer's Lowest Casi rices. Orders promptly filled. ROWE & EUSTON,

157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Three Doors below Race. GERTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 1864. NEW STOCK.

LINFORD LUKENS. . W. COENER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS. A LARGE AND ELEGANT NEW STOCK GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. All the choicest novelties in this department constantly id The Best-Made Shiets in the City. Orders Promptly Executed. PRICES LEASONABLE 624-stathinysi

THE NATIONAL COFFEE ROASTER HR N. TIUNAL CUFFEE RUASTEIR
FOR FAMILIES.—HYDE'S PATENT 80. 2. 1884,
is provided with Patent Trier, Patent Propellors,
Potent Rings, and Discharge, Boats Coffee evenly
and quickly, without losing the aroma of the barry or
trying the patience of the operator; effects great saying,
or fice is burn and all the strength retained.
Prices \$2. 30. 30.
For sale at the Hardware, House-furnishing, and
other store, and by the Coffee-Roaster and Mill Manufacturing Company. Hydre Dulphy acturing Company.

BY DE & BURPEE, Agents,

1505 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia
A Liberel Discount to the Trade.

apl6-stuthimf A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND GROCKES.—HYDE'S PATENT COMBINED STOVE AND COFFEE ROASTER places it within your power to reast your own Coffee better and at less expense than when done by the Professional Roaster, besides giving you the eastisfaction of knowing the article you use Power Roaster, capacity from 50 to 100 pounds. \$100, Hand Roasters, capacity from 25 to 50 pounds \$25 to \$50, These machines are now in successful operation in the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Abland House,

Abland House,

W. P. Hacker, Philadelphia, W. P. Hacker, Central Oil Cassidy, do Wm. H. Russell, M. Y.

These machines are now in successful operation in the Continental Botel, Philadelphia.
Abland House, Union Hotel, Washington Hotel, Washington Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, Philadelphia Hotel, New York, Philadelphia Hotel, New York, Philadelphia Hotel, Held, Hotel, Held, Hotel, Held, Hotel, Held, House, Chicago, Tremont House, Gait House, Louisville, Ky.
And many others.
Manufactured and for sale only by the Coffee Rossier and Mill Monufacturing Commany.

1505 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. Apple stuthinfp

REFRIGERATORS, WATER-COOLEAR, Ice-Cream Freezers Washing Machines, Carpet Sweepers, Clothes Frames, Filding Camp Chairs,
and a great variety of useful Heartshold articles, at the
Depot of the "Universal (Gogwheo) Clothes Wringer."

E. L. BURNHAM Manufacturer's Agent,
No 27 South SIXTH Street,
Belween Chestnut and Market.

PICKLES.—100 BBLS, PICKLES IN
vinegar. vinegar.
60 half bbls. Pickles in vinegar.
Also, three gallon and five-gallon kegs do.
70 sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS.
107 South WATER Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN

CURTAIN GOODS.

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.) MASONIC HALL. 119 CHESTNUT STREET, HAS NOW OPEN

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, EMBRACING WINDOW SHADES,

LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN GOODS, FROM AUCTION. AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

FINANCIAL. FOURTH

NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL \$100,000,

THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO \$500,000. WILLIAM P. HAMM. VICE PRESIDENT.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS. SAMUEL J. MACMULLAN.

DIRECTORS. WM. P. HAMM,
AI BERT C. ROBERTS.
JAS. C. RELCH.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY. THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK is now oper at No. 723 Arch Street,

or the transaction of a General Banking business, upon the neur iterms the nun-iterus. Collections rando on all points at the very lowest rates. Scientificas reserved for the United States X0-40 Bends. BAM'L J. MacMULLAN, 2017-12t Gashier, TREASURY DEPARTMENT. MANIAGURY JPPIARTARIAMING.

OPPICOR OF COMPROBLER OF THE CURRENOT.
Whereas, by saidifectory evidency presented to the undereigned, it has been reads to appear that the Fourth National Basis of Pulladelph's, in the county of Philadelph's, in the county of Philadelph's, in the county of relative under and scropting to the regularisments of he act of Congress, untilled "all act to provide a national currency, seemed by a pledge of United States acooks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1882, and has compiled with all the provisions of said act required to be compiled with before commencing the business of Banking.

complied with before comments.

Banking,

Bow. throefere I, Hugh McCulloch Comptroller of
the Currency, do hereby certify that the FCURTH MATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized so
commence the business of Banking, under the sot aforaanid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and sent of office, this twenty sixth day of February, 1895.
EUGH McCULLOGH,
mb2 2m Gomotroller of the Gurranev. SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF

OPHILADELPHIA, FRANKFORD,
CAPITAL \$100.000, WITH THE FRIVILEGE OF IRCREASING TO \$500.000.

WILLIAM H. RHAWE, Cashier,
(Late of the Philadelphia Bank)

THEROTORS: CLASE OF the Philadelphia Bark.

DIRECTORS:

MATHAM RILLES.

GEORGE W. REAWN,
ELVIN R. SNYDER,
ELVIN R. SNYDER,
ELWIS KHALLEROSS,
The Second Mational Bark of Philadelphia is now open at No. 132 MAIN Siyest, Frankford, for the transection of a General Barking Business upon the usual terms.

Collections upon all acceptible points will be made apon liberal terms. Respectfully, for Su PENNSYLVANIA

GOLD MINING

COMPANY.

BLACK HAWK POINT, near Central City, Gilpin Co.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, 1864

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Subscription \$5 per share to Original Subscribers.

The Books for Subscription to the Stock of this Com The Books for Sanscription to the Stock of this Gomma-ny are now open at the office of the undersigned, and an opportunity is offered to the public to subscribe for a limited number of Shares.

The property is in the richest developed part of the Gold Regions of Colorado, and consists of right in fee on

Fisk, Gunnell, Bugher, Calhoun, Gregory, and Simmons. These Lodes are known to be rich in Gold Quartz, and are now ready for machinery, which will be placed at the earliest possible date, and of the most improved kind, under the charge of a competent superintendent, aided by the services of

JOHN ARMOR ESQ, Whose interest is identified with the Company, and who is well known in New York, Philadelphia, and throughout the West as a man of high character and ability, and Also, claims on the following undeveloped Lodes: Portland, Novembago, Gilead, Vermont,

Hoosier, Romantic, Keystone, Kettle-Drum, and Warsaw. These are all valuable locations. Reference is made to Reports, that can be found in our office, of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER and Prof. E. H. KERT, New York Assay Office, who were sent to Colorado to examine and reportupon this property, and also letters from Dr. JUDD, of the firm of Lee, Judd. & Lee, and others.

The Company have also a valueable Mill Site, with an extended of water.

dance of water. They reserve the sum of \$147,000 FOR WORKING CAPITAL. Which is an smple fund for the most approved ma-chinery, and the best character of apparintandence and abor.

The prospect of profits in Gold, based upon the calcuation of intelligent chizens of Colorado, is set the prospectus at our office. Where the public are o call and examine the evidences of ils value.

WITHERS & PETERSON. BANKERS, No. 39 South THIRD Street

A. W. Adorh. do. John G. Wallis. do. Bichard Peterson, do. Lawis G. Cas.idy, do. Wm. H. Russell, M. Y. J. Armor, Central City, Col. COUNSEL.

Platt, Gerard, & Buckley, Wakely & Reed, Cential

New York.

City, Colorado. WM P. HACKER. Secretary and Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1864, apple-th-study ARCHER & REEVES. WHOLESALE GROCERS.
No. 45 North WATER Street, and
No. 45 North BELAWARE Avanus.
Offer for rale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large
tock of

Offer for raic, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large stock of SUGAR, MOLASSES, GOFFES, TELS.

And Groceries generally, carefully selected for the country trade.

Fole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S Extensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J. 2022. TPHOLSTERING. Northeast corner THETE BELLENCHARD & CO., Sta. Garpots and Matting made and laid.

Bedding, Hair Mattreeses, &c.
mh30-3m m 130-3m

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

NEW YORK CITY.

(Epscial Correspondence of The Press. ) NEW YORE, April 29, 1864. CITY TASTES AND FASHIONS.
One cannot walk through our streets upon a sunshiny day without being powerfully impressed with the taugible signs of a gradual but sure assimilation to the European capitals. It would, indeed, seem as though the existence of the war had a tendency to force this process with hot-house rapidity. We have lost our angularity, our primness, our characteristic Americanism. The spirit of the Dutch forefathers is departing from us, and for it we are sub stituting what Mr. Mantalini was wont to call "a , demmed, delightful "spirit of European

Only a short time ago, a full-blooded Armenian, in coarse robes, wearing a high paste board and called hat, bevelled off at the top like the mouthpiece of a whistle, as though one might play on him, stalked with imperturbable gravity through Broadway. He was our foreign floating population, and way, rie was our foreign nowing population, and though only a solitary, isolated barbarian, looking around, perhaps, for whom he might devour, he became a central unique in the vast perspective pic-ture of the promenade, reminding one very forcibly of come of the picturesque beings he might have met with in the streets of Rome, rather than those of New York-providing "one" had ever been in From this statement it is not to be argued that foeign creatures tread our pavements in national cos-

tume, each one grinning flercely at us unbelievers, and magining himself a realization of the inevitable saint who never fails to appear in Jacques Callot's pic-tures, surrounded by legions of demons. Fortunate ly, transportation to this country is too dear for the heathen. But with civilized foreigners, educated according to sound doctrines, and inducted to the sublime utilities of pantaloons and broadcloth, we are literally inundated. Our best society is tinged with the trans-atlantic element. Bankrup: French men who speak broken English, and broken English men who speak bankrupt French, Russians, Gernans, Danes, everybody, in fact, seems to have ram bled into our metropolis for the purpose of making his fortune in speculations, or writing a 12.no. volume upon America and the American war. Not only is the tone of society unmistakably composite, but the general taste in all that pertains to

posite, our vice general same an our successful to the tasteful. Thorough iconoclarts, at last we are breaking our primitive idols, and forming our faith upon the models which Pans has endorsed. Wo talk about our Park, our statuary, our art galleries which are to be; we discuss our architectural tastes, pointing to this building or that, as a gem in its way. Our carriage manufactories no longer turn out the vulgar hack, the great, glaring, Puritanical coupé, and the apidery sulky, with wheels of mar. vellous periphery, like geometrical webs, in which the round, torpid, silver spider ever sleeps. Now we have the Hansoms, the Dog-carts, and vehicle which may be Russian droskies or Parisian affairs, name and general deportment unknown to poor, untravelled correspondents. Cartain it is, however, that our first class vehicles are gems, graceful in model, and of all tints, from the faint flesh color to the heavy, magnificent marood. The store windows absolutely glitter, where, year ago, they only glimmered. Everything is prinfully costly, and, consequently, painfully desirable. Here are the new vascs; not Etcuscan, not Expe-tian, not Grecian, not Byzantine; but perfect epitomer, stained with dead, granular colors, without gloss or varnish, bull's eyed with medalions of Grecian and Egyptian heads, and helted with my thological or battle-pices. Twisted, sasky han dles of silver or Parison hug their starved throats. Everything to new and foreign. It is the same with the silks, the chawle, the jewelry; the small trashintended for the corner what nots, and even the chandeliers. Nothing is as it was before the war-

If supreme Luxury has a lan, assuradly we have climbed into it, and are fiercely nudging Milor' and Mounseer for the most prominent position thereon.

SUMMARY INCARCERATIONS.

There seems to be a peculiar heedlessness of pro-priety in Fort Lafayette matters, about the present time. A certain functionary, whose name is not Ger Din but something else, appears to have a weakness bread-and-watering place, without waiting to asser-tain-whether they have rendered themselves liable to incarceration. A few weeks ago, a gentleman holding an o Beial position of much importance was relo gated thereto, much to his own surprise and that of his friends. The painful news was conveyed to him that he had been in the habit of winking at contra-band shipments, in consideration of sundry emolu-ments. Copperhead papers in neighboring cities argued claborately upon the case, and found him guilty without mitigating circumstances. The facts were timply there: The prisoner had been employed as a detective, touching matters of contraband shipments te the South. His plan had been to ingratiate himseif with suspected parties, and, by appearing to adopt their peculiar views, avert suspicion from himself, and gain all desirable information. To this day meny an individual engaged in illegitimate traffic remains ignorant of the means by which the Government became possessed of his scorets, never the property of the means by which the control of the means of the means

supposing for a moment that a certain suave and polished individual among his friends was the person who ultimately brought him to grief. Necessarily, however, in some isolated exces, the parties discovered to whose agency they were inlebted for their tips to Fort Lafayette; and, smarting under the pangs of misplaced confidence, otalisted by charging the unwitting detective with omplicity and the reception of bribes. Acting upon bess charges, the certain official referred to sont the detective to Fort Lafayette, without, it is said, even troubling himself to make out a warrant for the commitment. Exoneration followed almost imme his superior officers, and has in his possessions letter of assurance from a leading functionary of the port. At present advices, the certain official is in danger of being sued for damages to the amount of \$50,000. There is certainly a screw loose somewhere in this matter of commitments. An insane enthuiasm for the detection of fraudulent doings among nate Government employes probably underies the long series of mistakes of which this is but solitary instance, which fact affords only cold conation to a man who is suddenly pilloried without

The vindication of Mr. John W. Hunter, of the custom house, before the United States Commis-sioner, was thorough, the commissioner and the prosecuting attorneys voluntarily expressing their complete conviction of the falsity of the charges which had been somewhat fooliahly made against

Mrs. John Hoey, the favorite dramatic artist, so ong and favorably known as the "leading lady" at Wallack's Theatre, has retired, temporarily, it is wanteers I theatre, has retired, temporarily, it is hoped, from the stage. Her place is supplied by Riss Jane Coombs. Mrs. Hoey has been for years the literal pet of the public, bearing a high reputation not only in the dramatic but the social world. Righteously or warrighteously, the laws of society are linfearible lacqueys, who rigidly exclude these of the dramatic profession from the behaved those of the dramatic profession from the charmed circle of the salon, and it is a pleasure to record one instance where dignity in private life, and a merited reputation for all that is truly womanly, have over-

come prejudices so seemingly inexorable, LOCAL TREMS.

The disbolical is triumphing at present over the intellectual. Mild lectures upon moral and political topics have undergone a voluntary extrusion from chapels and institutes, and professors of diablerie have taken their places. The Davenport brothers, who profanely claim that spirits have no better occupation than untying hard knotted ropes in thesa starvation times, at old prices, are at Cooper Insti-tute. In connection with their entertainment, scances are held. The exhibitions are attracting some notice from leading Spiritualists in the city, Holler still continues his feats in magic, and Sim-mons, the "essamoteur," commences as engage-ment at the Broadway Theater (newly names), on Monday next. Mrs. Avonia Jones produced, in the Monday next. Mrs. Avonis Jones produced, in the early part of the week, a grim and sepulchral drama of much percussive force, entitled "The Soroarass." Its texture is crape, and its effect upon the audience the communication of a desire to purchase immediate death at any price.

Mr. Wheatley, of Niblo's, announces the speedy production of John Brougham's spectacular, known as "Bel Demonto." "Loyalias," continues its

run at the Olympic, and "Cucjo's Cave" at Barnum's and the Bowery.
Literal fleets of small craft are sailing hence for Fortress Morroe, in ballast. Government agents are chartering everything which is available. This of course means another expedition, and one which will be undertaken on a grand scale.

Tax payers are festive over legislative interfe rence with the Common Council. It is proposed to give tax-payers the rights of cestui que trust. In ease, then, of a misapplication of funds, any citizen may appeal to the courts. The Council will have to be dexterous in their doings, hereafter, if they desire

to live fatly upon the leanness of the land. STUYVESANT. BALTIMORE. Important Speech by the Secretary of State. Mr. Seward, accompanied by a number of the fo-reign ministers, visited the Baltimore Sanitary Fair

reign ministers, visited the Baltimore Sanitary Fair yesterday:

"Mr. Seward's speech was over half an hour in delivery, but no full report of it has been made. Ha said he feared he could make but a feeble response to the flattering compliment bertowed upon him. There was one thing he loved more than the freedom of the white man or black man, and that was his country. [Applause.]

"He did not know whether his philosophy differed from that of others or not, but he was sure he was right. [Cheers] The question of human freedom is now settled, and nothing can change it. Our country came into peril in establishing the great pinciple of liberty and human equality. Our business now is to serve our country, and in so doing we serve the cause of huminity and freedom for all the world.

"His principle was to give unlimited confidence to the Union now. everywhere, and especially in the Border States. For himself he would have settled the great question of dispute between the North and South in tree beginning of the was -awing the Union without bloodshed, but it was ordered othorwise.

"He had believed the Bonder States, and perhaps all the States, might have been held in the Union, had Union men in them been fully protected. But was was forced upon us. We are now in it, and we must restore our country and peace by force of arms, and compel chedience. We have the power and the means, and we will do it. [Loud applause]

"If our Government could have placed aufficient force in the Southern States to protect the Union element in them at first, this revolution might not have happened. [Sensation.] He said we were

abundantly able to fight all the power of the South, and finally conquer, and we would do it. We would have been able to fight Maryland, too, had she gone wrong. [Tremendous appleuse.]

'He highly complimented the ladies and their friends for this sublime sanitary enterprise, and friends for this sublime sanitary enterprise, and promised them their reward from their grateful countrymen, the patriotic soldiers, and from Heaven. He also gave hopeful indications of our foreign relations, and concluded by saying the gift of republican liberty from our Revolutionary lathers and from Washington, with the Union of the States, must and shall be maintained."

AN OEDER BY GENERAL WALLACE.

General Wallace has issued orders notifying all absolute rebels who have gone South, or who opsity assist the Southern rebellion, their property will be confiscated, regardless of any arrangements to the contrary, or the original orders which may have been made to prevent its confiscation; that the incomes therefrom, past, present, and to come, will be held for the beneft of the Government. This has created a decided flutter in disloyal circles.

Mis. Key Howard has been sent to the Old Canie. Mis. Key Edward has been sent to the Old Capi-tol at Washington.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

A New Northwestern Caual Resute.

Mr. GRIMES presented the memorial of Alancon Paufield, Clerk of the Tressury Department praying for the construction of reservoirs for supplying the Upper dissistant with a medium stage of water for newigation throughout the dry summer months, and a causl from the head of Leke Superior to the Red River of the North, via Sindy Leke, a distance of 120 mics, thus opening ravisation by the Red River and Otter tail Lake, to Brechtartige, a intal distance of 200 mics, thus opening ravisation by the Red River and Sarkarchawan for 2,000 miles to the base of the finedry Mountains, and farmishing an onlist to the Hudron Bay region. This would require autimprovement of torty-three miles less than the Fox and Wiccusin river canal rone, and eighty miles shorter than the 11 mots and Miestschpic canal.

Mr. Kadispy introduced a bill for the benefit and better management of the Ledens, by which the Frasidant is antholized to locate them open new recevations, at his pleasure. On press retaining the powerts vaction and less the land of the deservations, when the Frasident can locate again and sell hear the deservations, when the Frasident can locate again and sell hear the deservations. SENATE. all their land.

Er. DOOL THE presented a memorial of citizens of freeners such the for an increase of ion per sunt in the lart on foreign wool. Referred to the finance Committee.
Also, a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, a sking for the interovement of the locks on the Brio canal, before to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SFAGUE introduced the resolutions of the Legislature of Bbode Island, asking reimbursements by the Government of money paid by that State to officers and men mustered into the service. Referred to the Military organized. Mr. HAELAN introduced the resolutions of the lowa sgislature, asking for increased mail facilities in that

Major General McDowell's Report. tenderson.
On notion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the words "if the incompatible with the public interests" were an amoudment of Mr. GRIMES, requesting all information toucking the ethject, or touching persons supposed to be implicated in the report, was adopted.

Mesers. Wilson, FERSENDIER, and others thought the residuation had best not be ado-stad now.

Mr. HERLERSON said that information on the subject was desired now, as it would beer on bills now pending before his body, and this was the only suthentle way to obtain it. One was the bill concerning negrois freed during the war. There was a vaideal in the report of the commission learning non that subject. Each other was the bill concerning negrois freed during the war. There was a vaideal in the report of the commission learning non that subject. Each other was the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce, putting it in the power of the Secretary of the Tracaury to purchase all the products of the Seather to States.

He had read letters during the last three days from the Red tiver, easing that our defeat there was on account of specimentors. The caralry in the advance on that cecasion, numbering RCO men, had 265 wagons, which became entergaled and confused the whole notion, and brought disaster.

Mr. Will. CO wasted to know if the Seasier charged that the Red river exception was undertaken for the merophysical subscription was undertaken for An amoudment of Mr. GRIMES, requesting all in-

General Banks and Admiral Portes General Banks and Admiral Portex;
Mr. HEMDERON made no charge himself, but it was singular that director had followed the statements and predictions of these newspaper writers. He read a letter from Great Years, cated four days before the battle, alleging a conflict of anthority between General Sanks and Admiral Porter, and stating that the latter was selling could not jeast as a naval prize, and predicting diseases. The predictions of the re-cities in the opinion of many, seemed to confirm this. He hoped the state-means were lacorrect, and he hoped if there had been no

ments were lecorrect, and he hoped if there had been no disagraement between Admiral Forter and Gaa. Banks it would be made known, Mr. CO. Mr. SO schared the statement read a cruel and hase slander on Admiral Borier. He had the highest autority for fouring it.

Mr. HENDERSON was glad the Senator could so authoritatively deny the distence the way a porsonal accession to the Admiral and thought bighly of him, but these statements were having a pad effect upon the neonle, and, if unitue, should be reluted. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Shill'H called up the S-nute bill to establish a branch mint at Carson City, Newada, and Daling tity, Organ. Oregon.

An amendment, striking out Carson City, was adopted, and the bill passed.

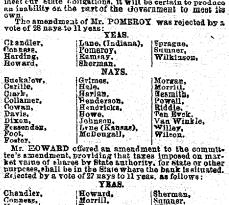
The National Currency Bill
The National Currency Silicame up in order, the question below on the Finariae Committee's amendment to the forty-first restion, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Pomeroy, by the inverticate a provise exempting from sinte taxation that portion of the capital invested in or based upon United states board.

Mr. GLARK made an earnest speech against the ameadment of dr. Pomeroy, as being calonisted to interfere with tiste banking laws, and array the banks of the States against the National currency.

Mr. Lank, of Kansas, except in the present emercing, voint scart the idea of a United States banking key as a United States banking have over the idea of a United States banking have because his friendly doubting and his continuous and the second of the states are successfully in the state banks. Mr. Johnson said a thousand dollars in gold will purchase eighteen hundred dollars in currency, and that amount invested in United States bonds, bears an interest of six per cent, with the interest payable in gold. The bank can loan the eighteen hundred dollars out to fix customers, and white it will receive one hundred and eight dollars interest, the representative of that eighteen hundred dollars in the shall be produced the surface of that eighteen hundred dollars in the shall be not so it to the state of the gold which which the loans are going on.

The rate and the original investment will then be over The National Currency Bill ing interest during the whole period in which the loans are going on.
The rate on the original invectment will then be over 20 per cent. or \$200 per annum. These heaks are also authorized in this bill wittin proper limits to loan on their deposits to their full amount, receiving 0 per cent. and the aggregate amount of interest is to be added on the \$4.80 of bunds. This being the dasholal operation of the bill all the State capital will heavisably come into these banks.

It was a great mistake to suppose that the credit of the Gevernment depends alone upon our ability to meet our institute, obligations. It is as much involved in the ancet our basis are full theirs. If we are unable to meet our tate origination, it will be certain to produce an inability on the part of the Overnment to most its



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Charges against Mr. Blair.

Mr. HiGBY, of California, chalman of the select committee on the charges against Mr. Blair (Missouri), moved that the evidence be printed.

Mr. McCLURG, of Missouri, reminded the House that when the report was made he waived his remarks, in order that the tax bill might be acted on. He reproted that the military member (Mr. Blair) was not now present. This military member had the audactive to attack the four radical members from Missouri in a claudestine manner, and had inserted personal matter he navor attest in his printed speech.

The SPARSE reminded the gentleman that his remarks were point.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania, said Mr. Blair had been allowed to go on in his own way, and Mr. McClurg should have the same privilege, and many and may are possible. Bouse.
On motion of Mr. STEVENS, Mr. McClurg had parmission to proceed. He denied that he had made a direct charge against the military member of a liquor speculation. The latter could not control his vindicity character, and had said that Powers was a treasury agent, which was not the lact; nor was lift. Bonner a treasury agent until some weeks after the liquor transaction. Chase, whom he compared to an iron-clad, plated with six inch iron: and the individual pursuing him was a mejor get each first paper wade from a polymera, and the sentitud had not been aroused from his damage. And it is entitled had not been aroused from his damage. Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, as a member of the select committee, reminded the sentleman that there was nothing in the evidence to thow that Mr. Blair was in a liquor speculation. committee, reminded the gentleman but there was nothing in the evidence to thow that Mr. Blair was in a lidnor speculation.

Br. McLURG said he referred to the evidence itself, and the House could araw their own conclusions.

The military member and the eight officers of his staff who signed the original order? were cognizant of the fact that it had been altered. They were not only morally but it gally bound by the act of the forger. Michael Powers, who was their agent.

LI 16 Powers, who was their agent.

LI 16 Powers who was their agent of the corner of the forger of the forger of the forger. Michael Powers who was their agent of the service of the forger of the f

mittually, of kentucky, as a member of the select mobility in the evidence by anothing in the evidence to his existence was industry special and the select mobility in the evidence of the select mobility members and the evidence of the select that it had been altered. They were not only morally the evidence of the forger, Michael the evidence of the forger, Michael the evidence of the forger, Michael the evidence of the forger of the forge

money, bonds, or other obligations of the United States.
Mr. DAWES had no objection.
Mr. STEVENS thought it ought to be soled upon separately from the subject before the House
Mr. BROOKS asked him whether he would enable
him to do see. in to do so. Hr. STEVENS replied he would agree to asking The STEVENS replied he would agree to asking general consent
Mr. SCHENCK (mphatically objected, saying the proportion had nothing to do with the pending resolution. Mr. BROUKS expressed his surprise at the sensitiveness of the gentleman on the other side to his making a few remarks in support of his calling on the President for information. Under our form of government we are entitled to information from the Executive, which is not detrimental to the public luterests. The information called for by the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts is not detrimental to the public thereets, but likely to be of public and we have not only the right to know what he going on in other departments of the Government, but Executive Department but a right to know what in going on in other departments of the Government, in executive or January last, after the clove of the holidays he enhanted some allegations connected with the Tissaury Department, which were disregarded by the gentlement on the other side. They had made no use of the testimony submitted, and at this he had expressed his supprise.

his surprise Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, objected to the gentle-Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, objected to the gentle-man proceeding with his remarks.

Mr. BROCKS remarked, the gentleman might as well allow him to proceed now as at any other time. He would so before the high court of the newspaper process if the Republicans would not hear him speak of the plundering and stealing of the public treasure. Did the gentleman make a point of order on that?

Mr. CRESSWELL replied he would make the point one of public morals. The remarks of the gentleman were not applicable to the subject paneling.

The FFRAKER said the gentleman from New York to order.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman was out of o der, adding that the Chair would continue to administer the

ting business and the protection or the public increases as may be necessary.

Mr. GARFIELD moved a substitute, that the Committee of the Conduct of the War inquire into the subject, and that the Hon. James Brooks be summoned to give testimony as to any or all frauds of which he has knowledge, in connection with the Treasury Department.

Mr. BROOKS 5832 the would accept that Mr. EROOKS 5832 the would accept that Mr. ERAVENS remarked, let us decide one question before we take up another. fore we take up another, he assectione question before we take up another.

Mr. BROORS repeated he did not object to the resolution of the gentieman from Ohio, and he would now
abandon the floor, if he were permitted to publish his
speech in to morrow's Globe Heazeed this permission,

Mr. CRESSWELL and others objected, while Messrs.
COX and JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, and others on
the opposite side of the House, loudly called them to
older.

the opposite side of the House, loudly called them to older.
Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ftevens) had charged that he had opened the floodgages of dissension. He did not know what the gestleman meant by his remark. He had found by experience that it did more hurt to try to cover up the faults of friends than to give the lexgest library to those who desire to investigate. If a man brought a groundless charge, give him rope enough, and he will harg himself. If you do not, he will harg you. (Laucher, I He was not to be governed in his line of condact by the gentleman from Pennsylennia.
Mr. BEOOKS reamed his remarks, but was again interrupted by Mr. Cresewell, of Maryland.

A Scence of Confusion. terrupted by Mr. Cresswell, of Marjand.

A Sectro of Confusion.

Mr. BROOKS. I do not yield the floor.

Mr. BROOKS. I do not yield the floor.

Mr. BROOKS. Alor how the floor called Mr. Cresswell to creer, and much confusion prevaited all over the flash and much confusion prevaited all over the flash and the same what subsided, said millions of public money had been satisfied in the bareau of printing, and such evil produced by the conversion of the treasury building into a homes of craises and bacchanels. If the galleries were desired, so that languages could be uttored not fit for female ears, he could show every word he raid was more than true. In BROOMALL, of Ponisylvalla, Are such remarks in other?

Mr. JOURNEY, of remarks of the gentleman in order?
The SPEAKEZ said the remarks of the gentleman from New York do not apply to the pending resolution. Mr. Millers, of Pennsylvania, wheat to know whether it was not in order to tell the truth.
The EPEAKEE replied the gentleman might tell the truth about something in California or sleewhere, but it would not be applicable to the subject before the House. Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, said, the Chair could not judge better than any other member of the appropriatences of the Temprie. not store of the remarks.

Mr BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, asked whether it would be in order for him to ask the gentleman from MY DINOUNALL. of Fennsylvania, saken whether is would be in order for him to ask the gentleman from New York to take his seat?
The SFEAK SE directed Mr. Drooks to take his seat. Mr. STILES. of New York, said that Mr. Broomali objected to the gentleman from New Yorkselling the truth. The SFEAKER. The gentleman must take his seat, unless he appeals. The BYEAR BIL. The generous in most respect for the sess he appeals.

Mr. BYCOKK said he had too much respect for the Chair to appeal. He had made his remrks in good faith, for the public good.

Mr. EUHENGK of Ohio. There must be some descrence paid to the order of the Speaker.

The remainder The EPEAKER said these who so loudly call to order are themselves out or order.

Mr. SCHENCK, I ask that the member be required to same time, while the Speaker was hammering with his gavel to emforce order.

Mr. SCHENCK on one side of the hull, and Mr. BRO'-ES of the other, indalged in a hurried and brief colloquy, but owing to the confusion, its purport was not heard in the ropotter's gallery, further than that Mr. Brooks said to Mr. Schenck, "this is not Ealthmore, but the Capital of the United thates the Capital of the United thates" Mr. Schenck and Mr. Brooks to take their seats, saying this was the second time ha had so ordered.

and so ordered.
Finally, quiet was restored.
On motion of Mr. HILLER, (Pa.) Mr. Brooks was allowed to proceed in order by a vote of Si years to 30 rder.
Mr. BRCOXS said he should not struggle much furher. Be then began to read from a paper in his hand;
The question to be dacided is, whether we shall call of
he Saccative for information, and whether a resolution
hall be passed so the House may be informed of the
haracter of Spencer M. Clark, who has charge of printnet to orbite money." ng the public money."
The SPEAKER again reminded the gentleman he was BROOKS. I will contend no further, but take my seat. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, applopized to Mr. Stevens and the House for the language he had applied to that gentleman. No man had more confidence in the secretary than binyels.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that the sub-get of the Sourcary of the Treasury was not belone the Mr. Dawes' resolution calling for information relative to Mr. F. P. Bisir was agreed to.

The Reconstruction Bill.
The Reconstruction Bill.
The House took up the bill restive to providing a republican government for States subverted or overthrown by the refieltion Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, made a speech, showing that slavery has been an element of discord in our republican system, and having produced the present state of affairs, it is right that it should be removed. Proposed Resolution Relating to Secretary Chasse.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a presemble quoting a remark horselotore made by F. P. Blair, to the affect that secretary Chasse is making use of the income from abandoned plantations to carry out the programms of the Pomeroy secret circular, and was against the administration which gays him place; that nobody believes he has retired as a candidate for the Fresidency, although be has reited as a candidate for the Fresidency, although be has add so in a letter; that he is working underground, and using his public position to promote his own political schemes, thus running the Pomeroy machine
The preamble further quotes from the New York 1707-th
and the Constitutional Union, which papers contained articles charging frauds in the fractional currency, etc.; and as the Hou. James Brooks has to day repeated the substance of these articles, therefore,
Resolved, That a committee of five he appointed by the speaker of the House to investigate the truth of the allegations above quoted, and of any other allegations affecting the integrity of the Treasury Department, and that they have the power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. ABCONA objected to the introduction of the reso-Proposed Resolution Relating to Secre-Mr. ARCONA objected to the introduction of the resolution, and general consent being required by the rules, it could not be entertained.

The House took a recease till 7 o'clock
EVENING SESSION.

A Substitute for the Reconstruction Bill-The Seceded States to be made Territories.

Mr. STEVENS offered a substitute for the bill to provide a sepublican government for States overthrown or subverted by the rebeilion, decisring that the Confederate States, by waging an natic war, have no right to claim exemption from the extreme rights and rights of war. That note of the States which have seeded with the consent of a majority of citizens can be tolerated and considered as within the Union, no rate be allowed representation in Congress, or to the Date in any amendments to the Constitution when amendments thereto are proposed. That they cannot participate in any amendments to the Constitution when amendments thereto are proposed. That they can be adoped by two-thirds of the non-seeding States. Whenever the Federal forces conquer they shall be regarded as separate Territories, and be represented in the House of Representatives as other Territories are.

Mr. Dawson Eulogizes the Democratic Party.

Mr. Dawson Eulogizes the Democratic heretofore delivered by Mr. Morthead, his collessue. He was sorry he could not regard it as an argament The Democratic party had setted with a magnazinity of purpose never equalled by any other organization. They endeavored to avert a civil war, the greatest of all national calamities, and opposed the fanatical movements of both the Abolitionists and the Sozssionists, but when healtitles broke out they freely gave their blood and treasure in defence of the country. He maintained that the Bemocratic party was the true friend of the soldiers, and had strongled with united effort to increase their pay and to supply their physical wasts and comforts, as well as those of the country. He maintained that the Democratic canue, had offered ments of both the Abolitionists and the vivas and children in their absence. As offen as he, (Hr. Dawson,) as chalmmen of the Democratic canue, had offered ments of order or defeated by the gentlement of Mr. Moorhead and his friends. The Seceded States to be made Territo-

Mr MOORHEAD (Pa.) briefly replied it was true h

maintained the charge of criminality against the Treatury (ficers, and was not ensating the the facts.

Mr. ULAY, of Kentucky, a member of the select committee, said Mr. Blair was comparatively exonerated from the charge against him, but he did not agree with the gentleman (Mr. Highy) as to the Treasury officers, and was not ensating the theorem was the forgor, and write an advidence were ordered to be priged.

Mr. Bonner furnished him with the work. The report and avidence were ordered to be priged.

Mr. DAW B3, of Messachusatis, offered a resolution and avidence were ordered to be priged.

Mr. DAW B3, of Messachusatis, offered a resolution of all letters, solves, to communicate to the House cooperating the missac of the commonwealth to form associated an amendment which are referred to in his message of years recolution asking which have cubection with the military arrice.

Mr. BROWN, o. West Virginia, moved to lay the raisolution on the table, which was negatived by a vote of 59 yeas to 51 mays.

The Printing Rureau of the Treasury Department.

Mr. BROOKS, of Rew York, offered an amendment, which was read for information, namely, that the Presidence of the same to any person or persons at the pay value thereof. Adopted. The bill revenue to the same to any person or persons at the pay value thereof. Adopted The bill required the common proving the Marine Transportation Communicate to the House, as soon as poistile, all any ordered any person of the same to any person or persons at the pay value thereof. Adopted The bill revenue to the communication of the Common with the same to a mendment, which was read for information, namely, that the Presidence of the same to any person or persons at the pay value thereof. Adopted The bill require the communication of the common province of the

THREE CENTS. exempting owners of unpatented lands from payment of interest for one year. Agreed to year 17, nays 12.

Mr. LOW RY, from Committee on Militia Systam, reported as committed, an est for the organization, discipling, and regulation of the militia of the State.

On motion of Mr. LOW HY the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Heightne in the chair.

The bill was considered until the hour of adjournment. Adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Agonraea unci 3 octos.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills passed:
Increparing the capital stock of the Allendown Bank.
Incorporating the Gettysburg Battle field Association.
Divorcing Titus and Estella Groales.
An ast authorizing the Reading Ballroad Company to Various points of disagreement between the Jenzie and Rouse on the reverue bill were considered. (The bill is ret yet it a form for publication.)

Mr. GLASS called up an act providing for the enlargament of the Pennsylvania Agency at Wasnington, (the althointment of two clerks.) and for the appointment of an agency be the Southwest. The bill passed.

Mr. McGLELAN called up an act to provide for the orphan childrae (education) of soldiers, by commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor. Positopand. The HUPLELD called up an act declaring Washington. The moday to be a public holiday. Passed.

An impuday to be a public holiday. Passed. HOUSE.

AFFERNOON SESSION. Mr. REED offered joint resolutions appointing a com-mittee of five to revies the tax laws, and report at the August session of the Legislature.

A discussion aroso upon a farther supplement to an act to iteorporate the city of Philadelphia, passed Feb. 2, 1854, apportioning the city into nine Select Council 2. 1855. apportioning the city into nine Select Council districts.

It was urred by Mesers, WATSON and LEE and opposed by Mesers, BARGER and HOPKINS. On motion to surpered the rules and read the bill to a third time-yess 48, navy 40. Not agreed to the rules are read to be the council time-yess 48, navy 40. Not agreed to the rules are require the company to conform to the a usual system of appraisement in occupying anch lands as my be necessary for construction of the road. This bill was prepared with the concent of a committee of principal landholders on the route, the committee of principal landholders on the route, the committee of principal for an equitable valuation of the bill provides for an equitable valuation of road meety which may be needed for construction of road meety which may be needed for construction of road meety which may be needed for construction of road meety which may be needed for construction of road meety which may be needed for construction of road meety which may be needed for construction of road meety which may be needed for construction of road meety which may be needed for construction of road meety which may be needed for construction of road meety which may be needed for construction of road parties are, therefore, not correct. Adjourned.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. awards of the Mail Contracts for Penn

Correspondence of the Press. 1 WASHINGTON, April 29.

The following is the remainder of the list of awards in ennsylvania, transmitted at their earliest reception From Jeffries to Clearfield. Martin Nichols, \$239. From Curwinsville to Ansonville, Alfred M. \$110. from Curwineville to Lumber City. Alfred M. From Luthersburg to Smicksburg. David Heary, 2568 From New Washington to Punxutawney. John ison, \$143. From Ausonville to East Ridge. Too high offer. Punxutawney to Summersville. John From Brookville to Marionville. Dayld Henry, From Brook ville to Ridgeway. Robert W. Moor-74. rom Brookville to Ridgeway. Too high; offrom Kittaning to Dayton. Watrous S. Mar-From Kittaning to Clarion. Samuel V. Lightrom Kittaring to Brady's Bend. Wm. H. H. From Kittaning to Mahoning. Watrons S. Mar

From Freeport to Slate Lick. Geo. Truby. \$208 From Kelly's Station to Cechran's Mills. Joseph Ister, \$75. From Apollo to Elder's Ridge. George Bair, pre-666. From Brady's Bend to Callensburg. Samuel From Lawrenceburg to Clarion. Samuel Kifer. From Clarion to Ringsville. Behart Barber, \$166 From Clarion to Piezeantville. Thomas George, rom Strattonville to Clarington. (Cochran Ful-From Shippensville to Tyl. - burg. Jacob Lack. 7, 830. 2894. From Callensburg to R. rsburg. Alexander colwell, \$150, three times 3 week. 2695. From Callensburg to Emiesson. James Ritchey, 1696 From New Bethlehem to Curlisville. John From Butler to New Brighton. John Gregory, From Harmony to Mercer. Wm. M. Thompson. From Brownington to Franklin. Joseph Evans. From New Castle to West Greenville. Cyrus A. From New Castle to Youngstown. James G. Ni-From Mercer to Meadville. Frank D. Lang, From Mercar to Cochranton. W. M. Thompson, From Mercer to Econ Valley. Olinton Young, From Mercer to West Greenville. Samuel West havies Fry. \$448 From Mercer to Warren. P. M. Ulp. \$825. From Mercer to Youngstown, O. Wm. M. ompson, \$640. 28 From Emlenion to Brady's Bend. Thos. Ritchey, From Franklin to Mercer. James C. Brown, From Franklin to Irvine. Frank D. Lane. 81,694. From Caledonia to Karthous. Michael Mullen,

\$600.
2753. From Sugar Grave to Jamestowa, six times a week. Andrew B. Smith. \$500.
2754. From Pittefield to Broken Straw, N. Y., six times a week. David Woodin, \$500,
2759. From Titusville to Oil City. C. F. Smith, \$1,219.

2748. From Bradford to Carrollton. Charles Newell.

From Smithport to Olean. W. S. Cornelius,

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A PRISONER —A few nights ago a prisoner named Cornelius Sullivan, belonging to the 1st New York Cavalry, and under semence by court martial, made a most remarkable escape from the Atheneum. He had been guilty of some breach of the discipline of the prison, and was confined in one of the little cells recently built upon the stage of the old theatre. He managed to tear the bail off his bucket, and with that dull instrument alone be cut and pecked one of the planks in the flooring so that he was enabled to lift it up, and make a hole large enough to let his body down from the stage to the floor underneath.

He had three blankets and a pair of drawers, out of which he constructed a sort of rope, and, passing back unobserved to the west of the building, he hoisted a window at least forty feet above the ground, and tying one end of his rope to a frail plees of framework, let himself down. In doing all this he made some little noise, and one of the guards called out that something was wrong; but before the slarm was responded to, Sullivan was off like a quarter-horro. It is regarded as an exceedingly hazardous undertaking Leaving out the fear of being detected and shot by the guard, there is not another sane man in the prison who would run the risk which proved so favorable in Sullivan's case.—Weeling intelligencer.

Wheeling Intelligencer.

Working Guns by Steam.—The St. Louis Union describes some interesting experiments with a new invention in that city, devised for the purpose of working heavy guns by steam power. The plan was tested, last week, on board the monitor Winnebago. The Union says:

"As we are prohibited, by general instructions from the Navy Department, from giving a description in detail of this wonderful machine, we can only state that two eleven-inch Dahlgren guns are completely under the control of one man in it, and handled with as much ease by him, and with almost as much celerity as a patr of duelling pistols could be. Every movement of the guns is made by steam. They are run out of their ports by it, and their recoil is cheeked by it; they are lowered into the hold by steam for locating, and raised again to be fired, and all these movements are made in as little time as it has taken to relate it."

Naerow Escape of the Secretary of Wan. NARROW ESCAPE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War narrowly escaped being drowned in the Potomac on Thursday. In crossing the ferry from Alexabdria his horses became restive, and horses and carriage were precipitated into the river. The Secretary happened to be out of the carriage at the time.

GEN. SHEPLEY.—Brig. Gen. Shepley, late Military Governor of Louisians, entered upon his new duties as commander of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth on Wednesday. His appointment gives astisfaction. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1684 Gold and business generally on the street was dull to day, the former article opening at 179%, rising to 18114 and falling before the close to 178. and failing before the close to 178.
Government securities are the only things which
maintain their firmness. The money market is fast becoming overrun with capital, and from the dull state of
the stock market state will probably soften materially.
Matters at the Stock Board are down to about the lowmaters at the store board are down to soout the lowestebb, for with one or two exceptions the market was disgustingly flat. Fulton Coal was the exception, rising to 19%; Morth Fennsylvania Railroad sold at 34; Reading down to 67%; Long Island: at 47%; Oli Creek was steady at 9; Maple Shade was in demand at 12%[9]3; 17% was bid for New York and Middle Coal; Union Canal referred was down to 414; Susquehanna Canal to 23 seen Mountain sold at 6. The market closed very dull Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c.,

No. 34 South Third street, second story:

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the ame The money must alreads nocompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as the afford very little more than the cost of paper. THE WAR PRESS. Ar To the getter up of the Club of ten or twenty, an arize copy of the Paper will be given. Auntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rallroad, for the week ending Thursday, April 23, 1864, and Since January

THE WAR PRESS

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

nisr.
The sppended table exhibits the chief movements at the compared with the latest prices of yesterday: 

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 19

| Reported by S. R. SLATHARER, Philadelphia Exchanges; | EFFORE BOARDS. | 100 Ontonagon Mining | 2 Girard Bank | First Board | 100 New Creek | 101 North Penna R | 33% | 100 New Creek | 102 do | 100 North Penna R | 33% | 100 New Creek | 102 do | 100 North Penna R | 33% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41% | 100 do | 100 North Penna R | 33% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41% | 100 do | 100 North Penna R | 33% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41% | 100 do | 100 North Penna R | 33% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41% | 100 do | 100 North Penna R | 33% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41% | 100 do | 100 North Penna R | 33% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41% | 100 do | 100 North Penna R | 33% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41% | 100 do | 100 North Penna R | 33% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41% | 100 Long Island R | 43% | 100 Long Island R | 43% | 100 Long Island R | 43% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41% | 100 Catawissa E pref. 41 

100 Falton Coal.	55	100 Onthon	110
100 Oll Crock	58 EUND	BOFRD	
100 Oll Crock	58 EUND	BOFRD	
201 Rending R.	155	100 Oll Crock	100
202 Rending R.	155	100 Oll Crock	100
203 Big Mountain	9	6 Mechanics Bank	30
204 Big Mountain	9	6 Mechanics Bank	30
205 Big Mountain	9	100 Oll Crock	100
100 Reading R.	55	100 Oll Crock	9
100 Reading R.	55	100 Oll Crock	100
100 Reading R.	55	100 Oll Crock	100
205 Farm & M Bh. ong	63	100	
206 Corn Min	64	100	
100 Corn Mining	10	100	
100 Corn Mining	10	100	
100 Falton Cost	100	100	
100 Corn Mining	15	100	
100 Closw	56	9	
100 Licok	56	9	
100 Licok	15	100	
200 Closw	100		

The Produce markets have been excited and unsettled this week, owing to the daily fluctuations in gold, and the prospects of a great increase in the tariff or many of the leading articles, for which higher prices are demanded, and business is dull. Breadstuffs are firm, but less active. Bark is in demand at full prices. Cotton is finner, and prices have advanced. Coal is in good demand. Coffee is firm. Fish are unchanged. Foreign Fruit is very firm; Domestic is stelling at full prices. The Iron morkel is very firm at former rates, Lumber is in good demand. Naval Stores are in demand, and scarce, Petroleum bas advanced. The Provision market is very firm, but the firmness of holders limits operations. Seeds are arither better. Whisky is unsettled and rather lower, Weel is in fair demand at former rates.

The FLOUR market is very firm, but inactive. Sales comprise about 12,000 bils at \$7 for superfine. \$7.60 for extra, \$80.80 for \$100 bils at \$7 for superfine. \$7.60 for extra, \$80.80 for \$100 bils at \$7 for superfine. \$7.60 for extra, \$80.80 for boll for common to good Penny in the superfine. \$7.60 for extra, \$80.80 for \$7.00 for extra, \$80.80 for boll for fency brands, according to quality. By a Flour is coarce and wasted at \$7 fb bil. Corn Meel is firmly held at \$5 75 for Pennsylvania and \$6.00 bils if mand ywine.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat are light and prices are rather better, with rales of about 3,000 bus Pennsylvania for Brandy wine.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat are light and prices are rather better, with rales of about 1,200 bus Pennsylvania for Brandy wine.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat are light and prices have advanced: 25.000 hus sold at 13(20) sur store and shoat. Oats are firmer; short 13,00 bus sold at 13(20) sur store and shoat. Oats are firmer; short 13,00 bus sold at 13(20) sur store and shoat. Oats are firmer; short 13,00 bus spind at \$2600 cm bils. Oats are firmer; short 13,00 bus garates. Firm 15.00 bus poind at \$200 cm bils. Oats are firmer; short 13,00 bus garates.

from 18 very nim, non-saling as that prices. Lead-Geirna is held at 122c & ft. but. We hear of no salest Corpor-imal sales of Yellow Metal are making at 40c ft., cash and 6 months

Bakk.—Cercitron is in good demand, with sales of Sh had is the 1 at \$40 ft. to.

Gan bliss.—There is not much coing; small sales of Admantius are making at 21% 25c ft., cash. Tallow Candles at 4 state to calmos very firm, and orders for future felivery are refused. We quote at \$7.7628.25 ft. on op heard at Elchmond.

GOFFEE.—The market continues very firm, and orders for future felivery are refused. We quote at \$7.7628.25 ft. on op heard at Elchmond.

GOFFEE.—The market is very firm, and prices are well matraine; about 1,00 hags of Rio soid at 44270, and 1,50 bags of Laguayra at 41% 315 ft. b. cash and 4 mos. COFFOB.—The market is firm but inactive, and prices are rather better; about 570 bales of middlings sold in 10s at 1,683% cf. b., cash.

DRUGN AND DYES.—Noda Ash is in demand, with rales at \$10.8762 c. cash; Opinm at \$13; Roll Brimstone at 15c. and 0 in or Vitriol at 22 203. Indigo is saling at \$20.00 ft. bit for Beggal.

Fish—Mackerslave looking up; sales from store are making at \$13.6762 c. cash; Opinm at \$13; Roll Brimstone at \$10.00 ft. bit of Beggal.

Fish—Rackerslave looking up; sales from store are making at \$10.00 and No 8s at \$10.00 ft. bit of Beggal.

Fish—Conditional seasons are easing at \$10.00 ft. and no season at Lemones are easing at \$20.00 ft. by S. A sale of Almonds was made at 20c ft. D. Dried Apples are selling at 160.00 c. and unpared Peaches at 196.00 ft. PEATHERS are scarce; Western are worth 67@750

FRATHERS are scarce; Western are worth 67@75c B.B.
FREIGHTS.—The rates to Liverpool are without change Flour is quote-lot led; grain, in bulk, 7d; and heavy words at 10@20c; to R. We quote to New Oriestas at \$10 % ton for newy words this \$1; measure in \$10 to 100 med to 100 galon on time.

NAVAL STORES are scarce, and firmly held at 35.940

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Parrel for Rosin. Small sales of Spirits of Turpentines

are making at 33. X(33.25 # gallon.

OLIS,—Lard Oil is in a steady damind at 115.69.20c.

Lipteed Oil is celling at from 16f.01620 # gallon. Perfolcum has advasced; 1 500 bbls ernia solid at 350 t 1,000

bbls refined in bond at 67/2c, and free at 64(0.35c # gallon. as to quality. te quality. The fc llowing are the receipts of Crude and Refined at in port during the past week: 

rather better, with sales of 600 hhds, mostly Cuba, at 16% 201% 20 lb, on time 8PIRITE.—In Greign there is very little doing; holders ere firm in their views. Whishy is unsettled, and lower; about 1,600 barrels sold at 130@1340 P gallon. Buyers at the close refuse to pay the lowest figure. TALLOW is rather (ulei; sales of city rendered are making at 13%@140, and Country at 12@12% CP D. TOBACCO.—There is no change to notice in either Leaf or Manufactured; the market is too much unsettled to Rive goodstions. or Manuscenses, and massac give quotations.
WOOL.—There is rather more doing; the market is very frm; the high views of holders limit operations. About 200,000 lbs sold at from 75 to 85c, mostly at \$2@85c \$10 for