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VOL. 8.—NO. 214. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865. FOUR CENTS.

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mh16-1m

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WHITE DIAMOND AND CORDED MARSEILLES.

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A SPLENDID STOCK JUST OPENED!!!!

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Plain Silks in all colors.
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Beautiful Plaid Goods.
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And to furnish and put up to order in the best manner

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They also keep on hand a large assortment of

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fe10-fmw4m

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CARD.

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As fast as possible. I now offer my immense assortment of

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Except Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Nevada, Oregon, and Texas fe24-frtuly*

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6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterine Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES can we recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. S. A. FULTON, a lady of great experience and ability, has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used toward those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you have suffered, or how much or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you have experienced; if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.

The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 Walnut street:

A. J. Pleasanton, brigadier general, Philadelphia; A. Pleasanton, major general, St. Louis; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass, No. 26 South Fifth street; William H. Shriver, Haines street, Germantown; L. C. Stockton, No. 206 Market street, Philadelphia; Charles H. Grigg, Nos. 219 and 221 Church alley; Emanuel Ray, No. 707 Sansom street, attorney at law; R. Craig, No. 1725 Arch street, No. 138 Broad street; Robert D. Work, No. 51 North Third street; A. G. Croll, N. E. corner Tenth and Market streets; George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street; H. T. Deshiver, No. 1736 Chestnut street; Ed. McMallon, No. 1227 Front street, with many others.

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On the following Diseases:
EYE AND EAR DISEASES.
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The next term of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, April 3, 1865. For Circulars, containing particulars, address ISAAC W. GULDIN, A. M.,

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THE SUMMER TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION, healthfully and beautifully located on the northern limits of Attleboro, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, will commence Fifth-month, 22d, 1865, and continue in session twelve weeks.

The course of instruction is thorough in the several departments of English, French, Latin, Mathematics, and Drawing.

For full details see circular, to obtain which address the Principals, Attleboro Post Office, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. ISRAEL J. GRAHAME, JANE P. GRAHAME,

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WOODLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 9 and 10 WOODLAND TERRACE, West Philada. Rev. HENRY REEVES, A. M., Principal. fe24-6w*

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LOOKING-GLASSES made to order at the same REDUCED PRICES, to fill every character of space, for MANTELS, PIERS, WALLS, BAR-ROOMS, HOTELS, SHIPS, &c.

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WHITE LEAD, ZINC, AND COLORS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Agent for PATENT GLASS LETTERS mh8-3mfp

DRUG STORES, CITY AND COUNTRY, for sale and wanted at all prices.

mh7-1m* W. M. DICKSON, 437 WALNUT Street.

The Press.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865.

The Next Fine Arts Exhibition.

Whoever passes by our Academy of the Fine Arts, in Chestnut street, may perceive, by a notice affixed to the entrance, that is closed until the 24th of this month. As we have a wholesome horror of having a secret in which our million readers do not participate, we may state (in strictest confidence) that the Academy has thus been closed because the Committee on Exhibition are preparing for the Forty-second Exhibition, which will be opened on the said 24th of this month, and will close on the 3d of June. The committee are: JOHN SARTAIN, the eminent engraver, chairman; four directors—JAMES R. LAMDIN, FRANKLIN PEALE, A. MAY STEVENSON, and J. L. CLAGHORN; and four Academicians—JAS. HAMILTON, GEORGE F. BENSELL, T. MORAN, and C. SCHUSSELE. We do not know who the "hanging committee" may be, but Friday, April 21, will be varnishing day.

Mr. ROTHERMEL, who certainly is our Philadelphia Titian, in coloring, will exhibit one grand picture, we believe, and possibly some smaller ones. JAMES HAMILTON, who has the imagination of TURNER and the realism of CLARKSON STANFIELD, has sent in some of his Niagara views, of which the public have heard much, but as yet seen nothing, and also one of his best, as well as most solidly-painted coast views, "Sunrise on the Water," belonging to WILLIAM B. BULLOCK, Esq. There will also be a "Magdalen," by S. B. WAUGH; a large picture of "Lake George," by W. D. LEWIS; an autumn view, entitled "Solitude," by THOMAS MORAN; "Coast Scenes," by EDWARD MORAN; and "Cattle," by PETER MORAN. "Lights and Shades in the South Mountains," by F. DE B. RICHARDS, who is author as well as artist, is a view, in early autumn, of some picturesque scenery between Chambersburg and Gettysburg, painted with great care and marked ability. C. F. BLAUVELT, an able artist, will exhibit several genre pictures; GEORGE WOOD, Jr., will have several Studies from Nature; and Mr. FENIMORE, also a young and promising artist, has several landscapes. Mr. W. H. WILSON also sends in some good landscapes. The Smiths, as usual, will come out in force. RUSSELL SMITH, with "Ossipee Lake;" XANTHUS SMITH, with "Blockade Scenes," and we shall have some of MARY SMITH's familiar and highly-prized "Chicks."

Among European pictures to be exhibited are several of great merit belonging to Messrs. JAMES EARLE & SON, and our excellent old friend, Sir GEORGE HAYTER, "Court Painter in Ordinary," whose picture of the Passing of the Reform Bill is so national that the British Parliament purchased it, contributes to our exhibition "Bishop Latimer Preaching," which contains over one hundred figures.

Of the Sculpture in our coming exhibition we have heard little, but understand that Mr. BAILEY, Mr. HOWARD ROBERTS, and Miss IDA WAUGH severally contribute. We do not claim, in the present notice, to do more than make mere mention of what some of our artists have done for our approaching Exhibition. It promises to be the best for many years, and, when open to the public, we shall feel pleasure in drawing attention, with as much discrimination as we can exercise, to its varied and attractive merits.

"Punch" and its Artists.

There was a time when the wit and pencillings of *Punch* made it an important publication, not only in Europe but in America—when LOUIS PHILIPPE used to seize every copy that entered Paris through the post office, though the obnoxious number was certain to be found on the table of GALIGNANI's reading-room, then in the Rue Vivienne—when, a little later, LOUIS NAPOLEON, who disliked being caricatured, also forbade its entrance into France—when the late Czar published an ukase against it, because its artists drew him, about the time of the Crimean war, as a Russian bear seeking to devour a feeble-looking Turkey—when it seemed to have wit at will, whether expressed by pen or pencil—when, in short, it had great popularity, large circulation, and immense influence. The retirement of ALBERT SMITH from its corps of contributors was a heavy blow, and its literary merit has been subsequently reduced by the successive deaths of DOUGLAS JERROLD, GILBERT A-BECKET, and W. M. THACKERAY. But the first serious blow it received was when RICHARD DOYLE, the artist, becoming angry at its assaults upon Cardinal WISEMAN and the new Catholic hierarchy established in England in 1850, walked out of the office of *Punch* with his portfolio and pencils under his arm, shook the dust from off his shoes, and registered a vow, which he has faithfully kept, that nothing should ever induce him to draw another line for a publication which had ridiculed his religion, satirized its ministers, and caricatured its Prince-Cardinal,—the very Dr. WISEMAN who lately died, lamented even by those whose religious faith differed from his own.

The place of DOYLE, (whose father, by the way, was the once celebrated caricaturist, H. B.) was taken, but scarcely filled, by JOHN TENNIEL, who has supplied the greater number of *Punch's* cartoons from November, 1850, to the present time. DOYLE was highly poetical in his treatment of very ordinary subjects, but where he was imaginative in the idea and graceful in handling it, TENNIEL is merely literal, besides being sometimes hard. From a very early period in the life of *Punch*, some of its most successful engravings were from designs supplied by the late JOHN LEECH, an artist whose assistance had latterly become so necessary to the publication, that, for the last five years, he was paid about $15,000 per annum for contributing two or three designs weekly. All who have read *Punch* must recollect the amusing social illustrations which made it so attractive. It needed not the little monogram of a leech wriggling in a pudgy bottle to tell who their artist was. His death, a few months ago, was a great loss to *Punch*, and it will be difficult, we might say utterly impossible, to fill his place. We may be told, in the familiar words of the old proverb, that "There is as good fish in the sea as ever was caught," but this is not always so. Men like HOGARTH and GILRAY, CRUIKSHANK and H. B., DOYLE and LEECH, are so rare as to be exceptional. Of course, *Punch* has looked about to find a suitable man. He has got *three* as an equivalent for the great *one* whom he has lost. These are Mr. GEORGE DU MAURIER, who has occasionally supplied neat illustrations to *Once a Week*; Mr. PAUL GRAY, who has a pretty knack of drawing pretty girls, and Mr. C. H. BENNETT, who has more ability than the other two. DU MAURIER has scarcely any idea of fun, and GRAY is also extremely literal, but if an idea is given them they can passably put it into pictorial form. On the other hand, Mr. BENNETT has fancy as well as fun among his stock in trade. In the four latest numbers of *Punch* that we have seen, he shows this. The initial vignettes to "Punch's Essence of Parliament" are his, and very good—indeed, the half-page cut on February 18th, prefacing the opening of the Session, with portraits of politicians on the minutest scale, is admirable. In the following week, Gladstone Charming the Railway Snakes is equally spirited, and so are the cuts representing the new and odd-looking helmet-hats of the London police. After that is a clever *skit* on the Poor Law system, and, in *Punch* for March 11th, is a capital portrait of little Mr. ROEBUCK, rod in hand, dealing with Ireland. We suspect, too, that "Burglarious Jim" is by the same hand. Yet, the three new artists do not make one JOHN LEECH.

National Quarterly Review. No. XX.

The best, because the fullest and the fairest tribute to the memory of Edward Everett, so lately summoned from us, appears in the new number of the *National Quarterly Review*, which completes the twentieth volume of that admirable periodical. It is not the *longest* article upon Everett that has appeared, but it is the *fullest*, for it contains the leading incidents of an eminent man's public career, with a careful and accurate estimate of the character of his talent, (Everett was not a man of genius,) and of the value of his life-long labors. Here are the opening paragraphs:

"The veteran orator stood in Faneuil Hall, at the mid hour of a winter's day, surrounded by an expectant audience, proud of him and warm with enthusiasm for the cause which had brought him and them to that parliament of the people. That last appearance of Edward Everett was an appropriate culmination of a long life of honor and usefulness. Boston's chosen orator pleaded for charity to suffering Savannah, beneath the arches of the old cradle of the Union. As he ascended the platform a tribute of applause, such as no other speaker could command, greeted him. The occasion was well suited to his peculiar powers. It did not require logical demonstration, or comprehensive wisdom, but a hearty, patriotic strain of invocation. A more glorious cause he could not advocate. He stood there, stretching forth his hand over the dark river of blood, to grasp the extended hand of the returning loyalists of the Empire State of the South. He never went so direct to the heart of his audience and to the marrow of his subject. For an hour he electrified and enraptured. If any man in that hall had before doubted the orator's power over an audience, he laid his doubts aside when Everett paused. That entire audience, to a man, were ready to rush to the relief of suffering Savannah.

"This was his last speech, and it was worthy the orator, the time, and the occasion. The old man eloquent stood the last of a noble race of New England orators, a colossal figure surrounded by the ruins of time and the havoc of decay. He was a splendid specimen of what American civilization in its best influences can do. He had risen from humble origin to fame and glory. He spoke to a listening world. He represented all America in the literary council of the nation. He was as well and honorably known in France, in Germany, in Italy, as in his own country. Without station, or official power, a plain citizen, in the simple attitude of a patriot scholar, he occupied in the lists of genuine heraldry a higher place than any monarch of the globe. In less than a week from that crowning effort he terminated his mortal career. The heart of the American people stood still at the sad intelligence. The Executive of the nation announced his death as a national calamity, and proclaimed the nation's regret at the loss of its most eminent citizen."

The Reviewer correctly says that, in separate departments of literature, Everett may have had superiors, but in the extent, accuracy, and depth of his miscellaneous learning, he "was certainly the first scholar of our country. * * * In a European aspect there was no citizen of this country, at the time of his death, who held a more truly representative position. Irving, in letters, and Prescott and Cooper in history, had passed away; Webster, Calhoun, and Clay, in statesmanship were no more. Everett had survived them all, and stood almost alone of the greater age of this country, and blended the public man and the scholar in a rarer combination than any of these." As to his oratory, we are told, "He did not write American history, but he popularized it. He made the American people understand the story of their fathers. Our national and local history had, before his day, been written with research and ability. He added little to this original stock; but he leavened the whole mass with the glow of a warm and hearty enthusiasm. He clothed the skeleton form in the garb of life. He was the oratorical artist of American history; he evolved laws of civilization as well as recorded mere events. He was the herald of our future as well as the chronicler of our past. * * The manner of Everett was peculiar, and amid many merits it had some defects. It was graceful, animated, elegant; but it was rarely forcible, energetic, impassioned; in a word, self-forgetful. The gesture was cold and artificial. His voice was pleasant but not forcible; yet it was agreeable, and never monotonous. He had more grace but less power than Webster; more artificial pomp, but less dignity and ease than Clay, and less natural grace than Phillips. The tones of the voice, the height of the emotion, the vigor of the declamation, the fervor of the style, were all carefully measured."

The purely literary papers here are upon Italian Poetry—Ariosto being the subject, this time—and upon Machiavelli and his Maxims of Government. We scarcely err in attributing the first of these articles to the pen of Dr. Edward I. Sears, and perhaps the others, also. The method of that eminent scholar and able critic is to give a biographical notice of the author under review, and then to consider the character, object, and execution of his writings. Thus, we have Ariosto's life before his great poem, the "Orlando Furioso," is discussed, and an analytic review of "Il Principe," the object of so much controversy, from the time of the Medici until now, is preceded by a sketch of Machiavelli. "The Prince," say what one can in its defence, is simply a labored essay showing how rulers can become tyrants, and its whole scheme is taken to pieces in this article.

"Lunar Phenomena" is a scientific, and "Graham of Claverhouse and the Covenanters" is a politico-historical article. The most curious of all is a paper on Swedenborgism and its founder, in which the new religion is considered with relation to Swedenborg's personal history and character. Two eminently practical articles are here. The first, entitled "Our Gas Monopolies," treats of evils in the management of gas-companies and their infammable production, and the excessive prices charged in this country—a subject on which *The Press* has repeatedly delivered decided opinions, and to which we shall soon again recur in connection with the Reviewer's observations. The other article treats of the "History, Uses, and Abuses of Petroleum," the main abuses being the indiscriminate formation, with scanty capital, of numerous speculative companies, whose object often is rather to make money by sales of paper stock than really to produce Petroleum. The Reviewer made personal investigations in the oil lands, and says: "The result of our researches may be briefly stated as follows: We are satisfied that there is an abundance of petroleum in the country—so much that the amount has hardly been exaggerated, even by those most anxious to create a sensation. We are equally convinced that many of those engaged in the business in both New York and Philadelphia are men of the strictest integrity and of ample resources; but for every one of this class there are at least twenty of the opposite—persons possessed neither of integrity nor means."

A series of Notices of, and Criticisms upon, new publications suitably concludes this new number of the *National Quarterly Review*.

The Sources of the Nile.

It is worthy of note that the old disputes relating to the sources of the Nile seem to be revived among geographic societies, and that the discoveries of Captain Speke are set at nought by some persons, or are rather considered as incomplete if not indefinite. The origin of very much of this doubt may be traced to the influence of Captain Burton, who strenuously insists that there is no satisfactory reason for regarding Speke's discoveries as conclusive. On the contrary, Burton believes that there may be another river, undiscovered as yet, coming in from the southwest, which is the true Nile. This discussion has become somewhat one-sided, owing to the lamented death of Speke. It is proper, therefore, to state the history of the difference of opinion, in order that those who read the books and articles now appearing from time to time on the subject may be able to form at least impartial opinions.

Captain Burton is one of the most distinguished travellers of modern times. He has laid the lovers of geographical knowledge, as well as the general reader and student of ethnology, under very great obligations. His indomitable perseverance, his energy and determination, have enabled him to conquer difficulties in his various explorations from which stout hearts might have shrunk without shame. No one who has read will ever forget his remarkable journey to Mecca, in disguise as a Mohammedan dervish, and the perilous but successful incidents which enabled him to surmount the barriers before existing to a knowledge of the secrets of the Moslem holy places. At a later period he undertook to penetrate the African peninsula, from the Zanzibar coast, and reached the great Tanganyika Lake which lies between parallels 3 and 8 south latitude. He was accompanied on this journey by Captain Speke, and it would seem from Burton's own account (The Lake Regions of Central Africa) that the two were not always pleasant travelling companions. In point of fact they had a serious falling out, and this seems to have been brought about, or brought to a crisis, by the following circumstances: On the return journey to the coast Burton was delayed by sickness at a place about 33 degree east longitude. Speke, with Burton's consent, devoted the time to an exploration due north, and at a distance of two or three hundred miles came upon the southern extremity of the great lake Victoria Nyanza. He made all the investigations then possible, and became convinced that this lake was the true source of the Nile. Burton was not of that opinion. Speke communicated his discovery to *Blackwood's Magazine*. Burton, in his published book, ridiculed Speke's ideas in a style and language by no means to be commended, and thus committed himself against the theory. But Speke's views attracted attention, and he was despatched on another journey with Grant. The results of it are before the world. He went to the Victoria Nyanza over his old track, followed its western shore down to the outlet, discovered a broad strong stream pouring out over falls and rapids, and this stream he followed to the sea, proving it to be unquestionably a source if not the principal source of the Nile. But he was compelled to leave the bank of the stream at some points. Here the question opens whether by so leaving the bank he missed the discovery of another river coming in from Tanganyika or some other lake; and if so, whether this river is larger or smaller than the stream coming over Ripon Falls from the Victoria Lake. Burton is sternly of opinion that the undiscovered river is the true Nile. There are many reasons leading to the belief that such a river will be found, but there are few reasons for supposing that it will prove as large or important as Speke's river. It is highly probable that a large amount of country lying to the westward of Victoria Nyanza is drained into the Nile, and that the annual flood is assisted by this drainage. But if Speke and Grant are to be believed, and assuredly there is no reason to doubt either of them, the size of the river which they discovered at its source is so great to admit of any possibility that the undiscovered river should be larger or as large. Nor is it to the credit of those who undertake to dispute Speke's conclusions that they attempt to belittle the importance of this river by quoting some of Speke's general descriptive remarks, while they suppress his estimates of breadth, depth, and speed of current. It strikes us that some of the English geographers are in the habit of estimating at too high a quantity the flow of water in the Nile at a low stage. The river is full of bars, is shallow except in its very crooked channel, which changes from year to year. Comparing Speke's account of Ripon Falls and the water flowing over them, with our own knowledge, from observation, of the amount of water coming down the second cataract at Abou Seir, we are convinced that the Victoria Nyanza must supply nearly if not fully one half of that amount. The Blue Nile, and the undiscovered river, with some less important streams make up the rest.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

An Important Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

HIS VIEWS IN REGARD TO AN EARLY RETURN TO A SPECIE BASIS.

Mr. McCulloch, in answer to a communication from H. C. Carey, Esq., of this city (whose letter we are unable to give on account of the press of matter), writes, under date of April 4, a long letter, giving his views of financial policy, and explaining in detail the meaning he wished to be attached to the following sentence in the address he recently made to the officers of his Department:

"My chief aim will, of course, be to provide the means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury Department at the earliest day practicable, and to institute measures to bring the business of the country *gradually* back to the specie standard, a departure from which (although for the time being a necessity) is no less damaging and demoralizing to the people than expensive to the Government."

Mr. McCulloch says this is the only avowal of policy which he had made or expects to make, at least for the present. He then proceeds:

The former of these objects is receiving my first attention. The sales of the 7 3-10 notes (than which no more desirable security will be offered to the public), which have been temporarily diminished by the Wall-street panic, will, I am hopeful, be soon again so increased as to put the Treasury in a condition to meet all suspended requisitions, and honor all drafts that may be made upon it; so that the different departments, by being in a condition promptly to meet their engagements, may be enabled to reduce largely the expenses of the Government.

The latter object seems to be in the right train for accomplishment by the effective blows of our military and naval forces without any interposition of the Treasury Department, and in the face of a daily increase of currency through the instrumentality of the National banks.

You seem to be apprehensive that the return to specie payments is to be effected by a contraction of Government issues; and you say that "in one thing all have been disposed to unite, and that was that an early resumption was the cardinal point of my policy, and that it was to be sought at whatsoever cost to the capitalists and working men of the country."

A resumption of specie payments is with me a "cardinal point," because I believe that the specie basis is the only safe and healthy one for business; and because I am clearly of the opinion that the interests of capitalists and working men will be promoted by a return to it; but no policy could be more unwise than that which should attempt to accomplish it by such a curtailment of the currency as would prostrate or injuriously affect those great interests upon the prosperity of which the Government depends for its revenue, and which cannot be broken down or severely depressed without depriving labor of its proper reward.

The history of Wall street within the last ten days sustains the correctness of the opinion which in another position I have frequently expressed, that the high price of gold was to be attributed in part, at least, to other influences than the expansion of the currency; and seems to indicate that the paper circulation of the country which has been issued or secured by the Government, even while its volume is being increased, may appreciate nearly to the specie standard.

As the war draws to a close, and the restoration of the Union is no longer doubtful, gold and currency approximate rapidly to each other in their market value, and, of course, all those articles which were made to follow the former in its ascent must sympathize with it in its decline. This cannot be prevented by any action of the Treasury, even if the interests of the country required it. It might have been better for the country and the people that the decline of coin should have been more gradual than has been the case for the week or two past, but it is better that it should have come down as it has, than that it should not have declined at all.

It is understood, I believe, among those whose habits of personal indulgence lead them into protracted excesses, that "sobering off" rapidly is a dangerous experiment; but dangerous as it may be, it is preferable to continued intoxication.

It does not follow, however, that because gold has declined from 185 to 146, and may speedily decline still further, prices generally will fail to the same extent; nor do I believe that any permanent decline which is likely to occur will prostrate the great interests of the country. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that when the specie standard is restored, or nearly reached, the assurance which this state of things will create—that the business of the country is to be transacted on a firmer basis—will divert capital from speculation, and stimulate, instead of prostrate, productive industry.

The close of the war will remove the Government, in a good degree, from the market, both as a borrower and a purchaser; and while the business of the country is being accommodated to the new order of things, there will be, to a considerable extent, stagnation and embarrassment; but as hostilities are now likely to terminate before this process has resulted in large individual indebtedness, the transition is likely to be effected without the disasters which so many have apprehended.

The liabilities of the people are so small, the circulating medium is so ample and so well secured, the resources of the nation are so vast, and our political future is so brilliant, that the embarrassments which a change in the business of the country must bring about will be but temporary, and the indications are now decided that, by the time reconstruction is fairly commenced, enterprise will be quickened into new life; and with its integrity established, the only drawback upon the national prosperity and the only stain upon the national escutcheon removed, the great Republic will move forward again upon its career of prosperity and honor, scarcely staggered by such a struggle with a gigantic rebellion as would have broken any other nation into fragments.

You will perceive, by the statement of the condition of the treasury on the first instant, that the Government circulation has not been diminished. Whether, or to what extent, this circulation will be reduced depends upon circumstances that cannot now be clearly foreseen. I have been, and still am of the opinion, that it must be curtailed before a return to specie payments can be effected; but it cannot be denied that the course of the market for the past month has been such as to justify a reconsideration of the opinions which have been so generally entertained in regard to the inflation of the currency. The increased demand for money, which is the result of the diminution of individual credits, may not have been fully estimated; and it may turn out that no considerable reduction of paper circulation will be needed for the restoration of the specie basis. At all events, the Government will have no interest in retiring its direct issues, if the desired object can be obtained within a reasonable time without it.

That any valuable interests are to be permanently injured by a return to specie payments is hardly credible, and I cannot but think that your apprehensions of disaster to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, as the result of it, are without reasonable foundation.

The general tariff policy is, I apprehend, settled by our national debt. The discussion of it, therefore, at the present time is unnecessary. That the present tariff needs revision is undoubtedly true. This revision it will receive by the commission which is to be appointed to revise the revenue laws, from whose labors I anticipate the best results. The necessities of the Government will give to our manufacturing interests all the protection they will require to shield them from destructive foreign competition; and before the close of the present Administration I confidently expect to see these interests more prosperous than they ever have been. What recommendations I shall make to Congress upon the tariff question I am not now prepared to say. I expect to be able to endorse the bill that shall be prepared by the commission, and shall be disappointed if this bill does not harmonize our foreign and internal duties, and produce a revenue which shall be sufficient to meet the interest on the public debt, and gradually reduce the principal, without being oppressive to the people.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I see no cause for discouragement in the present or prospective condition of the country. Our national debt is large, but our national resources are sufficient to carry it without embarrassment. While it would be foolish to call it a national blessing, it may be so managed as not to be a national calamity; and in the worst view that can be taken of it, it is a small matter in comparison with the inestimable value of the Union, in the maintenance of which it has been created.

I am, very truly, yours, H. McCULLOCH.

FOREIGN NOTES.

DRESSING LADIES' HAIR.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* thus discourses on this important subject: "I have consulted a great Parisian hairdresser of the sublime school, who says that this winter he has often commenced work at 1 P. M., so that the lady must remain some ten hours in full toilet, with her hair pinned, bound, stretched, flowered, jewelled—painfully uncomfortable. It is only as a great favor that these famed hair-artists can be had at all; ladies during the season are obliged to implore them to attend. Well, he declares that you may wear your hair in any fantastic fashion. Some ladies at court have adopted the classical Grecian style; the hair dragged off the face, and a bunch of clustering ringlets at the back of the head. Others have gone in for a series of small curls all over the forehead, and little impertinent twisting locks round about the ears—baby curls, just beginning life—whilst the mass of hair is gathered up on the top of the head, and there studded with flowers, or butterflies, or even gaudy insects. 'And what,' asked I, of this proud despot and disposer of the human hair, 'what has become of the hair in nets, which made but yesterday such a sensation on the male youth?' The indignation of the French *artiste* about these bosses was something painfully serious. 'It was an ugly English fashion from the first, now quite abandoned.'"

AN ITALIAN RUMOR.—The *Avenir National* of the 16th says: "There has been much talk in Turin during the last few days of an interview which it is said is to take place at Lyons on the 15th of next April, between the King of Italy and the Emperor of the French. The approaching journey which the Emperor is to make in the south of France supplies the opportunity for this meeting. What will be its object? The King of Italy, it is said, is inclined to resign his crown, and abdicate in favor of Prince Humbert, who attained his majority on the 14th of this month. Before adopting this determination, the King wished to confer with the Emperor. This, according to information which our Turin correspondent believes to be correct, is the real object of the approaching interview between the two sovereigns."

THE Executive of the Dublin International Exhibition have received an official intimation that the Prince of Wales will open the Exhibition on the 9th of May. It is said Prince Napoleon, with his wife, the Princess Clothilde, will visit the city, and Prince Humbert, of Italy, with Prince Oscar, of Sweden, are also mentioned in the probable list of visitors.

A LONDON paper states that in consequence of the probable occurrence during the summer of an event which will fill all loyal English subjects with joy, the Princess Alice of Hesse, or the Princess Helena, will hold drawing-rooms for her Majesty during the season, and thereby spare the fatigue to the Princess of Wales, who will only hold the next London "drawing-room."

BELLE BOYD.—It is reported in English literary circles that we may shortly expect the long-talked-of work on the Southern war of independence from the pen of the famous lady, "Belle Boyd," now the wife of Mr. Hardinge, living in London.

A FRENCH correspondent mentions the rumor, but does not vouch for its truth, that the French iron-clad squadron is to be despatched to American waters, and that explanations are to be formally demanded of the Washington Government respecting its intentions as to Mexico.

IT is stated in a French paper that England is about to follow the example of France in the formation of a cemetery near Sebastopol, into which may be gathered the bones of the English soldiers scattered in graves all over the Crimea.

KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA has given orders for the erection of a monument, at his own expense, on an eminence near Munich, to the memory of Claude Lorrain. The inauguration will take place in the month of May.

DIRECT railway communication is now opened between Trieste and St. Petersburg. The Austrians promise themselves no little advantage from this line, which places Italy and Russia in direct connection.

MDLLE. PAUL GAYRARD, daughter of the eminent sculptor, has just made her *début* in Paris as a pianiste, and created quite a sensation.

M. HAUSSMANN, the Prefect of the Seine, has resolved upon giving the name of "Julius Cæsar" to one of the streets of Paris.

As soon as the Indian Telegraph is completed with Ceylon news from Australia will reach London in twenty-two days.

THE DAVENPORTS, it is said, have netted above £5,000 by above two hundred *séances* in England.

THE Archbishop of Paris is to have a seat in the French Senate.

Our Finances.

[The following communication is upon a subject of national importance, and we therefore give it a place in our columns, without, however, assuming the correctness of the policy which the writer thinks ought to be pursued.]

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: In an article on the national finances, published by you about July 14th, 1864, I predicted the present monetary condition of the country. I there stated, in substance, that if the volume of currency remained nearly stationary while the industrial interests of the country continually increased, then the money value of those interests would decline.

If the amount of currency be seven hundred millions, and the industrial interests of the country cost only that much, then the original cost of such interests, being fully represented by the currency, can suffer no decline; but if to those interests seven hundred millions more be added, while the volume of currency remains unaltered, then the original cost of all the industrial interests cannot be more than half represented by the currency, and a general decline in all values must follow.

The recent fall in gold to 150 is not responsible for the fall which has taken place in everything else; because in 1864, when gold was at nearly the same price, the value of property was far greater and in some instances one hundred per cent. more than now; but since then, with only a comparatively small increase in the volume of currency, that currency has been called upon to represent six hundred millions more of national bonds; also new industrial pursuits, without number, one of which (petroleum) alone lays claim to several hundred millions. Now, as the value of gold is represented by the currency in the same manner as are stocks and other property, it was, natural gold should not be an exception amid the universal fall. Should there be an increased demand for gold or any other commodity, then the price of such will advance, but the prices of all other things, with very few exceptions, will remain as before, or if any change occur it will be to lower figures, because the increased demand for gold or other property will divert that much more of currency from the other interests of the country which look to it for support.

Values do not decline immediately on the creation of every new interest, because a natural desire to preserve the original cost induces a greater demand for the currency, which then makes up for deficiency in volume by rapidity of circulation—a dollar circulating thrice in a day being equal to three (3) which circulate once in the same period. But it is evident the hourly million conflicting financial requirements of a busy community cannot always be so nicely adjusted as to permit an unobstructed quick circulation, and the faster a currency must circulate to sustain original values the more liable is it to be seriously affected by slight circumstances, and then, when the fall does happen, it will be great in proportion to the time it has been deferred.

As predicted in the article already referred to, we are now approaching a condition wherein money is dear, because of an increased demand, wherein living is high because of the taxes which always fall on the consumer, and wherein the value of property diminishes because the volume of currency is not sufficient to represent the original cost.

If we are good for a National Debt of a thousand or two thousand millions, on which, in seven or eight years, we must pay an interest equal to the entire debt, and still owe the debt, we certainly ought to be good for the same amount on which we need pay no interest whatever. The first form of debt is represented by bonds, the second by currency.

A redundant currency, whether gold or paper, always inflates prices at the outset; but an enterprising people like ourselves, with enormous natural resources at command, soon create sufficient industrial pursuits to absorb the surplus, and then the prices of everything, *including living*, return to their former level. The issue of bonds, however, produces a widely different result; by making the currency represent them they lower the value of property generally, and by the taxes imposed to obtain the necessary interest, to say nothing of other Government expenses, they add continually to the cost of living; for every tax on any industry whatever must be paid by those who consume the product of that industry.

We want more currency and fewer bonds.

Respectfully, W. H.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stock market was moderately active yesterday, with a further improvement in Government loans. The 1881s sold at 107, an advance of ¾; the 5-20s at 106¾, an advance of ¼; and the 10-40s at 92¼. The latter is a rise of ¾. The market remained firm during the day for Governments, and the general tendency was for higher figures. State loans were about steady, with sales of the war loan 6s at 100. City 6s were weak; the new declined ¾, with sales at 89. There was more demand for company bonds, and the sales were comparatively large, including Chesapeake and Delaware 6s at 94, Union Canal 6s at 20, Camden and Amboy mortgage 6s, '75, at 100, North Pennsylvania 6s at 85, and Schuylkill Navigation 6s at 87. The share list continues to improve. Reading sold to a considerable extent, closing at 49¾, an advance of ¼, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, an advance of ¾. Camden and Amboy, North Pennsylvania, and Catawissa preferred sold at previous figures. Of the Canal stocks the only sales were Schuylkill Navigation at 24, Lehigh Valley at 55, and Wyoming Valley at 46. The Oil stocks continue very dull, the only improvement being in Cherry Run, which advanced to 27. The general tendency was for lower rates. Of the Coal stocks we notice sales of Big Mountain at 4¾, and Clinton at ⅜.

Acting Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has made the following decision in reference to the tax on brokers' sales of gold:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of March 31, in regard to tax on brokers' sales of gold, is received.

I reply that the law, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, imposes a tax of one-tenth of one per centum on the amount of *all* sales or contracts for sales of gold and silver bullion and coin by brokers, and this tax is held to be due whether such sales of brokers are made on their own account or for other persons. This tax must be assessed upon the amount of sales, estimated in Government currency, and not upon the nominal value of the coin. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon selling forthwith the cotton captured at Savannah. The sales will be made for gold; that course being considered necessary from the contingency that some part of the cotton may be found to belong to foreign claimants, who would require payment in specie. The lot will not be sold at one offering, as generally expected, but in a series of lots, at different periods.

The probable effect of peace on the business of the country is pretty freely discussed in trade circles. The general impression is that a larger, healthier, and more remunerative trade will take place after the reopening of the cotton ports and resumption of business with the South, than under the present state of affairs. There will doubtless be a decided improvement in the consumption of imported and domestic goods. The higher prices established when gold commanded the largest premiums induced a general practice of economy, either voluntary or enforced, and checked both domestic production and foreign importations, many families buying sparingly or merely to meet their immediate and absolute wants. Reduced prices will naturally lead to a more liberal consumption, as the volume of the currency is the same, and not likely to be influenced by any continued contraction or inflation. Peace will be calculated to give a fresh impetus to manufactures, commerce, agriculture, and the mechanics arts, besides increasing the amount of traffic on railways and canals. The shipping interest also will be likely to revive, when assured against the depredations of privateers upon the high seas.

The following were the quotations of gold at the hours named:

10 A. M.	153¾
11 A. M.	152½
12 M.	151
1 P. M.	150¼
2 P. M.	150
3 P. M.	150
4 P. M.	150¼
4½ P. M.	150½
10 P. M. (At Girard House)	150¼

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received by Jay Cooke yesterday amount to $2,521,630, including one of $350,000 from New York, and one of $100,000 from Cleveland. There were 1,759 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

The following were the closing quotations for the principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Schl Nav	24	25	Germania	..	⅞
Schl Nav pref	30	31	Globe Oil	..	⅞
Susq Canal	9¾	..	Howe's Eddy O.	1¼	1⅜
Big Mount Coal	4½	4¾	Hyde Farm	..	3
Clinton Coal	½	⅜	Keystone Oil	1¼	
Conn Mining	¼	..	Krotzer	..	1½
Fulton Coal	..	5	Maple Shade Oil	16¾	17
Feeder Dam Coal	69	¾	McClintock Oil	4	4 1-16
Green Moun Coal	3	3½	Mineral Oil	..	2
New Creek Coal	..	94	Mingo	3¼	3⅜
Swatara Falls Cl	..	5¾	McElheny Oil	4¼	4½
Atlas	1 1-16	1⅛	McCrea & Cher R	1⅞	1 94
Allegheny River	..	2	Oil Creek	5	5½
Alleg & Tideoute	..	1	Organic Oil	69	¾
Big Tank	3	3¼	Olmstead Oil	1¾	2
Brandon Island	..	1½	Penna Petro Co.	1½	2¼
Bull Creek	..	2	Perry	..	3¾
Briggs Oil	2¾	3	Pope Farm Oil	½	1
Crescent City	..	1	Pet Centre	1⅝	2½
Caldwell	5	5¾	Revenue	..	2
Cherry Run	27	..	Rock Oil	..	3
Dunkard Oil	..	1½	Rathbone Pet	..	2
Dunkard Creek O	..	1	Story Farm Oil	1¼	1¾
Dalzell Oil	6¼	6¾	Sch & Oil Creek	..	2
Excelsior Oil	..	1	St Nicholas	3¼	3½
Egbert	2¾	2¾	Sunbury	..	⅜
Eldorado	¾	1	Union Pet	..	⅞
Farrel Oil	..	1	Venango	..	1
Franklin Oil	1½	1-56	Walnut Island	1 3-16	1¼

Drexel & Co. quote:

New United States Bonds, 1881	106¾@107½
" " Certif of Indebtedness	98¼@ 98¾
Quartermasters' Vouchers	94 @ 95
Gold	150 @151
Sterling Exchange	163 @164
Five-twenty Bonds, old	106¾@107¼
" " new	105¾@107¾
Ten-forty Bonds	91¾@ 92¾

Sales of Stocks, April 6, 1865.

THE OPEN BOARD.

500 Bruner 81	150 Atlas 1 1-16
1300 Dunkard 1½	100 Tarr Home 4¼
100 do s10 1¾	100 Egbert 2½
200 do b10 1 81	75 Sugar Creek 8¾
100 do s10 1 61	2000 U S 5-20s 107
50 do 1¾	2000 do 107
100 Eureka 1 1-16	600 Dunkard 1⅜
100 McCrea & Cherry 1⅞	200 Egbert 2¾
100 do b10 2⅜	200 do 2⅜
300 do b30 2⅛	500 Hibberd b5 1¼
300 do b30 2 1 16	400 Keystone b30 1⅜
2000 do b10 2	400 Dunkard 1½
100 do 2	100 McClintock 4
300 Mingo 3 31	200 Oil Cr & Ch R b30 4¼
100 do 3¼	100 Mingo b20 3 44
200 do 3⅜	100 do b15 3⅜
100 do 3⅜	200 Royal 1 69
400 Ross Oil 1¼	100 Sherman 94
300 Royal 1½	1200 do ⅞
100 Oil Ck & Ch Run 8⅜	100 St Nicholas 3⅜
100 do b30 4¼	100 do 3 44
100 Story Farm b10 1⅜	100 Mingo b15 3⅜
200 do b30 1½	100 Dunkard 1 56
400 Winfield 81	100 do b10 1 59
400 Winslow 1¼	500 Keystone b30 1⅜
400 Big Tank 3⅜	1000 do b30 1⅜

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARD.

1200 Dunkard Oil lots 2	200 Caldwell 4¾
500 do b30 2	20 Cam & Amb R 130
300 do lots 1 94	

FIRST BOARD.

3000 U S 5-20 bds c. cp 107	100 Briggs Oil 2½
2300 do lots coup 107	100 Corn Planter 4¾
200 do coup 106¾	400 Clinton Coal lots ⅜
200 U S 10-40 bds. coup 92	50 Cherry Run 26½
2000 State W L'n 6s c 100	50 do 27
1000 City 6s New 89¼	850 Dunkard lots 1⅞
500 do 89¼	100 Dalzell Oil 6¼
5800 do lots 89	100 Egbert 2½
1100 Schuyl Nav 6s '72 87	500 Franklin Oil 1.56
6000 Union Cnl bds b30 20	100 Jersey Well 3
800 Reading R lots 49½	500 McClint'k Oil lots 4
100 do b30 49¾	100 do b30 4 1 16
100 do b30 49½	100 do cash 4
100 do s5 49¾	500 do b10 4 1.16
100 do s10 49¼	200 do 4 1.16
100 do 49⅜	400 Mingo lots 3¼
100 do s30 49¼	200 McCrea & Cherry R 1⅜
175 Penna R lots 56	900 do lots 1⅞
26 Minehill R lots 64	600 do b5 1⅞
100 Catawissa R 8½	800 Crescent City 1⅞
100 do pref 23	1000 Curtin b30 18¼
100 do pref cash 23	300 Sherman 1
16 Schuyl Nav lots 24	400 Caldwell Oil 4 94
20 Lehigh Nav Stock 55	100 do 4⅞
60 Wyom Val Canal 46	100 Densmore 3

BETWEEN BOARDS.

500 McC & Cher R b5 2	800 McClintock b30 lts 4⅛
600 Atlas 1⅛	100 do csh 4
100 Sch Nav pref b30 30¾	100 Caldwell 4 94
200 Reading R lts csh 49½	200 do 4⅞
100 do s5 49¼	600 do lts 5
100 do s10 49	500 do b5 5
400 do lts s10wn 49⅜	500 do lts b10 5⅛
100 do b30 49¾	100 Dalzell 6¾
300 do b30 49⅜	300 do lts 6½
100 do s30 49	200 do b5 6½
200 do 49⅜	400 Mingo Oil lts 3¼
6000 U S 5-20 Bds lts 107¼	200 do reg 3¼
10 Wyoming Val 46	700 City 6s new 89
1000 N Penna 6s 55	58 Penna R 55
50 Maple Shade b30 16¾	600 Big Tank 3⅜
200 do lts 16	100 do 3¼
100 Bull Creek 2¼	4500 U S 10 40 Bds 92¼
100 do 2⅜	50 Egbert Oil 2½
1100 McClintock O lts 4	100 Oil Ck & Ch Run 4

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

☞ To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the paper will be given.

SECOND BOARD.

500 U S 6s 1881 coup 107	400 Dunkard lots 1⅜
1000 State W L 6s s5wn 100	600 Caldwell s5 lots 5⅜
3000 City 6s New lots 89	300 do lots 5⅜
3000 do munic lots 89½	400 Bull Creek lots 2
7000 C & A mrt 6s '89 lts 100	200 St Nicholas Oil 3¼
12 North Penna R 23	100 Dalzell Oil 6⅜

AFTER BOARDS.

2000 Union Cal 6s 3dys 20	100 Dunkard Oil 1⅜
25 Penna R 55	1000 U S 10-40 Bonds 92⅛
100 Reading R b15 49	2000 State W L 6s s5wn 100
100 Lehigh Nav 2dys 55	100 Schuyl Nav 24
100 St Nicholas b30 3⅜	10000 Ches & Del 6s 94
200 do b5 3 31	1100 U S 6s '81 2dys 107⅛
100 Sugar Dale 3	400 Caldwell lots 2dys 5⅜
75 Sugar Creek b30 8⅜	100 do b5 5½

SALES AT THE CLOSE.

100 McElheny 4⅜	100 Dunkard Oil 1⅜
100 Big Mountain b5 4¾	500 U S 6s '81 107
2600 U S 5-20s 106¾	100 Oil Ck & Cherry R 4
60 Big Tank 3	200 St Nicholas 3⅜
100 Reading R 49	700 do lots 3⅜
100 do s30 49	300 do 3¼
1000 Franklin Oil 1.56	100 Reading R s5 49½
100 Reading 49¾	300 do lots s5 49⅜
100 Dalzell Oil 6⅜	400 do lots s10 49¾
300 Howe's Eddy 1½	100 do b5&int 49½
100 Caldwell Oil b5 5⅜	100 Caldwell Oil b5 5⅜
100 McElheny 4¼	100 do lots b5 5⅜
100 McClintock b15 4¼	100 do b30 5⅜
100 Organic Oil .69	100 do b10 5⅛
500 Mingo Oil b5 3¼	100 Reading R s30 49¾
100 do 3⅜	300 Crescent City 1⅛

The New York *Post* of yesterday says:

Gold is less active and excited to-day. The opening and highest price was 152; the lowest 150¼; and at the close 150⅜ was bid.

The loan market is easy and active at 6 ℔ cent., with a few transactions at 7. Commercial paper passes more freely at 8@10.

The stock market is strong but irregular. Before the first session New York Central was quoted at 94, Erie at 64½, Reading at 99½.

The following quotations were made at the Board, compared with those of yesterday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107½	107¾	¼	..
United States 5-20 coupons	107⅛	107½	..	..
United States 10-40 coupons	92¾	92	¾	..
United States Certificates	96¾	98¼	½	..
Tennessee 6s	54	54	..	..
Missouri 6s	61	61	..	..
New York Central	92¾	92½	¼	..
Erie	63	61¼	1¾	..
Erie Preferred	78½	74	4½	..
Hudson River	96½	97	..	½
Reading	99	99	..	..
Michigan Southern	58¾	58	¾	..
Illinois Central	98¾	100	..	1¼

After the board New York Central closed at 92½, Erie at 65, Hudson at 97, Reading at 98½, Michigan Southern at 60¼, Illinois Central at 99. Later in the street, there was some activity, Erie closing at 64⅞.

Philadelphia Markets.

APRIL 6—Evening.

There is rather more doing in Flour and holders are less anxious to sell, but prices continue unsettled. Sales comprise about 2,800 bbls at $7.25@8 for superfine, $8.25@9 25 for extra, including 800 bbls extra family at $8 50@9.50 ℔ bbl, 200 bbls fancy at $10.50, and 600 bbls on terms kept private. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way within the above range of quotations for superfine extras and fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is without change; about 200 bbls sold at $6 75@7 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is very dull and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

GRAIN.—Wheat is scarce, and dull, at about former rates; small sales of reds are making at from 210@220c ℔ bushel for fair to good; white is quoted at from 230@235c ℔ bushel, as to quality. Rye is in fair demand, with small sales at 135c ℔ bushel. Corn is rather lower, with sales of about 9,000 bushels prime yellow at 118@120c in store, and 122½c ℔ bushel afloat. Oats are unchanged; about 1,000 bushels sold at 83c ℔ bushel.

BARK.—We hear of no sales of Quercitron; 1st No 1 is quoted at $30 ℔ ton.

COTTON.—The market is very dull and the transactions are in small lots only, to supply immediate wants. We quote middlings at from 35@38c ℔ lb, cash, as to quality.

GROCERIES.—Sugar is without change. About 300 hhds Cuba sold at from 7½@8c ℔ lb, in gold. Coffee continues very quiet at former rates.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed is without change. Small sales are making at from $2.50@2.60 ℔ bu. Timothy is very dull, and quoted at $5@5.25 ℔ bu. Cloverseed is scarce and in good demand, and prices have advanced, with sales of about 400 bus, in lots, at from $18@19 ℔ 64 lbs; the latter rate for choice.

PROVISIONS.—Holders are rather firmer in their views, but the market is very dull and the transactions in small lots only, at about former rates.

WHISKY.—There is little or nothing doing, and the market is very dull. Pennsylvania and Western bbls are offered at $2 20 ℔ gallon.

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

Flour	850 bbls.
Wheat	5 200 bus.
Corn	10,600 bus.
Oats	4,400 bus.

New York Markets, April 6.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is a shade firmer on common grades; sales 6,000 barrels at $7 90@8 for superfine State; $8 10@8 30 for extra State; $8 35@8 40 for choice ditto; $7.90@8.10 for superfine Western; $8.35@8 75 for common to medium extra Western; $8.85@8 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour is a shade firmer; sales 400 bbls at $8.50@8.55 for common, and 8 60@12 for good to choice extra. Southern Flour is steady; sales 500 bbls at $9 15@9.50 for common, and 9 60@12 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is dull.

Wheat is quiet and firm; sales 7,000 bushels amber Michigan at $1.80. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley is dull. Barley Malt is dull. Oats are rather more steady, at 89c for Western. The Corn market is dull; sales 3,000 bush new yellow at $1 43.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is rather heavy; sales 3,800 bbls at $27.50@28 for new mess; $25 for '63-4 do, cash and regular way; $23.75@24 50 for prime, and $26.50 for prime mess.

The Beef market is steady; sales of 350 bbls at about previous prices.

Beef Hams are steady; sales of 750 bbls at $21@24.

Cut meats are steady; sales 400 pkgs at 14½@15 for Shoulders, and 16@18c for Hams. The lard market is firmer; sales 1,700 bbls at 15½@18¾c.

WHISKY is firm; sales 600 bbls Western at $2 17@2 18.

TALLOW is firm; sales 150,000 lbs at 11¼@11½.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, April 5.

To-day has been a perfect fac-simile of yesterday, not a single operation being consummated in either crude or refined. The former is still quoted nominally at 20@22c, bbls returned, and 25@27c, bbls included, according to condition and gravity, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. For refined in bond there is no demand whatever, but it is thought that exporters will commence operations within the next thirty days. Free Oil is dull and neglected, and drooping, and 70s may now be considered the outside figure for small lots of prime. There is an occasional inquiry for Naphtha, and we give 40c as the ruling rate for good qualities. Residuum is neglected and unchanged.

New Bedford Oil Market.

[For the week, from Whalemen's Ship List.]

The market remains quiet, although we notice some inquiry. The transactions since our last include 450 bbls sperm, and 450 do S Sea whale, for manufacturing, on private terms. In Boston 960 bbls whale, per Helen Mar, sold for manufacturing on terms strictly private.

Imports of sperm and whale oil and whalebone into the United States for the week ending April 3:

	Sp., bbls.	Wh., bbls.	Bone, lbs.
Total for the week	950	8,996	67,950
Previously reported	4,401	14,198	264,800
From Jan. 1 to date	5,351	23,194	332,850
Same time last year	7,425	6 998	154,800

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDWARD C. BIDDLE,
SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
GEORGE N. TATHAM,

LETTER BAGS,

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Recovery, Stoddart — Liverpool, soon.
Brig Kurea, Collins — Havana, soon.
Schr Fannie, Vance — Havana, soon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

Sun Rises 5 37 | Sun Sets 6 23 | High Water 11 42

ARRIVED.

Ship Juliet Trundy, Grant, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Bark Linda, Hewitt, 10 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Geo C Carson & Co. Left brigs John Welsh, Jr, for Philadelphia, to sail in 3 days; Moses Day, and S G Adams, from Philadelphia, discharging. Bark Gratia, sailed 26th ult for New York. 31st ult, off Carysfort Reef passed schr B Smith, steering S W.

Bark Imperador (Br), Powers, 30 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to Lewis & Damon.

Bark Bessie Simpson, Murchie, 10 days from Sagua la Grande, with sugar to S & W Welsh.

Bark Charles Brewer, Smith, 10 days from Rockland, in ballast to captain.

Bark J M Harward, Delano, 3 days from Port Royal, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Peerless, Perry, 14 days from St Johns, PR, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Brig Roamer, McFarland, 6 days from Port Royal, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Farragut, Bartlett, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to M Trump, Son, & Co.

Schr Ephraim & Anna, Harris, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr E H Willard, Parson, 4 days from Portsmouth, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Paul Jones, Hill, from Port Royal, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr R J Capron, Adams, from Salisbury, with lumber to J W Bacon.

Schr J Steelman, Banks, from Point Lookout, in ballast to captain.

Schr Flora King, Cook, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr S A Read, Read, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr Allen Downing, French, 5 days from Norfolk, in ballast to captain.

Schr A S Cannon, Haley, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to U S Quartermaster.

Schr R Laws, York, 4 days from Stonington, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr Bela Peck, Avery, 5 days from New London, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr S Hathorn, Rose, 1 day from Wilmington, Del, in ballast to captain.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Potomac, Corson, 4 days from City Point, in ballast to captain.

Schr J L Leach, Endicott, 6 days from Beaufort, in ballast to H A Adams.

Schr Wm P Cox, Houck, 3 days from Dorchester, in ballast to captain.

Schr D Jones, Tatem, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr Neptune, Rodan, 5 days from Georgetown, in ballast to captain.

Schr F Tyler, Tyrrell, 3 days from Bridgeport, in ballast to captain.

Schr M M Freeman, Ballard, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.

Schr Express, Kirwin, 2 days from Dorchester, with lumber to J T Justus.

Schr Anna Virginia, Lewis, 3 days from Washington, in ballast to J T Justus.

Schr James L Heverin, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary, Hendrickson, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Mechanic, Myers, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

CLEARED.

Bark Isaac R Davis, Hand, Fortress Monroe.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, Boston.
Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, Salem.
Schr Mary H Mifflin, Champlin, New Haven.
Schr Bela Peck, Avery, Georgetown.
Schr R Law, York, Georgetown.
Schr Isabella, Travers, Baltimore.
Schr J E Franklin, Hankins, New York.
Schr Ionic, Colcourn, Georgetown.
Schr M P Stevens, Downing, Washington.
Schr Bee, Moore, Washington.
Schr Minerva, West, Millville.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, City Point, Va.
Schr Percy Heilner, Grace, Newbern.
Schr T T Derringer, Blackman, Charleston.
Schr E Ewing, Devitt, Washington.
Schr Ann S Cannon, Fennimore, Fortress Monroe.
Schr W Donnelly, Hunter, St Inigoes.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

LEWES, Del., April 4—12 M.

The following vessels are at the Breakwater this morning: Steamer Falcon, for Beaufort; brig Reporter, with hay for City Point; schrs Globe, Eliza Williams, and Enoch Pratt, do do; O P Binns, with forage for do; Alice B, with coal for Charleston, S C; Sarah Fisher, for Salem, Mass; John James, Norman, Levinah Hopkins, Moriah Jane, Mary Jane, and Palmetto State, for New York; Angeline Vance, forage for Fort Monroe; Julia Baker and Wm Mayck, for do; Maria Lunt, for Georgetown, D C; H B Gibson, J Williamson, T Bartlett, Buena Vista, Spray, Geo Scott, Bradore, T Borden, J B Austin, E M French, Napoleon, R Borden, and Rena. Brig Kodiak, for Fort Barancas, came down the bay about 2 o'clock, and anchored in the harbor. The U S gunboat Galena went to sea yesterday at 7 P M in search of the privateer reported in my last. Wind S E.

JOHN H. BURTON.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Harrisburg, Thompson, from New Orleans 17th ult at Boston 4th inst.

Bark John Matthews, Long, hence at Pernambuco 1st ult and remained 15th.

Bark Marcello (Dan), Berg, hence at St Thomas 10th ult.

Bark Hanson Gregory, Gregory, from New Orleans 16th ult, at Boston 4th inst.

Brig J Bickmore, Tracey, hence at Boston 4th inst.

Brig Henry Leeds, Whitmore, from Rockland for this port, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst, and sailed again 4th.

Brig Clara P Gibbs, Tapley, from New Orleans 16th ult, at Boston 4th inst.

Schr W Bement, Penny, hence at Boston 4th inst.

Schr Rodman M Price, Kelley, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst for this port.

Schr Col Lester, Perry, hence at Fall River 4th inst.

Schr Panther, Rickett, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schr E G Willard, Parsons, from Portland for this port, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst, and sailed again 4th.