

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 76.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

WORLD OF FASHION

Milliners' and Mantuamakers' Modes for Spring.

VERNAL OPENINGS OF OUR LEADING MODISTES.

Newest, Prettiest, and Best Things in Bonnets, Hats, Dresses, Cloaks, Jackets, Etc.

THE PHILADELPHIA LADY'S VADE-MECUM.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Spring, of all others, is the season in which fashion is most interesting. We have a bright sun to display the varied tints, we have fine weather for our belles to display themselves. All over the world which fashion civilizes spring is the time when new ideas seem to germinate in the minds of fashion's approved and authorized ministers.

Religion first instituted this spring court of fashion, and in Paris consecrated Passion Week to the fests of the important court that directs the feminine world.

Longchamps, under the improvements of the great architectural Emperor, has vanished, the long *allee* has become interminably magnificent with palaces, groves, and fountains; but the name has not passed away, and the *modes de Longchamps*, that is, those first revealed in Passion Week, are the modes that rule Paris.

But these fashions, though revealed only at this time, are, of course, composed and manufactured many months before, so that, thanks to our enterprise, gold, and steamships, they arrive here at the very same period in which they are displayed in Paris. The opening days in Philadelphia are the same as the opening days in Paris, and the very same style of hats, bonnets, silks, dress goods, and all that go to make the wondrous creation of a "grande dame," are gazed at simultaneously by the flashing eyes of our own belles and the dark orbs of the elegant Parisiennes.

All sorts of grotesque absurdities have been the fashion, and in their day have been recorded, worn, admired. This year is a special one for simplicity, and good taste appears to have presided over the composition of all head-gear, the designs of all dress patterns, and the grace of the trimmings. There is a freshness and simplicity about everything that appears as if the becoming and the graceful had been studied; there is no aiming at magnificence; it would seem as though the race of shoddy had passed away.

To begin with the first desideratum of a lady, "a love of a bonnet." There are this year several styles—the Gipsy, the Japanese, the Marie Stuart, Miss O'Brian, of Walnut street, has come pretty chip hats, that would make a ugly face look pretty. The charming lace, so lately employed on it, looks heavy, has taken the place of Brussels lace, and is applied with great effect, with colored ribbons under it.

Messrs. Wood & Cary offer an immense choice of hats and bonnets. Here the Empire shape, with its several subdivisions, appears to reign. Many of these bonnets have no crowns, allowing the hair to be seen, the ribbons only of the bonnets encircling it.

The good taste of this house is well known; the assortment of colors admirable. Many steel and silver ornaments enhance the bonnets of the day; but they do not overpower the lightness and airiness of the elegantly made structures of illusion, straw and silk.

Mrs. King, in Chestnut street, above Twelfth, has this year excelled herself. Her bonnets and hats are renowned for their style, because Mrs. King's Parisian modes come from the first sources in Paris, and her taste modifies the Parisian modes to our climate and our requirements. There the *di bi* bonnet is in perfection. Imagine a small graceful frame for the face, shading yet displaying its outlines, with a bouquet just coquettishly on one side—a thing to dream about. We noticed one in pink silk trimmed with jonquils, the crown composed of transversal bands of ribbon and flowers, leaving the hair to complete it—that was especially original. A decided novelty was that the strings were held, not by a bow, but by a bouquet of the same flowers that were on the bonnet.

Here, too, are the Japanese hats, to which we should give the preference, from their simplicity. We saw several in white chip, trimmed with a mere wreath of flowers, varying only in color. For instance they had a wreath of violets; another of forget-me-nots; and another was wreathed with ivy.

Some of the straws have a tiny silver thread in them, which is not gaudy, but gives a flash in the sun that is all brightness. One rich Japanese, trimmed with straw cord, and tasseled to match, and the addition of French blue flowers, was a charming style.

A Marie Stuart hat, for evening wear, white satin, with a plume, is extremely elegant. From Paris, direct, we saw a black tulle bonnet Fran-
chon-Emire, the only ornament being a spray of green grass that was the extreme of severe good taste. The long veil was studded with bright green and fastened with oxidized cameos. A fair fresh face beneath such a capote would be irresistible.

On all bonnets heavy cameos, velvet, and steel ornaments of all kinds will be worn.

Fashion has gone back to the *Josephine Empire* days but has added grace and elegance to it. Also, at Mrs. King's we noticed a chip hat simply trimmed with blue velvet; another with black and pink, having the crown surrounded

with designs in velvet on the straw. All most simple and therefore elegant.

Here we saw the hats that are to be worn—the *Sailor*, the *Derby*, and the *Spanish*—all are most simply trimmed, sometimes a crape-like veil is wound round and fastened with a silver ornament or a bouquet; sometimes, merely a ribbon with a cameo. These hats are intended for young girls from ten to twenty-five. But the Gipsy bonnet, round and open, is almost as youthful as the hat, and will be much adopted by our juveniles.

Mrs. King's bonnets this year have the stamp of style and originality.

Miss O'Rourke, Chestnut street, has a beautiful display, both wild flowers and the long illusion, veil, in the best style.

The Misses Splint, too, display the greatest possible taste.

Mrs. Kinnear has several Gipsy hats that are charming.

Mrs. Dillon, No. 331 South street, offers an immense variety of children's and misses' hats.

Flowers are universally employed as trimming to hats. They never were more beautiful. A fine selection of flowers will be found at Messrs. Tabor & Harbert's, Market and Fourth streets.

The taste of the budget in this establishment is well known. Most of the flowers come from this establishment. To see them in their boxes one would imagine to be in the field, and that, as "Lady Teazle" said, "roses grow under our feet." Here, too, are those graceful carved ornaments and charms that, seem to have actually been excavated out of Pompeii.

Every variety of frame is here, and the variety this year is bewildering. The prevailing colors in all our first class establishments this year are emerald green, violet, buff, *flor d'aizis* (a sort of violet), and white, of course.

So much for the head; let us proceed further. The beautiful assortment of percales and chintzes indicates that they will be much worn this year. In suits with fluted trimming there is not a fresher or cooler dress for spring.

Percale and pique robes come, too, and in a novel style. They consist of a skirt, with a full Garibaldi waist in linen, spotted with black, over which a long, half-tight casaque, the same as the skirt, is worn. These robes are found in perfection at Fryer's, at Hafeigh's, and at Evans'.

Messrs. Hadeigh have some specialties in organdie and grenadine robes, with black ground, and patterns round the skirt of flowers, that are perfect pictures. The cloaks displayed by this house are extremely graceful and rich. Black silk, of course, but varied in shape, though the half-tinting paletot seems to be the prevailing fashion.

Guipure and jet are employed, but cameos and long ribbon bows are worn.

Hadeigh has also a variety of *poil de chevre* and demi-toilette dresses that are charming.

Messrs. Evans display magnificent silks, that are reduced in price down to wonderful figures. Here are the ready-made skirts in every variety, all in keeping with the taste of the house.

Curwen Stoddart has an opening of black mantillas that includes all styles. This establishment is a perfect emporium.

Proctor, of course, comes in at the head of the cloak department. His demi-salon sequins are models of taste.

For useful goods we have H. Steel, No. 715 N. Tenth street, who displays a lot of chalcies that are very taking.

Price & Wood, Ninth and Arch streets, offer white goods at prices that are tempting, and Marselles are to be universally worn.

J. Strawbridge, Eighth and Market streets, offers muslins, sheetings, damasks, at prices that we had in those good times almost forgotten.

Warnock, now Lee's, is too selling at fabulous prices. Who doesn't know Lee's, in Eighth street? Here are more antiques at four and five dollars per yard, and here is the celebrated Gabrielle skirt, made expressly for gored dresses. Day's skirt has this advantage, that while it produces its effect it conceals itself; a great charm for a hoop is not to be apparent. Day's Gabrielle skirt is made of a combination of thread and wire that is everlasting. Boutillier, in Chestnut street, has some beautiful and very cheap spring silks. His chintzes, too, are beautiful.

Besson's mourning store contains cheap and pretty goods. The white and black alpaca make a most elegant half mourning. Meyers has ornamental mourning, such as *recherche* collars, cuffs, underskirts, and beautiful bonnets, for now we mourn none the less that we mourn gracefully.

Vogel has his usual exquisite lingerie and lace. Mr. Proctor has, too, with his other cloaks, admirable lace mantillas. Lanna lace is a fabric that does not crush or crease. It is a charming invention.

There are such things as under-garments to be considered, and these are to be found in perfection at Misses Thornhill & Burns', No. 1205 Chestnut street. They have French imported garments, that are nameless, of most beautiful and comfortable patterns, as well as a new hoop-skirt, of which the skeleton branches are concealed under a petticoat. A great improvement.

Mrs. Keyser, No. 1227 Chestnut street, makes a specialty of children's clothes.

Of all graceful and pretty things, these Illupian garments are the prettiest. Mrs. Keyser has true art, for amidst embroidery and fanciful ornaments, she never forgets the age for which she is providing, and avoids all that is heavy, keeping to simplicity and good taste.

Mad'le Grosjean, Chestnut and Tenth streets, has a specialty of those white bodies which must, in our climate, be worn in summer with almost every dress.

They are interspersed with ribbons in a most novel manner and are in themselves a toilette. At Campbell's, Chestnut street, below Twelfth, we noticed lawns of new and original patterns. This house has large opportunities for the best selections.

In regard to the shape of dresses, we should say that suits all of one color and material will be worn, with the novelty, that the petticoat will be of the same material as the dresses, looped over it, and the *saque* worn with it.

Bradley's duplex skirt to be found at Hafeigh's, and Maxwell's is also a skirt to be highly recommended, for it yields with the pressure and prevents any unnecessary display of the tops of the boots, etc. Maxwell has a fine selection of *sacques* for white dresses, and *sacques* are to be universally worn.

For all patterns and models of dresses Mrs. M. A. Binder, No. 1031 Chestnut street, must be resorted to. Not only will she make everything in elegant style, but she will also furnish the pattern of every fashionable garment of the day, a great advantage to those who have taste, but whose means are limited. In Paris, and we take our taste from Paris, the Parisienne looks to the furniture of the rooms in which she is to display herself, and great care is taken to make the furniture a fine background to the picture. A Philadelphia belle should take a walk through Henckels' new store, and see the marvels of carving in walnut and oak that he displays.

The Louis XIII style, so long the rage in France, of carved black walnut, upholstered, has at last reached here. Though we have no chateaux to ransack for heirlooms, we have artists here that can rival those of old. With this furniture heavy satin draperies, such as Walraven can display, are to be used. Their carpets of d'Aubrisson, such as Orne, No. 902 Chestnut street, can show, and the delicate miniature-painted Gobelin's tapestry that takes one back to the Pompadour magnificence.

Such are the chronicles of the present spring. The spring and summer will be brilliant. All is prosperous—fathers and husbands included—and the money will flow easily, and good tempers will open the purse-strings. Our belles will be more beautiful, more elegant than ever, and the fame of their beauty will go forth to the capital whence comes our embellishment. Only in Paris women are fascinating without beauty, whilst here we have the beauty and fascination together.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Senate.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner rose and said:

Mr. President—I move that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate to the Governor of the State of New Jersey a copy of the resolution of the Senate in reference to the seat of Mr. Stockton. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Poland (Vermont) then rose and announced in a few words the death of his colleague, Mr. Foot. So brief a time had elapsed since this great sorrow occurred, that he had not had time to prepare an appropriate address; but he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to deliver one on some future occasion.

He offered a resolution, which was adopted, and that the Senate wear the usual badge of mourning during the remainder of the session.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, at 12 1/2 o'clock, took a recess until 1 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the funeral services commenced.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Sunday Question Disposed of in the Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—The Committee on Vice and Immorality reported with a negative recommendation the bill allowing Passenger Railway cars to run on Sunday, and asked the adoption of a resolution declaring that the laws regulating the first day of the week, commonly called the Lord's day, be left unchanged.

After considerable debate, the resolution was amended by Mr. McConaughy, so as to read that the laws should not be altered so as to allow the running of cars on that day, and the resolution then passed by a vote of 23 yeas to 7 nays.

House of Representatives.

A letter was received from General Meade, regretting his inability to be present at the ceremonies incident to the visit of the orphans of soldiers to Harrisburg on March 16.

Mr. Thomas made a personal explanation. He had related in debate on Wednesday evening that, in 1865, when the news of the Democratic victory had been received, the Democratic side of the House had applauded; this statement had been questioned, and he now desired to substantiate it by the written statement of Republican members in 1865, and by an extract from the *Harrisburg Telegraph* of the same year.

Mr. Pershing denied the charge on behalf of the Democrats, so far as the item in the *Telegraph* was concerned. The same paper had twice asserted that Democratic members intended to resist the last inauguration of Governor Curtin by force, and would have done so but for the presence of the military. This charge was utterly false, as was also one in reference to the silence of the Democracy when the news of the victory was announced.

The Speaker, in view of the personalities which had been indulged in by sundry members, positively refused to allow any further personal explanations either by Republicans or Democrats.

The Mexican Empire.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The *Herold's* Paris letter gives the text of the secret convention between Napoleon and Maximilian, concluded at the city of Mexico on the 23rd of September last, fixing the pay and position of the French agents in Mexico, the number of whom is large, for five years from the above date.

Burning of a Steamer.

CASTLE, Me., March 29.—The steamer *M. Johnson*, from Deer Isle for Castle, was found to be on fire yesterday, and was beached upon Holbrook's Island. She was totally destroyed. The passengers and crew were saved. The vessel was insured for \$2000.

The Foreign Mails by the "China."

BOSTON, March 29.—The steamer *China*, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at 10 45 this morning. The mails will be despatched by this afternoon's train, and be due in Philadelphia at noon to-morrow.

Arrival of the Steamer "Moravian."

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The steamer *Moravian* arrived at this port at five o'clock this morning, bringing 251 passengers. She was detained until Saturday, at Londonderry, for Government despatches.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, March 28.—Orders have been issued to muster out the surplus volunteers over 10,000, which number will be kept as a standing army of observation on the frontier.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

May Interest of Five-Twenties.

Secretary McCulloch states that the May interest due on Five-Twenties will be paid early in April. The amount of gold required is \$22,000,000.

New Jersey Senatorship.

The Hon. James M. Soovel was on the floor of both Houses yesterday. He assured members that the New Jersey Legislature might be relied upon to send down a thoroughly trustworthy Senator by Monday next.

The New Vacancies in the Senate.

The successor of Mr. Foot will be appointed by the Governor, and the political situation is so interesting that rumor and speculation are already naming the possible man, among whom are mentioned ex-Governor Smith, Judge Hall, and Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House.

In the New Jersey case, the Legislature is in session, and the general belief is that if the joint Convention is held that Hon. Alexander G. Cattell will be elected. In both cases, gentlemen will be apt to be selected who will oppose the President's policy.

The Post Office.

During the last year of the war the Post Office Office earned a net profit of over \$860,000 from mail service in the loyal States. The first three months that mail service was resumed at the South there was a loss in the whole country of over \$20,000. As the mail routes are being extended over the South the deficiency rapidly increases. This is the last day for bids in the eight Western States for transporting the mails.

Conscience Money.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, has received another contribution of conscience money, amounting to \$20, from a former officer of the army, signing himself "one who loves his country."

Personal.

Miss Mary Harris, who, it will be remembered, had a trading difficulty with a Treasury clerk named Burroughs some time since, arrived in town to-day en route to Richmond, where she has established herself in the millinery business.

South America.

In reply to a letter of the Collector of New York, asking whether he should admit a cargo of South American hides just arrived at this port, the Secretary of the Treasury has given permission for their entry, if, after careful inspection, it is ascertained that they do not come from a region infected with the cattle plague.

Approaching Crisis in the Cabinet.

There is no doubt that events are approaching a crisis which will cause decided action within the next ten days, by the President, in regard to the officials in his Cabinet and other officials who are opposing his policy.

Senator Foot.

The death of Senator Foot yesterday created a sensation of profound sorrow in the hearts of his associates in Congress, and all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. From the beginning of his last illness, the presentiment that it would prove fatal seemed to take complete possession of the deceased, notwithstanding the fact that up to last night his physicians entertained the most sanguine hopes of his recovery. Until Monday last, at about noon, there seemed every reasonable prospect of his recovery, when he was attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the bowels.

This subsiding, he seemed considerably better until eleven o'clock in the evening of the same day, when a recurrence of the hemorrhage took place; from that time, the Senator, although cheerful and apparently suffering but little, was observed by his physicians to be gradually sinking.

Fully comprehending his condition, he calmly and cheerfully proceeded to dictate his last will and testament, even making suggestions relative to the construction of the monument to be placed over his remains.

Just previous to his death, he was visited by Vice-President Foster, Senators Grimes and Poland—the latter his colleague from Vermont—and several other members of both Houses. At about 4 o'clock in the morning he was again attacked with violent hemorrhage, and from that time rapidly sank until about 8 o'clock, when dissolution took place.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Foot asked his friends to raise him on his pillow and draw aside the window curtains that he might view the dome of the Capitol for the last time. While he lay gazing, he suddenly exclaimed, "I see the gates of pearl—beautiful—beautiful," and a moment afterwards expired.

A short time after his death, the President, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, arrived to express their condolence with the family of the deceased. The remains of the Senator will be taken to the Senate Chamber to-day, and funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. Both Houses of Congress will adjourn to attend the funeral. The friends of the deceased will leave the city for Vermont with the body this afternoon, and it is expected that the obsequies of the late Senator in his native State will be of the most impressive character.

Eulogies will be pronounced in both Houses of Congress at a future day. The exercises at the Capitol will be simply of a religious character. The death of Senator Foot was announced in the Supreme Court by the Chief Justice. The Court will assemble an hour earlier than usual to-day, and will adjourn at noon, in order to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. It is generally believed in political circles that Governor Dillingham will appoint ex-Governor Hildand Hall to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Foot.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—A negro in Paris, Kentucky, who had outraged a white child ten years old, and afterwards murdered her, was this evening taken by the citizens from the jail and hanged. His body is still suspended.

EUROPE.

Important Mexican Document—Secret Convention Between Napoleon and Maximilian—Mexico Governed from Paris—Maximilian a Puppet in Napoleon's Hands—The Irish Army Contains No Taint of Fenianism, Etc., Etc.

PARIS, March 12.—There has just come into my hands, in the most mysterious manner, a most important document, which I hasten to send you. It is an authentic copy of a convention, as yet kept secret, which was recently concluded in Mexico between Louis Napoleon's Minister there, M. Dano, and Maximilian's Secretary of the Treasury. It seems the number of the French officials detailed to carry on the so-called Government of Maximilian is so great, and their term of service is to be so prolonged—namely, for five years from the 29th of September last—that it has become necessary to arrange a special convention to fix their rate of pay and prescribe their position. In fact, it is evident the whole machinery of administration in Mexico is only a branch of the administration at home or in France. This convention plainly indicates two noteworthy facts:—

First, that Maximilian's so-called Government is essentially French Government, inasmuch as it is not only sustained by French bayonets and French money, but also administered by French officials specially detailed for that purpose from their departments at home, and for the protracted service of five years.

Second, that the occupation of Mexico by Louis Napoleon is to be prolonged, notwithstanding all his assurances to the contrary. There could be no right or excuse for such manifest interference in the administration of Maximilian's Government upon any other hypothesis, and it is evident that Maximilian could not, with any regard for his own dignity as a monarch, permit these encroachments on the administration of his Government for a single moment. He is not a mere creature in the hands of Napoleon, being used for his purposes alone.

It is evident, therefore, that some further pressure must be brought to bear upon Louis Napoleon, before his promises, with respect to withdrawing from Mexico will be better observed than have been his promises to withdraw from Rome and his oath as President. I subjoin an exact copy of the document:—

CONVENTION.

The French and Mexican Governments, desiring to fix the position of the French officials placed at the disposal of His Majesty the Emperor Maximilian, and following diplomatic convention has been agreed upon between His Excellency Alphonse Dano, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the Mexican Government, and Don Francisco de P. Tesar, Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit, both duly authorized by their respective Governments:—

Article 1. Those agents of the administrations of the French Republic who are or may be placed at the disposal of the Government of His Majesty the Emperor Maximilian shall be assigned to the offices and grades in which the Minister Plenipotentiary of France may serve may think them most useful.

Article 2. The Government of His Majesty reserves the right of determining the number and qualifications of the French officials who may be placed in the different public departments.

Article 3. The said agents shall have the right to a salary which they shall receive in France, and to a daily compensation at the following rates:—Three dollars per day to those who receive fixed salaries of fifteen hundred francs a year; four dollars to those who get from sixteen hundred to twenty-four hundred francs; five dollars to those who have from twenty-five hundred to five thousand francs; six dollars to those who get from five thousand one hundred to eight thousand francs, and so on, increasing one dollar a day for every two thousand francs of fixed salary; but the French agents shall not receive more than one thousand francs a year.

Article 4. The commission or patent granted to a French agent by the Mexican Government shall give him no right of merit in France.

Article 5. To entitle himself to a pension his term of service in Mexico shall be increased fifty per cent. above its actual duration.

Article 6. French agents sent to Mexico shall only receive their salaries in France, and shall not receive leave on duty in France till they land in Mexico. But they shall receive for travelling expenses a sum equal to half of their year's pay in Europe, and in no case shall it be less than one thousand francs. The half of this sum shall be paid him before he embarks, and the other half after his arrival in Mexico.

Article 7. The Government shall also pay the expenses from the landing place to his place of residence in Mexico. The Mexican Government reserves the mode of recompensing the services of the French agents by increasing their salaries, or by honorable distinctions, as it finds most convenient.

Article 8. The salaries of the French agents, according to the scale in Europe, shall be subject to the discounts ordered by the law of the 9th of June, 1858, on civic pensions in France. The Mexican treasury shall have charge of the sums discounted in the offices at the time the salaries are to be paid, and shall deliver the amount to the French treasurer at the end of each month, together with a minute account certified by the French agents appointed for that purpose by the Minister of the Mexican Treasury.

Article 9. After three years' residence in Mexico the French agents shall have a right to six months' leave of absence and a free passage to and from France. During the time of the leave of absence and the voyage he shall only receive the salary of his office in Europe.

Article 10. The agent who wishes to return to France before the completion of his term of five years shall contribute to the expenses of his return in proportion to the remaining term of service, except in case of delicate health or for other reasons independent of the agent's will.

Article 11. The Mexican Government shall place at the disposal of the French Government those agents it deems unfit for the service in Mexico, in which case they shall have their travelling expenses back to France paid by Mexico, together with their European salary from the day of their embarkation until their arrival in France, and they shall also have a right to compensation equivalent to three months of their pay in Europe.

Done in duplicate, in Mexico, on the 29th of September, 1865.

A wax seal with the words "French Legation in Mexico."

Another seal with the words "Department of the Treasury and Public Credit."

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 29.—A large Fenian meeting was held last night at Market Hall. Addresses were delivered by Major Toohy and others.

The colored people of this city announce their purpose to celebrate the 3d of April as the anniversary of their freedom by a procession, speeches, etc. They appeal to General Terry and Major Sanders to have good order preserved.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamer *City of Baltimore* has arrived from Liverpool. Her dates have been anticipated.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 29, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices, with one or two exceptions, were unsettled and lower.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list; about 2000 shares of Reading sold at 50 @50 1/2, the former rate a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55 1/2, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 24 @23 1/2, the former rate a slight decline; Catawissa preferred at 24, no change, and common do. at 27, a decline of 1. 119 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 51 1/2 for Norristown; 54 1/2 for Minehill; 55 1/2 for North Pennsylvania; 62 1/2 for Lehigh Valley; and 44 1/2 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but there is very little doing. 104 was bid for 5-20s; 104 1/2 for 6s of 1861; 100 for 7-30s; and 91 1/2 for 10-40s.

State and City loans are rather lower. Pennsylvania coupon 5s sold at 87; new City 6s at 91 @91 1/2; and old do at 84.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing; Ridge avenue sold at 12 1/2; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 19 1/2 for Thirtieth and Fifteenth; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; 69 for West Philadelphia; 42 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 28 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales. 296 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics; 100 for Kensington; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 56 1/2 for Union.

Canal shares are without any material change. Delaware Division sold at 45, and Morris Canal common at 74; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 62 1/2 for Lehigh Navigation; 12 1/2 for Susquehanna Canal; and 68 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 7 1/2, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening; and Dalzell at 4.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

6181 37 Pa 5s 55.....	84	100 sh Reading.....	50 1/2
81000 do.....	83	100 sh do.....	50 1/2
81000 City 6s old.....			