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VIER, NONPAREIL, AND AGATE FACES. ey appear in "THE PRESS"

e real character of any type as those which NEITHER UNDULY HEAVY NOR EXTENDED. nd we confidently rely on their merit to recommend re constantly increasing our varieties of

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB TYPE, include all the most desirable styles, and

COLLINS & M'LEESTER,

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, 50 47 N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, e now in store, and are daily in receipt of, all kinds of FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS,

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES. Have a Full Stock of all the different kinds of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Merchants will find it to their interest to call and ex-nine our stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED DUCEMENTS. ELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET, IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

SMALL WARES, WHITE GOODS, MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS.

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NEW SILK HOUSE.

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No. 323 MARKET STREET, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

SPRING DRY GOODS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

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Would respectfully invite attention to their LARGE ${
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Notwithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry Goods, our stock is now full and varied in all its de-Special attention is invited to our assortment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. A full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
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A full assortment of Notions, White Goods, &c.
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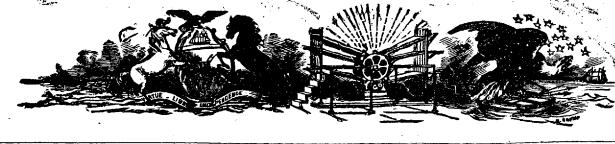
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No. 112 MARKET STREET. Between FRONT and SECOND Street

NERAL STOREKEEPERS Can find at our establishment a full assortment of 1m ported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Pa-cht Medicines, Paints, Coal Uli, Window Glass, Percription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-lae, first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the cor Confectioners, in ann standars, Pot Ash, best quality.
Chebineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Virriol, Annatn, Copperas, Extract of Lockwood, &c.,
FOII DYERS' USE,
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME, for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless pre-paration, put up, with full directions for use, in Packages containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will meet with Prointe attention, or special quotations will be urnished when requested.

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(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL),

MASONIC HALL,

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HAS NOW OPEN

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

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LACE CURTAINS,

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FROM AUCTION,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

VOL. 7.—NO. 236. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

DRESS GOODS,

Which they continue to sell at

MODERATE PRICES,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE ADVANCED COST OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

CIVIL AND ARMY CLOTHS

COATINGS.

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE CLOTHS CLOTHS FOR COACHMAKERS.

W. T. SNODGRASS,

1923-1m 34 S. SECOND and 33 STRAWBERRY Sts

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S.

The most complete assortment in the city; every style and size. For finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market. Manufactured at 628 ARCH Street. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Also, bargains in Eastern-made Skirts; kid-padded, and riveted; 15 springs, 65 cents; 29 springs, 95 cents; 25 springs, 81, 40 springs, \$1, 20; 40 springs, diamond-tied, 80 cents.

ap28-6t

WM. T. HOPKINS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
An unrivalled assortment of the above goods.
Also, Children's Clothing and Misses' Cloaks, in the atest and most approved styles, made to order in the cest manner and at reasonable prices.
Ladies are especially invited to call and examine our took

S. WELSH & CO., N. W. corner of ARCH and TENTH Sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

We are still selling our Black Silks at the same prices as we did early in the season, notwithstanding the recent advances.

as we did early in the season, notwinstatuling the recent advances.

Plain Silks, all colors, \$1.30 to \$5.75.
Fancy Silks, \$1 to \$2.50.
Rich heavy, bandsome Fancy Silks, \$2.87 to \$6.50.
Rich heavy, bandsome Fancy Silks, \$2.87 to \$6.50.
Rich Chene Silks, at \$2.572, worth \$5.50.

11 to at \$4.75, \$5.50.

12 at \$4.75, \$5.50.

13 at \$5.75, \$7.55.

14 STEL & SON,

ap23-tf Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Would call speccial attention to his large stock of LACES, EMBROIDERIES. HAND. KERCHIEFS, VEILS, AND WHITE GOODS, all bought before the recent advance, comprising many novelites, in fabrics suitable for ladies' bodies and dressees, in striped, figured, plaid, tucked, and puffed musiins, &c. 100 pieces White, Buff, and FiguredPlques. 200 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses. In view of the heavy additional tariff about to be imposed on all imported goods, ladies would do well to give my stock an early inspection, as prices must be necessarily largely advanced in a short time.

I am still selling at old prices.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

MANTLES AND CLOAKS OF UN-

MANTLES AND CLOAKS OF UN
USUAL ELEGANCE.
Taffeta Mantles and Sacques.
Plain and Richity Trimmed Mantles.
Chesterfields, in Elik and Cloth.
Short Sacques of handsome Cioths.
Freuch Cloth Cloaks.
MANTLES MADE TO ORDER.
Spring Shawls in light colors.
Summer Shawls of good quality.
One lot desirable Summer Shawls, \$3.
Black Thibet Square Shawls, \$3 to \$7.

apil S. E. corner Ninth and MARKET Streets.

DESTRABLE GOUDS.
FROM AUCTION.
25 pieces Russia Diaper, \$2.75.
20 pieces Russia Diaper, \$9.50.
35 pieces Russia Diaper, \$9.50.
45 pieces Russia Diaper, very wide, \$4.
14 pieces Russia Diaper, very wide, \$5.
Also, 10 lots of Table Linens—all prices.
Now open at JOHN H. STOKES',
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BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.

Wide and heavy Black Corded Silks.
Magnificent Moire Antiques, all colors.
Splendid quality Corded Silks, all colors.
Rich Churea Stripe and Plaid Silks, all colors.
Rich Churea Stripe and Plaid Silks, all colors.
Ragnificent Grenadines and Organdies.
New styles Spring Shawis.
New styles Cloths for Lager' Cloaks.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
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COMMISSION HOUSES.

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CARPETS, CONTINENTAL MILLS, INGRAIN, AND VENITIAN CARPETS.

SAMPSON'S ARGYLE, VINCENT MILLS, McDONALD'S, SATIN-FINISH BOOKBINDERS', CARPET THREAD.

For sale by HORACE H. SOULE, mh4-3m 32 North FRONT Street.

In Warp and Bundle, manufactured by ZABRISKIE, PRALL, OAKMAN, and other well-known Mills.

DESIRABLE GOODS.

HORACE H. SOULE,

HOOP SKIRTS.

CASSIMERES.

MIDDLESEX 6-4 LIGHT BLUES.

3-4 AND 6-4 INDIGO FLANNELS.

34 AND 64 BLUE CASSIMERES.

ALL GRADES DARK DO.

3-4 AND 6-4 DOESKINS.

FULL STOCK OF CLOTHS.

ALL KINDS TRIMMINGS, &c.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. MATTINGS. JUST RECEIVED, TAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

> 2,000 ROLLS HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO THEIR

SILKS, FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.

SHAWLS,

IN ALL WIDTHS,

WHITE AND RED CHECKED,

WHICH WE OFFER TO THE TRADE

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

McCALLUM & CO., 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS. ENTERPRISE MILLS.

ATWOOD, RALSTON. & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c. WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET

616 JAYNE STREET. A RCH-STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE. The subscriber has just received a well-selected stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETINGS, FOR SPRING TRADE. JOS. BLACKWOOD, mh21-3m 832 ARCH STREET, BELOW-NINTH.

BASKETS & WILLOW WARE. 1864. WHITE & PECHIN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Wash-Boards, Baskets, Children's Coaches and Chairs, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Gren's Gozones and Chairs, Table and Floor of Colories and Looking Glasses, Tie Yarus, Wick, Cordage, Carpet Chains, Twines, Cotton Yarus, Wadding, Cotton Laps, Batts, &c.

FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY BASKETS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE. A limited quantity of this superior Wine has been secured for the undersigned, and the first shipment of 50 cases has arrived by the steamship Olympus, direct from the cell are of the well-known house of MESSRS. DE VENOGE & CO., at Epernay, Franca. The present invoice will be intro-duced into this market at the very low price of TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS, payable in currency, which is much below its first cost. The superior quality of this Wine is guaranteed, and it is offered with confidence of its approval by connois-

orders for one or more cases may be addressed, by let-ter or otherwise, to the undersigned, WM. HENRY WARD, Wine and Fruit Dealer, No. 7 BROAD Street, near Wall, ap5-30t TMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS, LAUMAN & SALLADE, No. 128 SOUTH NINTH STREET, Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia. G. M. LAUMAN,

CLARET WINE.—AN INVOICE OF CHATEAU MORIN Ansone Medoc, Montferrand, and St. Julien Claret Wines. Now landing from brightingo Georg, and for sale by AURETCHE & LAVERGNE, ap22-12t 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. IMPORTANT TO NEW COMPANIES. We have the patterns, and are prepared to furnish, at thort notice, all the

BLANKS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS, SUCH AS CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOK, STOCK LEDGER, STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK, DIVIDEND BOOK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,

ACCOUNT OF SALES, Of good materials and at Low Prices Moss & co.,

432 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN LV be supplied with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEGERS,
CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,
And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, on
reasonable terms, at
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Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Mannfacturer,
43 South FOURTH Street,
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Philadelphia BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c.,
will gnd it to their interest to order from the undersigned. signed
BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, AND STATIONERY.
All kinds for Business, Projessional, and Private Use.
For sale at moderate prices by WILLIAM MANN,
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CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
nection with their extensive Gabinet business, are
neutral curing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers peter to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

apil-6m GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and
Private Residences,
Manufactured by the Private Residences,

Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
41 South FOURTH Street.
ap29-tf B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE-ROASTER FOR FAMILIES — HYDE'S PATENT, Feb. 2, 1864, is provided with Patent Trier, Patent Propellers, Patent Hinge, and Discharge, Roasts Coffee evenly and quickly, without losing the aroma of the berry or trying the patience of the operator: effects a great saving, as no coffice is burnt, and all the strength retained. Prices \$2, \$3, and \$5.

For sale at the Hardware, House-Invinishing, and other stores, and by the Coffee-Roaster and Mill Manufacturing Company.

HYDE & BURPEE, Agents, cturing Company. HYDE & BURPEE, Agents,
1505 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia.
A liberal discount to the trade. api6-stuthImfp TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND GROCERS.—HYDE'S PATENT COMBINED STOVE AND COFFEE-ROASTER places it within your power to roast your own Coffee better and at less expense than when done by the Professional Reaster, besides giving you the satisfaction of knowing the article you use. You the satisfaction of knowing the article you use. Prove the satisfaction of knowing the article you use. Provents of the property from 25 to 80 pounds. 25 to 850 Hand Roaster, capacity from 25 to 80 pounds. 25 to 850 Hand Roasters, capacity from 25 to 80 pounds. 25 to 850 These machines are now in successful operation in the Continents of the co

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

BAGS, FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES, PRINTED TO ORDER, BY JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 North FRONT Street. Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street.

GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT-MENT OF GRAIN BAGS, In various sizes, for sale by DARCHOUT F. CO. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

NEW STOCK. 1864. LINFORD LUKENS, W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, NOW OFFERS A LARGE AND ELEGANT NEW STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, All the choicest novelties in this department con-tantly on hand.

THE BEST-MADE SHIRTS IN THE CITY.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
PRICES REASONABLE.
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JOHN C. ARRISON,

MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS. N. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best materials. ap15-6m ZINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also constantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
jal7-if Four doors below the Continents.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. FARRELL, IRVING, & CO., 510 MINOR STREET, Manufacturers of ROLL WRAPPERS, DOUBLE and SINGLE MEDIUM, CAP, and CROWN MANILLA, on Single made to order. Highest price paid for rope in large or small quanti-fe%-3m REFRIGERATORS, WATER-COOL-EFRIGERIA 10105, WAA BRE-000-EFRIGERIA 10105, WAA BRE-000-EFRIGERIA 10105, WAA BRE-000-EFRIGERIA 10105, WAA BRE-000-EFRIGERIA 10105, WAA BRE-0005, WAS BRE-0

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

It was the general supposition that this year the chibition would prove to be inferior, because of the

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES! WATCHES! ENGLISH, SWISS, AND AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATED. LADIES', GENTS', AND BOYS'. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY. AT D. W. CLARK'S, No. 602 CHESTNUT STREET



FISH AND PIE KNIVES, BUTTER KNIVES, NAPKIN RINGS, &c., &c.
We keep a large assortment of the above goods, together with such goods as are usually kept at a first-class store. Our prices will be found much lower than at any other establishment. One call will convince all that the place to purchase WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER PLATED WARE is at WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully record Engraving of average and Jewelry carefully record to the Engraving of average and the second secon

CLOTHING.

SPRING GOODS. EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY, TAILORS, LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Have just received a large stock of choice SPRING GOODS. TO LET-ROOMS UP STAIRS, 612, 614 CHEST NUT STREET. ap24-tf

LATEST STYLES. WILLIAM S. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

> Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTH-ING, got up in superior style, by taste-ful and experienced artists, and offered

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

productions of both foreign and do-mestic manufacture. WILLIAM S. JONES,

Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets aps-3m CLOTHING. SPRING OF 1864.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE,

ablishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

POPULAR PRICES. PARTMENT, where the latest novelties may bo

PERRY & CO.,

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET. TCE CREAM. ICE CREAM Brought into the city, made in Delaware County,

FROM PURE CREAM, Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, Private Families, Pairs, &c., supplied, on reasonable terms, at short notice. CALL AT EASTERN MARKET CHEESE AND ICE CREAM STAND,

FIFTH STREET, BELOW MARKET. W. H. SLOCOMB London Brown Stout, SCOTCH ALE, BY THE CASK OR DOZEN. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES. Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. A RCHER & REEVES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 45 North WATER Street, and
No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large stock of SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEAS, TOBACCO, And Groceries generally, carefully selected for the country trade.

Sole Agents for the products of FUTHIAN & POGUE'S Extensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J. ap22-6m ap22-6m

100 CASES PINET, CASTILLON, & CO'S COGNAC BRANDY, landing from brig "Louis," from Bordeaux. For sale by WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO., ap3 SQ1 SQ112 FEONT Street.

rivalry of the great picture gallery of the Central Fair : but we are glad to find that the Academy has not suffered, though many owners of fine paintings may have reserved their contributions. The collection is large and valuable. Almost all our own artists are well represented, and though the foreign pletures are not many, they are good. All the galleries are rich in interest, and through those "windows in the wall" one can look into green depths of midsummer forests far over pallid wastes of Arctic snow, or perilous seas in fairy lands forlorn, and suddenly turn from fantastic impossible landscapes, wherein Truth is crucified on every tree, to scenes in which Reauty is made more beautiful than she is. As usual, Mr. Hamilton has no rival in the realm of imaginative art. Years ago he entered alone into a land of unfamiliar loveliness, over which he is sole and absolute monarch, and wherein he constantly abides. It is one of the highest qualities of his ge nius that it reveals. A few men may paint as well as he the reality which all men perceive; but no American artist equals him in the power to make the ideal visible. It is a profound pleasure to all who believe that Art has a higher object than that

of transcription to see the walls of the Academy illumined by the finer light in which his brush is dipped, to find the highest beauty wedded with truth, and to escape, by the help of his magic forms and colors, out of those frequently delightful "landscapes with cattle" into a domain of wild and melancholy magnificence. We are not sneering at landscape portraiture, for, as there are faces which (your own, fair reader, is doubtless one,) there are landscapes which seem to have escaped the curse pronounced upon the world, and even of imitations of ordinary woods, and streams, and skies, we re-cegnize the beauty and admire the skill. But ents of effect, and, obtaining from nature the

hough a great artist may do no more than follow Nature where she leads him, the greater is he who does not depend upon a glorious model for a glorious picture, but shapes into new combinations grand suggestion of unusual beauty, develops it himself into perfection. It is Mr. Hamilton's merit that he possesses the power to do in color and form what Shelley, and Keats, and Poe, have done in words. He places beauty on the pedestal of truth; he can paint prose, but he prefers to paint poetry; he canwe have seen bad pictures from his easel (of late years they have been very few), we have not of superiority. Among the fifteen paintings in the impossible to find one which does not show the power of the master, and would not, alone, almost stify the great reputation he has won. CharlotteCushman, a lady not only great in her own although she had visited every studio of note from

present exhibition, including quiet moonlights, Arctic deserts, stormy seas, and volcanic fires, it is more original effects, or more variety of power, than in that of Mr. Hamilton. We are willing to believe it, for, though his style is so decided that it is impossible not to know at once his pictures, there is no are different. Inexhaustible as must be the imagionly constant study of nature could have given Mr. Hamilton his wonderful variety of subject. It is only by continually drawing fresh truth Iron nature that imagination is nourished, and the lence. Judging simply from the surprising fresh-

ness of his pictures, singular in an artist who has wrought unceasingly for at least fifteen years, we think that Mr. Hamilton, who might assume the position of a master, must be yet one of the most may profit by the lesson, for too many of them, having produced one or two good pictures, seem to be satisfied with their attainments, and content converted into failures. But study is indispensable to make an artist, and study alone can keep even a good artist from degenerating into something worse a misfortune, because, instead of being understood as an encouragement, it is accepted as a finality. Nothing is more melancholy than the delusion of

the indolent rower who, because he is motionless in the tide. The contributions Mr. Hamilton has made whom it might be thought would be now able to dis-The greatest of these pictures is the "Last Days of Pompeii." It is a successful attempt to express an unusual phenomenon—one of those difficulties which must be mastered by a strong imagination. We, who have never seen a Vesuvian emption, have at least read enough of those mountains which darken the day with smoke and kindle the night with flames, and bury great cities in torrents of fire, to be sure this picture is not an exaggeration. It is more likely to be inferior to the reality. But who can fail to recognize it as true? So the great mountain must have been dimly seen through the blackness by the people who fled through the streets of Pompeli eighteen hundred years ago. So the city must have been enveloped in whirling clouds,

illumined with volcanic splendors, and destroyed by vast showers of ashes and immense stones from above and convulsions of the earth below. It is supposed that Pompeii was not consumed by molten Mr. Hamilton has been faithful to the accounts of the historian, and the generally accepted theory of the great tragedy. He has observed all the probabilities, and then given his imagination play. None of his works this year are more carefully wrought. The entire effect is original and astonishing. The artist seems to have followed very closely the description given by Bulwer in the closing chapthe foot of the column of Augustus figures that evilently are those of Arbaces, Glaucus, and Ione. But the whirl of the skies, the grand architectural

Of Mr. Hamilton's other works we cannot at present speak. He has not painted many pictures more beautiful than that entitled "On the Coast of Wales" (87), nor anything finer in its way than the delicious "Autumn Landscape," (29.) In the northwest gallery is a charming marine (178), which by this time, no doubt, is familiar to the appreciative public. Turning from that delightful sunset light at Sea (54), we find how faithfully and with

what sympathy the artist deals with ocean in all WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.-There was painted, in 1859, by T. P. Rossiter and L. R. Mignot, a national picture, commemorative of the visit tion was ended by the thirteen United Colonies becoming the United States. Washington resigned his commission, at Christmas, 1783, and returned to Mount Vernon, there, his great military labors ended, to return to his position as private gentleman. In February, 1784, he invited Lafayette, his younger brother-in-arms, to visit him in his domestie walks at Mount Vernon. In the following August, Lafayette spent a fortnight with Washington, as invited, and the picture seizes a mo-ment which must have occurred there and then. Washington and his young guest, having risen from their seats under the ample portico, are conversing prehably upon public topics, for Lafayette has a newspaper in his hand. Mrs. Washington is sew-ing, and Mrs. Stuart (formerly Mrs. J. P. Custis), her daughter-in-law, is reading a note. Eleanor also a child, fires a small cannon, assisted by a negress, who blows the match, and two dogs. There are other figures, but these are the most prominent. The Potomac is in the distance. The localities of the scene were all drawn on the spot, by Mr. Mignot. Washington's age, at the time, was 52, his wife was 51, Mrs. Stuart was 28, and Lafayette was only 27. Washington's head was painted which we describe was placed by its authors in the hands of one of the best London artists, Mr. T. O. Barlow, who engraved "The Huguenots," by Millais, and, after years of labor, has now completed it. The only copy in this city, a proof before letters,

yocalist, is receiving subscriptions for the en-graving, in various styles, and has already been very successful. In fact, this is one of the very best of our national pictures. The size for framing is 36 by 2514 inches, and its publisher is Mr. John McClure, of New York.

OBITUARY.—William Sidney Thayer, the United States Consul General to Egypt, whose death on April 10th, at Alexandria, has been announced, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1830, and graduated at Haryard in 1860. He joined the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post about twelve years since, and subsequently accompanied Colonel Kinney on his expedition to Nicaragua, in which he took a prominent part. On his return he became associate editor of the Post. Leaving that journal early in 1861, he was appointed Consul General of Egypt by Mr. Seward, and left for the scene of his duties in May of that year. His health, which had become much impaired, improved for a time, but he was several times compelled to visit the north of Europe to recuperate. Thayer was well known to the lending men of this country as an able and conscientious journalist, possessing many and varied acquirements, and a man of tact and ability in his diplomatic office.

so highly esteemed in this city as an admirable

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF THE DEAD.—Mr. White, a Chelsea undertaker, made a disinterment, a tew weeks since, of the body of Mrs. Estes, who had been interred in the Garden Cemetery in Chelsea for near sixteen years, for the purpose of removing the remains to Plymouth, when he found the body in a most remarkable state of preservation. The coffin was decayed away, and the head of the body was almost entirely gone, but from the shoulders to the feet it had not in the least mouldered in the grave by its long interment. The body was purely white and solid as marble. Marriage of Colored Persons in New Orleans:—A New Orleans correspondent writes as follows: "Gen. Bowen, Provost Marshal General, has just issued an order that all colored persons in the Department who are or have been living together without authority, must now be married and receive a marriage certificate from the Provost Marshal of the parish. This order has been the occasion of numerous joillifications among the negroes, who are henceforth to be semething more than cattle,"

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. The Convention between France and Mexico.

The Parls Mon view, in its official part, contains the text of the convention concluded between France and Mexic. 9, to regulate the conditions of

the stay of the Fre. 7ch troops in this last name country, for the purpor of re-establishing order and consolidating the new empire. The convention runs thus:

"The Government of the Emperor of the French and that of the Emperor o. Mexico, animated with an equal desire to secure the re-stablishment of order in Mexico, and to consolidate the new empire, have resolved to regulate by a convention the conditions of the stay of the French Propps in that country, and have named their plemi cotentiaries to that effect, viz: try, and have named their plem codentiaries to that effect, viz:

The Emperor of the French, M. Charles Herbet, Minister Plentpotentiary of the first class, Council, Cor of State, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Grand Officer of the Legion of Econor, &c.

And the Emperor of Mexico, M. Joaquin Velasquez de Leon, his Minister of State without portfolio, Grand Officer of the distinguished Order of Our Lady of Gundalupe, &c.

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, agreed on the following provisions: sions:
ART. 1. The French-troops at present in Mexico shall be reduced as soon as possible to a corps of 20,000 men, including the foreign legion. This corps, inforder to safeguard the interests which led to the intervention, shall remain temporarily in Mexico on the conditions laid down by the following artists:

ART. 2. The French troops shall evacuate Mexico n proportion as the Emperor of Mexico shall be the to organize the troops necessary to replace able to organize the troops necessary to replace them.

ALT. 3. The foreign legion in the service of France, composed of 8,000 men, shall, nevertholess, remain in Mexico six years after all the other French troops shall have been recalled, in conformity with Article 2. From that moment the said legion shall pass into the service and pay of the Mexican Government, which reserves to itself the right of abridging the duration of the employment of the foreign legion in Mexico.

ART. 4. The points of the territory to be occupied by the French froops, as well as the military expeditions of the said troops, if there be any, shall be determined in common accord, directly between the Emperor of Mexico and the commander-in-chief of the French corps.

ART. 5. On all the points where the garrison shall not be exclusively composed of Mexican troops, the military command shall devolve on the French commander. In case of expeditions combined of French and Moxican troops, the superior direction of those troops shall also belong to the French commander. ART. 6. The French commanders shall not interfere with any branch of the Mexican Administration.

ART. 7. So long as the requirements of the French corps Darme shall necessitate a two-monthly service of transports between France and Vera Cruz, the expense of the said service, fixed at the sum of 400,000f, per voyage (going and returning), shall be paid by Mexico.

per voyage (going and returning), shall b ART, 8, The naval stations which France main ains in the West Indies and in the Pacific occar shall often send vessels to show the French flag in the ports of Moxico.

the ports of Moxico.

ART. 9. The expenses of the French expedition to Mexico, to be paid by the Mexican Government, are fixed at the sum of 270,000,000f.; for the whole duration of the expedition down to the 1st of July, 1864. That sum shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum. From the 1st of July all the expense of the Mexican army shall be at the charge of Mexico.

ART. 10. The indemnity to be access to the desired of the Mexico. for each man.

Ant. 11. The Mexican Government shall handover
to the French Government the sum of 66,000,000 in
bonds of the loan at the rate of issue, viz: 54,000,000
to be deducted from the debt mentioned in art. 9,
and 12,000,000 as an instalment of the indemnities
due to Frenchmen in virtue of art. 14 of the present

ART. 12. For the payment of the surplus of the war expenses and for acquitting the charges in arts. 7, 10, and 14, the Mexican Government engages to pay annually to France the sum of 25,000,000 in specie. That sum shall be imputed: 1. To the sums due in virtue of arts. 7 and 10. 2. To the amount, interest and principal, of the sum fixed in art. 9. 3. To the indemnities which shall remain due to French subjects in virtue of art. 14 and following. Art. 13. The Mexican Government shall pay, on the last day of every month, into the hands of the paymaster general of the army, what shall be due for covering the expenses of the French troops remaining in Mexico, in conformity with article 10. Art. 14. The Mexican Government engages to indemnity French subjects for the wrongs they have unduly suffered, and which were the original cause of the expedition.

Art. 15. A mixed commission, composed of three

definitive liquidation of the claims already admitted by the commission designated in the preceding arti-cle, and shall decide on those which may have been reserved for its decision.

Art. 17. The French Government shall set at liberty all the Mexican prisoners of war as soon as the Emperor of Mexico shall have entered his States.

Art. 18. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as early as possible. Done at the castle of Miramar, this 10th day of April, 1864.

"MINAMAR, April 12, 1864.—In placing myself, full of confidence in the aid of Heaven, at the head of a distant empire, I cannot refrain from addressing a last and mournful farewell to the dear and beautiful city of Trieste.—I' have always entertained a serious affection for that place, which has become, in a certain manner, my native town, and I feel, in leaving Europe, how strong are the grateful remembrances which bind me to it. I shall never forget the cordial amiability of its inhabitants, nor the proofs of attachment which the people of Trieste have given to my person and to my house. That remembrance will follow me abroad as a friendly consolation and a lappy augury for the future. I shall always be pleased to learn that my gardens at Miramur are visited by the inhabitants of Trieste, and I desire that they shall remain open every day, so long as circumstances permit. In order that the poor shall preserve a token of my affection, I have invested a sum of 20,000 florins (50,000 francs), so that the interest may be distributed annually on Christmas eve, by the municipality, among the poor families of the city. As for myself, Monsieur Porenta, I confer on you the cross of commander in the order of my empire.

MAXIMILIAN.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. I. As long ago as April 17, 1863, Admiral Lee urged General Foster to abandon many of the detached posts in North Carolina and concentrate his forces. In August, of the same year, he urged General Foster to destroy the rebel ram then building at Edmond's Ferry, on Roanoke river, by detaching a small party of cavalry for that purpose from the main column, then engaged in a joint expedition up the Chowan river. main column, then engaged in a joint expedition up the Chowan river.

In September, Secretary Welles brought the matter again to the attention of the military authorities, urging that either the ram should be destroyed or vessels sunk to prevent its exit, and representing that there was not water enough to enable naval vessels to ascend the river, and destroy the ram; that the wooden vessels could make no head against it, should it come out, and that the small iron-lads would not be finished for some months. And, in November, General Butler was vainly urged by Admiral Lee to sink vessels above Plymouth. All but one of these small iron-clads—twenty in number—the presence of which would have prevented the disaster at Plymouth, were promised by the contractors last fall or winter, most of them in September.

The Red River Campaign.

(From the Memphis Argus, April 24.)

Up to 12 o'clock last night nothing later than has heretofore been published in the Argus had arrived, relative to Gen. Banks' Trans-Mississippi campaign. On the 11th—after the fighting already detailed—the entire army was at Grand Ecore, on Red river, where fortifications were being thrown up. Grand Ecore, if we mistake not; is about thirty niles from the seene of the first battle, and the presence of the army at that point shows a return to the former base of operations, the army having left Grand Ecore, by the Shreveport road, on the 6th. The first battle was lought on the 8th, and the return to Grand Ecore was completed on the 11th, the rebels having been beaten nearly midway between Natchiloches and Shreveport, at Pleasant Mill, on the 9th. There can be little doubt that the whole affair has been greatly magnified and distorted, and that, when the truth is really known, the now-reported "disaster" to General Banks will be much shorn of the proportions with which it has been invested by correspondents of Northern journals, who have taken the affair at first blush, from soldiers and others returning from Red river. Such, at least, is generally the result of a cool collection of facts; and if it prove not so in this case, it will be the first time since the war farthert, will bring out the truth.

The Rebert General Formest—The Forrests, the second of the truth.

that the rule has not prevailed. A day or two, at farthest, will bring out the truth.

The Rebel General Fornest.—The Forests, one of whom has become more than infamous by his cowardly massacre of black and white prisoners at Fort Fillow, were all negro traders before the war. There were four brothers—Bedford, who kept a negro-pen for five years before the war, on Adams, street, in rear of the Episcopal Church, Memphis; John, a cripple and a gambler, who was jailor and clerk for Bedford; Bill Forrest, an extensive negrotrader at Vicksburg; and Arron Forrest, general agent to scour the country for his other brothers. They accumulated large sums of money in their nefarious trade, and Bedford won by that and other influences a natural promotion to a brigadier in the woman-whipping, baby-stealing, rebel Confederacy. He is about fifty years of age, tall, gaunt, and sallow-visaged, with a long nose, deep set, black, snaky eyes, full black beard without a mustache, and hair worn long. He was accounted mean, vindictive, cruel, and unserupulous.

The slave-pen of old Bedford Forrest, on Adams street, was a perfect horror to all negroes für and near. His mode of punishing refractory slaves was to compel four of his fellow slaves to stand and hold the victim stretched out in the air, and then Bedford and his brother John would stand, one on each side, with long, heavy bull whips, and cut up thoir victims until the blood trickled to the ground. Women were often stripped naked, and, with a bucket of salt water standing by, in which to dip the instrument of torture, a heavy leather thong, their backs were cut up until the blisters covered the whole surface, the blood of their wounds mingling with the briny mixture to add torment to the infliction. One slave man was whipped to death by Bedford, who used a trace-chain doubled for the purpose of punishment. The slave was secretly buried, and the murder was only known to the slaves of the prison, who only dared to refer to tic circumstance in whispers.

Goldwin Smith's Letter.—Ticknor & Fields have republished the admirable "Letter to a Whigh member of the Southern Independence Association," by Professor Goldwin Smith. It will command great interest in this country, as it shows precisely how the American question strikes both our friends and our foes in England, and because it is a most appreciative and unanswerable presentation of our cause. The style is singularly clear and flowing, and the mastery of the whole subject such as we could hardly expect from any foreign writer. Speaking of our rapid growth in military skill and discipline, the writer says:

"I doubt whether Europe could show a noticer soldier in any point of military character or duty than General Grant, who declines to come forward for the Presidency against Mr. Lincoln, because, if he did so, he would be placed for six months in a position of rivalry toward his superior 'm command."

A Brace of Erighams.—The New York Tre-

mand."

A BRACE OF Erigrams.—The New York Tribune publishes, editorially, the following "epigram" on the proposal that the old Hall of the House of Representatives be consecreted to stabuary:

In the new Hall, with gold and glare bedgeh, See piguies chatter, mouse, cabal, and fight; With states let the old Hall live again, To prove our country once was served by men.

We find the following going the rounds on "Our Young Napoleon." oung Napoleon:"
Ye Gods! How easy public sense was cheated!
What cheap applause the Jersey welkin shook,
When "Little Mac" was glorified and treated,
As he the saddle for the stump forsook.
Pope was the only fee he c or defeated!
Trenten the only town he ever took!

THREE CENTS.

No Conciliation Wanted - A copy of a printed circular, signed by a leading citizen of Charlesed circular, signed by *leading citizely of Charleston, S. C., has recently been found among papers captured in Tennessee. It is dated Nov. 19, 1860, and purports to emanate from "the 1860 insociation," formed for the purpose of promoting secession. It details its methods of operation, states how many pamphlets it has issued, and adds:

"The conventions in soveral of the Southern States will soot be elected. The North is meparing to soothe and conciliate the South by disclaimers and overtures. The success of this policy would be discritions to the cause of Southern union and independence, and it is necessary to resist and defact it. The association is preparing pamphlets with this special object. Funds are necessary to enable it to act promptly." Funds are necessary to enable it to act promptly."

Liquor in the Army.—General Howard made the following sensible remarks as to liquors in the army, in a lint speech:

I did not drink at college, I did not drink at West Point; but when I got into the army I found it was all the feshion. If you went into an officer's quarters the first thing was to offer you something to drink. It was thought you did not treat him with proper respect if you did not. I fell into the habit. I drank whicky and officer it to others. When I was stationed at: Florida, I once offered whisky to an officer, and he declined. I urged him to drink, and he drank. A short time after I attended him in the horrors of delivium tremens, and I made up my mind that it was wicked, and that I never would do it again; and I have not. I do not keep it in my quarters or my tent. I do not offer it to any officer or to any man, and I will not. I know it is a hard stand to take, especially for a young officer; but I can say from my own experience that it will pay.

An incident of Shiloh.—During the battle of

An Incident of Shilor.—During the battle of Shiloh, an officer herriedly rode up to an aid and inquired for Grant. "That's him with the fieldglass," said the aid. Wheeling his horse about, the officer furiously rode up to the General, and, touching his cap, thus addressed him: "Sheneral, I vants to make one report; Schwartz's Battery is took." "Ha!" says the General, "How was that?" "Yell, you see, Sheneral, det—d'shesheshnists come up in front of us, det—d shesheshnists funked up, and det—d shesheshnists funked up, and det—d shesheshnists came in de rear of us, and Schwartz's Battery vas took." "Well, sit," says the General. "you of course spiked the gans." "Yat!" exclaimed the Durchman in astonishment, "schpike dem guns, schpike'dem new guns! No, it would schpoil dem!" "Well," said the General, sharply, "what did you do!" "Do! vy, we took dem back again!"

MOVING INSTYLE.—We fear General Grant will hardly come up to the military standard of the Potomac Army. A few days sinceriding to the front on horseback, in his susually plain way, he met General Ingalls coming into town in a four-horse field carriage. It is said they were mutually surprised. We learn that soon after an order was issued prohibiting the use of the vehicles referred to during the future portion of the coming campaign. FATAL ACCIDENT—L. K. Brown, Jr., a son of Levi K. Brown, in the eighteenth year of his age, of Goshen, Lancaster county, Pa., after gearing a horse for use, stepped back from the stall, when the animal kicked him in the breast, killing him almost instantly. He was an intelligent and a promising boy.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE GARIBALDI RECEPTION.—A London correspondent of the Siècle, M. Jules Guérin, writing to that paper on April 12, says: "Garibuldi arrived in London yesterday. Although I have lived in England many years, although I have attended enthusiastic meetings and brilliant manifestations, I humbly confess that I did not know the English people. I speak of the real horny-handed people, browned by the heat of the forge or the sun; I did not known what ardent sympathy there is in those devoted hearts, or treasures of admiration for liberty are hidden under that calm and almost cold exterior of the English. The reception of Garibaldi by the people of London is a fact without parallel." GEN. GARIBALDI'S simple habits have been in no wise departed from since his sojourn at Stafford House. He rises at five and breakfasts at six, the meal consisting of bread, grapes, cheese, and a glass of wine. He then smokes a cigar, while walking in the grounds attached to the mansion. meal consisting of bread, grapes, cheese, and a glass of wine. He then smokes a cigar, while walking in the grounds attached to the mansion.

The Mission of Lord Clarendon to Paris.—The Morning Herald says: "It is stated that Lord Clarendon proceeds at once on a private mission to the Emperor of the French. It is no secret that a considerable alienation has sprung up between the two Governments within the last few months, which Mr. Stansfeld's alleged share in the Mazzinian demonstration has not tonded to remove. Lord Olarendon, from his courtier-like instincts, has, we understand, been selected as an instrument for restoring more amicable relations, and dispelling the irritation produced by Lord Russell's policy and Lord Palmerston's speeches. Napoleon III. must be the most forgiving of men if he succeeds."

Andel-Kader, recently arrived in Paris for the purpose of claiming the property which he formerly possessed in Algeria. He was, two days back, received by the Emperor, an Arab established in Paris serving as interpreter. The property seized having passed into other hands, there was no possibility of restoring it to its former proprietor, but his Majesty told Sidl Kadour received a title of 6,000f. of rente. He will now return to Syria, where, with such a sum each year, he can live quite at his ease.—Galignam:

Austenan Soldiers son Mexico.—The Military Gazelle, of Vienna, states that Francis Joseph has authorized the raising in the interior of the empire of a corps of 6,000 colunteers for Mexico, and also 300 sailors. This corps, which is in course of formation, will consist of three batalions of infantry, a regiment of hussars, a regiment of Uhians, a company of ploncers, and a battery of artillery. The officers will be selected, on their own demand, from the Austrian army. The officers who shall present themselves voluntarily, will enter the Mexican army with one grade higher, and a return to the Austrian army will be open to them for six months; but after this period they will have lost all rights as re

lave already presented themselves.

THE POPE AND THE PLAY.—The English residents at Rome lately got up some private theatrical performances, and were obliged to apply for the permission of his Holiness to act in Lent. They made petition therefore to Monsignor Talbot, who, being a convert from the English Church, of which he was once a beneficed clersyman, is an ultra in everything; he rejected their prayer with indignation. The disappointed actors then applied to some one else, who wonderful to relate, gave full consent, but insisted on having his share of the fun, by ordering Monsignor Talbot to come and translate the pieces to him into choice Italian. One of these was "Box and Cox."

A BLACE BISHOP OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

and Cox."

A BLACK BISHOP OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

—The Rev. Samuel Crowther, an African missionary, has been appointed, and is to be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of a few weeks, bishop of the native churches in parts of Western Africa beyond the dominions of the British crown. The episcopate is to be formed on the model of the Jerusalem and Central African bishopries, under what is called the Jerusalem Bishopries act. The bishop nominated, who is a black man, was once a slave boy, and being rescued by a British cruiser, became a missionary teacher in Sierra Leone.

Victor Hugo's Homage to Shakspeare.— Sierra Leone.

Victor Hugo's Homage to Shakspeare has just been published in Paris, where it has already attracted great attention. The leading journals give long extracts from it, and refer to the special interest it possesses on the eve of the tercentenary celebration. The Temps characterizes the book as the most remarkable homage to Shakspeare which the coming anniversary has called forth, an opinion not unlikely, perhaps, to be confirmed by English critics.

"Great interest has recently been excited in the

coming anniversary has called forth, an opinion not unlikely, perhaps, to be confirmed by Englisherities.

"Great interest has recently been excited in the artistic world here," says a Paris letter in the Salut Public, of Lyons, "by a fine portrait of Madame Victoria Lafontaine, painted by an artist named Felu, born without arms, but who plies the pencil very dexterously with his feet. This is not the first instance of the kind; for, during the reign of Louis Philippe, several of the annual exhibitions at the Louvre comprised paintings by M. Ducornet, of Lisle, who appended to his signature the words 'Painter without arms.'"

LA FRANCE announces that a grand banquet will take place at the Palais d'Industrie, Champs Elysées, in honor of Shakspeare, on the 23d. It is to be a homage from all the leading literary men of the country to the poet of all climates and all times, and already the concurrence has been secured of Lamartine, Guizot, Alexander Dumas, Victor Hugo's eldest son François, Cousin, Villemain, Theophile Gautler, Jules Janin, &c.

The Ost-Deutsche Post announces that the French embassy at Vienna has received and forwarded to Paris a splendid Hungarian costume intended for the Empress of the French. It consists of a violet veivet dress, richly embroidered with silver; a dolman with silver buttons, and as small Hungarian hat.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1864.

Gold opened very firmity this morning at 180%, but about noon fell off to 173, rising before the close to 179%. Business was quite active, and the speculative feeling is increasing. The money market is looking very easy, and if the present condi-tion of things continues, a revival of the speculative mania may be expected at revival of the speculative mania may be expected at any moment.

There is no change in Government securities. The five-twenties were in demand at 100, coupons off.

A better feeling was apparent at the Stock Board this morning, but the preponderance of sellers prevented any advance in prices. Reading opened at 65%, and closed firm at 65%. Pennsylvania rose from 67 to 68%. North Pennsylvania was steady at 30%. Little Schuylkill sold at 47%. Philadelphia and Eric at 33, % better being bid before the close. Catawissa preferred was firm at 40%; before the close. Catawissa preferred was firm at 4012 State rives soid an gold at An April and City Saccing 1883; at 107; Alleghony coupon fives sold at 80½; Union Canal sixes at 25½; 93 bid for Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882. Oil and coal stocks were very dull, and merely nominal figures are offered for them. The market closed steady.

At a meeting of the Feeder Dam Coal Company, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year; Goffin Colket, Howard Spencer, Wm. G. Thomas, Wm. Jackson, Thos. Graham. And at a meeting of the board, Coffin Colket was elected president, and Chas. D. Knight treasurer and secretary.

engineer to open the property, and intend to push its levelopment vigorously. development vigorius;
Drexel & Co. quote:
United States Bonds, ISS1

" New Certificates of Indebt...

" 73-10 Notes.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtations of Certificates of Indebtations. Jay Cooke & Co. quote:

We learn that the company have appointed a mining

The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
Gold opened at 180%, and after selling at 178%, closes
dull at 1791. Exchange is quiet at 187.
The loan market is more inactive, and the rates for
new business favor the borrower. Several 6 per cont.
loans have been sold off this morning. The increasing
case is attributed to the expansion of the currently by
the Treasury disbursements of a per cent. legal to der
and to the gradually augmenting currency of the new
and old banks. Another important cause the diminished demand for money in consequence of the curtailment of business.
Governments are dull, pre-twenty registered were
offered at 1034; sixes of 1807 are wanted at 123; sovenwanted at 1034; sixes of 1807 are wanted at 123; soventhirties are lower, and are offered at 1098; certificates are
firm at 85%. thirties are tower, and firm at 68%.

Bank shares are firm, State stocks heavy, railroad bondsquiet, and railroad shares better.

Coal stocks are dull. American at 95@100; Wyoming

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY) THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for The War Phess. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given,

at 70: Deláware and Hudson at 200; Pennsylvaria at 214; Central is offered at 55.

Before the first session gold was quoted at 1724, Now York Central at 1234, Erie at 11244@11224, Hudson River at 139, Reading at 1312, Michigan Southern at 33, 1111.

ne's Central at 125, Pittsburg at 1034. Toledo at 148, Rock Island at 1105, Fort Wayno at 110, Northwestern at 19, catton at 362, Cumberland at 61, and Quick silver at 693.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the second board of yesterday: United States 56, 1761, regis... 113 113

United States 56, 1761, regis... 113 113

Treusury n 156 7:-10... 1099; 110

United States 57, cup. ex. 0.05; 1051/2 20

United States 57, cup. ex. 0.05; 1051/2 20

United States 1, year ccr., cur. 983, 983/2

Tennes-cc sixes... 56 55

Missourj sixes... 56 165 ttsburg.....

Philuda. Stock Exchange Sales, May 4th. | Reported by S. E. SCATMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. | BEFORE BOARDO. | 600 Keystone Zinc. | 2 100 Reading R. | 631 | 100 McClintock Oil | 2 100 do | 631 | 100 do | 631 |

| December 2 | Dec AFTER BOARDS.

CLOSING PRICES—3% O'CLOCK,

Bid. Ask. Bid. Bid.

Gold 179 1791/2 Etna Mining Bid.

1792 1791/2 Phila & Bost M'g Reading R 65% 65% Mandan Mining Penna R 88% 69 Marquette M'ng 6 Catawissa R 161 17 Connecticut M'g 1%

Philadelphia Markets.

change.

GRAIN.—The receipts and sales of Wheat are very. Ight, and holders are very firm in their views; small sales of reds are making at 180@190c #b byshel for common to prime Western and Pennsylvanit, and white at 180@250c #b hushel as to quality. Rye is scarce, and in demand at 180@150c #b bushel. Com is in fair domand at 180c #b bushel for prime yethuw; 2,400 bushels white sold at 182c #b bushel. Oats are firm; about 1,500 bushels sold at 90c #b bushel.

BARK.—First No. 1 Quercitron is in demand at \$40 #b tops. TETROLEUM.—The market is active, and some holders are asking higher prices; sales of crude are making at \$56,960; refined, in bond, at \$76,984c, and free at from \$36,67c F gal, according to quality.

SEEDS.—Clover is dull, and selling in a small way at \$76,725 F bu. Timothy is selling at \$2,5003, and Flax-seed at \$3,500,30 F bu.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in the way of sales; the firmness of holders limits operations. Mess Pork is held at \$76,28 F bbl. Butter is rather firmer; small sales of roll are making at \$26,300 H b. Lard is held at 15c F H for bbls and tes, but holders now velues to may this price.

WHSKY.—The market is firmer, with sales of about 400 bbls Penna and Western at 1250 F gal.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:
Flour.—1,700 bbls.

The Corn market is rather more steady; sales 25,000 by at \$1.30 for old mixed. Western in store.

By Dry evenier and firm at \$2.65@2.75 for medium, and \$2.50@2.55 for marrowfuts.

Canada Feus are dull and moninal at \$1.25@1.30.

Rys is quiet and firm at \$1.55@1.00. riey Malt is quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bus at Oats are in moderate request at 86@87c for Canada, 96%657%c for State, and 87@88c for Western. Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers FROM FOR DATE
Liperpool....New York....April 2
Liperpool...Boston....April 5

Likerpool Bostca ...

TO DEPART.

New York Havana, &c. May 7
New York Liverpool May 7
Deviland Liverpool May 7
Deviland Liverpool May 7
Agre New York Liverpool May 7
Agre New York Liverpool May
New York Liverpool May
Boston Liverpool May
Town Liverpool May
Boston Liverpool May LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. hip Oxwings, Card......Liverpool, soon PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEO. N. TATHAM,
BENJ. MARSHALL,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. ORF OF PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1864. Stranship Saxon, Matthews, 50 hours from Boston, vith, mase and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off the Brandywine Light, passed a Bremen brig and a flect of schooners, beating up; ship Empire Queen, for Liverpool, was off Fouriee; Foot Bank, going down. Brig Victor (Hamb.) Hein, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co. Seitz Garland, Norten, 15 days from Mayaguez, P R, with sugar to John Mason & Co. Schr M Reinhurt, Peterson, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast toepptain.

Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, from Boston, in ballast to-Day & Huddell.
Schr R H Shannon, Marts, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr Anna B Hayes, Fisher, from New York, in bal-last to Tyler & Co.
Schr S T Chartre, Snith, 3 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to captain.
Schr Froblem, Tyler, 5 days from Washington, in ballast to captain.
Schr S C Tyler, Conover, from Port Royal, in ballast to captain. Seer's Cryler, Conover, from Port Royal, in banase to capital.

Sohr Challenge, Benton, from New York, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Raven, Rose, 8 days from Bucksport, with lumber to Harbert Davis & Co.

Schr Thos Holcomb, Godfrey, 5 days from Port Royal, in bullast to Peter Wright & Sons, Steamer W C Pietrepoint, Green, 24 hours from Naw York, with mdse to Win M Baird & Co.

Steamer W C Pierrepont, Great S. York, with mass to Wm M Baird & Go.

CLEARED.

Ship Sebastonel, Snyin, New Orleans.
Bark Columbia, Milled and Bark Maria, Kilham, Milled and Bark Maria, Kilham, Milled and Bark Maria, Kilham, Milled and Maria, Secondary of Maria, Maria, Kilham, Milled and Maria, Bark Maria, Kilham, Milled and Maria, Bark Maria, Medit, Milled and Maria, Bark Maria, Medit, Providence.

Brig Louis, Weldin, Providence.

Schr Hary Lowell, Baster, Augusta, Me.

Schr W B Parling, Baxter, Augusta, Me.

Schr Har Marram, Howes, Boston.

Schr Sin Sninih, Studley, Boston.

Schr B Morris, Applin, Fortress Monroe.

Schr R H Shannon, Marts, Fortress Monroe.

Schr Rana B Hays, Fisher, Fortress Monroe.

Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, Boston.

Schr Rar, Crowell, Boston.

Schr Rar, Crowell, Boston.

Schr Rar, Crowell, Boston.

Schr P Armstrong, Driscoll, Providence.

Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, New Bedford.

Schr Row Jersey, Morris, Providence.

Schr New Jersey, Morris, Providence.

Schr New Jersey, Morris, Providence.

Schr New Jersey, Morris, Providence.

Schr And, Moore, Alexandria.

Star J S Schatter, Demais, Bultimore.