A CHAPTER OF LOCAL HISTORY.

The First Baptist Church.

REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

GOVERNOR WARD, OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Pestilence in 1798.

For the past few days the workmen have been engaged in exhuming the bodies that have been buried in the grave-yard attached to the First Baptist Church, Lagrange Place, near Second street. This edifice has not been used as a place of worship since the year 1856, when the congregation removed to the magnificent structure now standing at the corner of Broad and Arch streets. The necessity for this removal could not be avoided, although it had been delayed for many years. The increase of trade and commerce, the advance of merchandise and the retreat of society before it, completely environed the church on Lagrange Place with stores, warerooms, and tenant-houses. The members of the church had removed so far from the place of worship that they found it impossible to attend unless through many disadvantages, and accordingly they ceased their membership gradually and joined themselves to other Baptist churches, nearer their places of residence. The trustees of the church found it impossible to collect an audience, and were compelled to make the arrangements for the removal, which were consummated in 1856.

The grave-yard attached to the church was a serious obstacle against any abandonment of the ground by the church members. It had been used as a grave-yard for nearly a hundred and fifty years, still generation after generation of the members were sleeping beneath its sods. The remains of every pastor of the church, since 1722, with two exceptions, were interred there. To leave it would have been worse than sacrilege, and to suffer the remains of their honored dead to become the foundations of stores and warehouses—thus obliterating every trace of their previous history, and the men who figured in it—was something that could not for a moment be seriously entertained. The trustees of the church accordingly determined to preserve the building as a mission church under the auspices of the Broad-street congregation. The unfavorable location of the building rendered this design a failure, as very few could be brought to the religious services. Since the failure of this last attempt the church has been abandoned.

The grave-yard attached to the church is surrounded by a row of tenement-houses, families of tenants occupying every room. To these houses are attached no yards, and the occupants for a few years past have thrown the ashes, slops, and offal and refuse of their domestic economy into the grave-yard. This practice has reduced the yard to a most offensive condition, and it soon became evident that before many years the graves and grave-stones would be entirely buried beneath the accumulation of filth.

Finally, it was determined to remove the remains of those reposing in the yard to a more eligible locality, where they would not be subject to the ravages of commercial improvement. A large lot was procured in Mount Moriah Cemetery, one hundred and sixty feet square. This lot has been divided off into avenues and burial lots for the reception of the remains removed from Second street. In the centre of this square will be interred the remains of the unrecognised dead, and those of the pastors. A neat monument, in the shape of a marble shaft, will be erected in the centre, to the memory of those buried around it. The avenues of this lot are named after the deceased pastors of the church—to wit: Revs. Jenkin Lloyd, Edward Kinnersley, Morgan Edwards, Thomas Ustick, William Rogers, D. D., William Staughton, D. D., Henry Holcomb, D. D., and William Brantley, D. D. The remains of all of these pastors will be interred at the Cemetery, with the exception of Rev. Drs. Staughton and Brantley.

During the process of removing these remains, which has been carried on for the past week or two, we have had occasion to pay several visits to the scene of the removal. The remains, as a general thing, have been found in a state of excellent preservation, and no one instance of unlawful visits to the dead has been discovered. One or two remarkable instances—we might say phenomena—have been seen. As yet, no instance of petrifaction, so often published as occurring, has been witnessed. Bodies have been raised, after remaining in the ground for thirty years, bearing very few marks of decay. In one case, an elderly man recognised the features of his mother, who had been buried for nearly thirty years. This was a remarkable case of preservation, some of the clothing remaining, to all appearances, as perfect as when it came from the loom. Other bodies had hardened almost to petrifaction, although this process had not been completely attained. The majority, however, had mouldered away into dust, leaving no traces of a former existence other than a few bones.

A few words in relation to the history of this church may be useful with interest by those who take an interest in the history of our city. The congregation first met in 1695, worshipping in conjunction with a small body of Presbyterians in a building owned by the Barbadoes company, at the corner of Chestnut and Second streets. There was a church at Pennepack in existence at this time, the pastor of which, Rev. John Watts, occasionally worshipped with the Baptists at the Barbadoes storehouse. In 1698, the two bodies separated, the Presbyterians worshipping exclusively at the former building, while the Baptists removed to the browhouse of Anthony Morris, situated at what is now known as Dock and Water streets.

Here the Baptists remained until year 1708, when they accepted the invitation of the Keithians, (a sect now extinct, which had seceded from the Quakers under the lead of one George Keith,) and worshipped in a small wooden building on the site of the present church on Second street. This frame building was torn down in 1731, and a neat brick one, 42 by 60 feet, erected in its stead. This was torn down in 1762, and a larger building built. The increase of the congregation, consequent upon the increase of the city, led to numerous other alterations in the edifice, until it attained its present proportions.

Rev. John Watts, the pastor of the church at Pennepack, died in 1702. The church in Philadelphia was under the ministrations of Rev. Evan Morgan, who died in 1709, after three years' service in the ministry. He was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Jenkins, who arrived from Wales in 1710, and remained for a year, returning to Cape May. In 1711, Rev. John Burrows, from England, came and remained until 1713, when he removed to Middletown, Connecticut.

The oldest stone found in this grave-yard was that over the grave of the Rev. Abel Morgan who died on December 16, 1822. The tablet is made of Welsh soap-stone, and was evidently imported from Wales. The inscription is almost effaced, and no definite traces of the remains can be found. The stone will be removed to the new cemetery. Mr. Morgan came from Wales in 1742, having been invited by the church at Pennepack. He had been a minister in Wales for several years, and was much beloved by the congregation in Philadelphia over which he officiated before it had been organized into a church.

Rev. Morgan Edwards, mentioned above as one of the ministers of this church, was an Englishman by birth, and arrived in this country in 1758. He succeeded Rev. Edward Kinnersley as pastor of this church. He published a history of the Baptists in 1770; a work limited to an account of the rise, history of the Church, and its various settlements in this country. He left Philadelphia about 1775, and died in 1795.

The name of Captain Benjamin Loxley is familiar to every student of Philadelphia history. He was a noted man in his day. His remains were interred in this grave-yard, where they sleep side by side with those of his descendants to the fourth and fifth generation. He resided in a frame house of singular construction now standing at No. 177 South Second street, at the junction of Little Dock and Second streets. In the early days of our history, it is written that Captain Loxley was accustomed to preach to the citizens from the balcony in front of the house. The house was then in *the suburbs of the town*, and large were the audiences that congregated every Sabbath to hear the wonderfully eloquent Whitfield. Captain Loxley was "keeper of the King's stores," and lieutenant of the artillery. When the "Paxton boys" threatened to invade the city, he organized the proposed measures of defence. When the Revolution broke out he resigned his colonial post and organized the first artillery company of rebels in the army of America. He participated in the battle of Red Bank, and was at Mud Fort when the British vessel Blackbird was blown up. When the British army occupied Philadelphia great exertions were made by them to capture the Captain, whose resignation of office and active part in the military measures made him particularly obnoxious. A reward was offered for his head, but he managed to escape their clutches. He accompanied Washington to Valley Forge, remained in the army during the war, returned to Philadelphia after the peace, where he died at a good old age. He has a large number of descendants now living in our midst.

One of the most eminent men buried here was Governor Ward, of Rhode Island. His body was interred beneath one of the aisles within the church building. His remains were claimed by one of his grandsons, who came on from New York to receive them. They will be removed to Rhode Island. The slab over the grave of the Governor contains the following inscription, which will be read with interest, coming, as it did, from the pen of the celebrated John Jay:

IN MEMORY
OF
THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WARD,
formerly Governor
of the Colony of
RHODE ISLAND, and
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
afterwards elected
from that Colony
TO THE GENERAL CONGRESS,
in which station
he died,
at Philadelphia,
of the Small Pox,
March 26th, 1776,
in the 41st year of his age.
HIS GREAT ABILITIES,
his unshaken integrity,
his ardor in the cause of freedom,
his fidelity in the offices he filled,
INSPIRED
The State of Rhode Island
and Providence Plantations
to erect this grateful memorial
OF THEIR RESPECT.

A biographical sketch of Governor Ward may not be uninteresting to the people of this generation, who have tasted the sweet enjoyments of that liberty, for the attainment of which he devoted the closing years of an honorable life. Samuel Ward was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 27th of May, 1745. He was the second son of Richard Ward, who was Governor of Rhode Island in 1741 and 1742, and the grandson of Thomas Ward, who came to this country during the time of Charles II, and who died in Rhode Island in 1689, a highly esteemed and respected citizen. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, completed his education at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1763. His education was of a very practical character, and under the tutilage of his father (who was at the head of large commercial and agricultural interests at Newport) he acquired an extensive knowledge of the duties of a merchant and a farmer. At an early period of his life he married Anne Ray, the daughter of a respectable farmer of Block Island, and an elder sister of Catharine Ray, of Block Island, who is mentioned in the Life of Dr. Franklin as one of his most valued and intelligent correspondents. After his marriage, Mr. Ward settled down on a farm at Westerly, devoting himself to the improvement of his estate, and the prosecution of his commercial pursuits.

His first appearance in public life was in 1766, when he represented the town of Westerly in the General Assembly of Rhode Island. He remained in the Assembly until 1769, and was known as one of the most active and intelligent men in the body. During the French war, which took place about that time, Mr. Ward represented Rhode Island at a Convention, which was held at Hartford, to consult with Lord Loudoun, the commander of the British forces, as to the best course to be pursued by the colonies and the parent country, in the vigorous prosecution of the war. The report of the commissioners of Rhode Island, which was prepared by Mr. Ward, was approved by the Assembly, and the suggestions it contained carried into execution.

The careful reader of the colonial history of the United States, and particularly that of the State of Rhode Island, is familiar with the paper-money controversy which raged throughout the Colonies during the greater part of the eighteenth century, anterior to the Revolution. A newspaper article is not the place for an elaboration of the merits and demerits of this controversy. While Mr. Ward was a member of the Assembly, it raged to a fearful extent. Stephen Hopkins—subsequently a signer of the Declaration of Independence—ran as a candidate for Governor in 1757, as an opponent of the paper system, after having served as Governor the year preceding. During the canvass, he published an address to the citizens of Rhode Island, intimating that, during his term of office, the Legislature had pursued a course of policy hostile to the success of his Administration. Mr. Ward defended the Assembly, and attacked the Administration of Governor Hopkins with severity. The Governor brought a suit against Mr. Ward for slander, in the courts of the State, retaining the celebrated James Otis as his counsel. This suit was never prosecuted, and only led to a further exasperation of feeling among the partisans of Hopkins and Ward. The feeling continued for several years, and, in 1762, Mr. Ward was elected Governor, after a most animating and exciting canvass. He was succeeded by Mr. Hopkins in 1763, but was again elected in 1765, and continued in office until 1767.

We pass over hurriedly the incidents of the colonial history, and the prominent part taken by Governor Ward in the strifes and struggles of the colonial politics. We find ourselves on the threshold of more important and memorable events. We find the "stamp-act excitement" (that prologue to the great drama of the Revolution) extending into Rhode Island. We find the Assembly appointing delegates to the Colonial Congress, which was to meet at New York; and find Henry Ward (a younger brother of the Governor's) among the number. We find Governor Ward at an early day taking a decided stand against the preliminary encroachments of the ministry. We find him a private citizen in 1773, writing a letter to his fellow-citizens of Westerly, proposing and advocating a united opposition to all attempts at introducing taxed tea into Newport by the British. We find him in 1774 the chairman of a town-committee at Westerly, introducing a series of resolutions breathing forth a spirit of patriotic devotion to the threatened rights of the people of the colonies: and eventually we find him appointed in conjunction with his old antagonist, Stephen Hopkins, a delegate, from the colony of Rhode Island to the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, in Carpenter's Hall, on the 5th of September, 1774.

The drama of Revolution and War opened with all its horrors of bloodshed and devastation, and all its glorious scenes of devotion to the rights of man, and determination to obtain liberty at any and every cost. Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island, performed a prominent part in these scenes, and performed it well. Speaking of his own position and his feelings, in a letter to his brother, written in 1775, he says: "I have traced the progress of this unnatural war through burning towns, devastation of the country, and every subsequent evil. I have realized, with regard to myself, the ball, the bayonet, and the halter; and, compared with the immense object I have in view, they are all less than nothing. No man living, perhaps, is more fond of his children than I am, and I am not old not to be tired of life; and yet, as far as I can now judge, the tenderest connections and the most important private concerns are very minute objects. Heaven save my country, I was going to say, is my first, my last, and almost my only prayer."

Eloquent words, sincerely written! Governor Ward know their meaning—knew the times upon which he had fallen, and knew how to meet approaching emergency. He was a leading part in the movements of the Rhode Island patriots, and earnestly co-operated with John Adams in his efforts to place the military system upon a proper footing. His son, Samuel Ward, had but recently come from college, and entered the Colonial army with the commission of a captain. While the Congress was in committee of the whole "on the consideration of the State of America," Mr. Ward occupied the chair. He was chairman of the committee on the whole which originated a resolution "that a general be appointed to command all the Continental forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty." This resolution was passed, after which "the Congress then proceeded to the choice of a general by ballot, and George Washington, Esq., was unanimously elected." He was a devoted admirer of General Washington, and a sincere advocate of his elevation. A few weeks after the appointment, he wrote to General Washington thus: "I most cheerfully entered upon a solemn engagement, upon your appointment, to support you with my life and my fortune; and I shall most religiously keep with the highest pleasure, endeavor to discharge that duty."

We find Governor Ward a most active member of Congress, and uniting in his efforts to organize and advance the preparations for defence on the part of the Colonists. He was warmly in favor of pronouncing a declaration of independence, and, although he did not live to see the Declaration, yet he was one of the most active and determined among those who consummated it. He wrote to his son Samuel, who had been taken prisoner at Quebec, under the lamented Montgomery, words of encouragement, approval, and fatherly advice. Thus, as a member of Congress, did everything possible for the advancement of the cause, and the successful defence of Colonial liberty.

Death came upon him suddenly in the noonday of his usefulness. We find him presiding in the Committee on the Whole on the 13th of March, the last time he is mentioned by the Journals of Congress as participating in its proceedings. He was present at a meeting on March 14 and March 15, but from thenceforward his seat was vacant forever. On the 26th of March, 1776, he died of small-pox, in the fifty-first year of his age. The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 27, 1776, now before us, thus announces his death:

"Died Yesterday Morning, the Honorable SAMUEL WARD, Esq., late Member of the Continental Congress, his Remains will be interred this Afternoon in the Baptist Church.

"The Procession will begin at three o'clock, this Afternoon at Mrs. House's in Letitia Alley, where the Friends of the Deceased are desired to attend. . . . The Body will be carried to Arch-street Church, where a sermon on the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stillman; The Ladies will be admitted into the Gallaries at three o'Clock."

In the letters of John Adams, we find the following allusion to the death of Governor Ward: "His funeral was attended with the same solemnities as Mr. Randolph's. Mr. Stillman, being the Anabaptist minister here, of which persuasion was the Governor, was desired by Congress to preach a sermon, which he did with great appluse."

Many years subsequent to this, John Adams, writing to a grandson of Governor Ward, thus spoke of him: "He was a gentleman in his manners, benevolent and amiable in his disposition, and as decided, ardent, and uniform in his patriotism, as any member of that Congress. When he was seized with the small-pox, he said that if his vote and voice were necessary to support the cause of his country he should live; if not, he should die. He died, and the cause of his country was supported; but it lost one of its most sincere and punctual advocates."

One of the tombstones here reminds us very painfully and forcibly of those scenes of death and desolation to which Philadelphia was subject in the years 1793 and 1798. We copy a portion of the inscription, which the "effacing finger" of Time has almost obliterated:

TO THE MEMORY
OF
JOHN PERRY AND FAMILY,
Who fell victims to the
Pestilential Fever,
September, 1798, as follows:

Mrs. Mary Perry.....died.....	19th.
Jerusha Perry,..... "	22d.
Samuel Perry,..... "	23d.
Priscilla Perry,..... "	25th.
John Perry, Sr..... "	28th.
Rebecca Perry,..... "	29th.

This "pestilential fever," or as it is now called, the "yellow fever," raged about the time recorded on this tombstone. Although not as extensive in its ravages as the fever of 1793, yet it was accompanied with as many horrors, and, if possible, cast the city into a deeper gloom. It appeared in the early part of August, 1798, as we see published an order from the Board of Health, dated August 8, 1798, stating that "information had been received from the College of Physicians that a malignant, contagious Fever had made its appearance in Water street, between Walnut and Spruce streets, and in the vicinity thereof." This order prohibited persons from landing at the wharf until further orders, and requested the inhabitants residing in the vicinity to remove from the scene of danger.

We find through the columns of the journals of that day, announcements similar to these:

"☞ The Health Office is kept open night and day at the City Hall, where every necessary convenience is procured for removing the sick and burying the dead.

"WILLIAM ALLEN."

"HEALTH OFFICE, August 13, 1798.

"The Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals have observed with deep regret the fatal consequences of delay in the applications for medical aid to persons afflicted with the prevalent malignant fever, and that the removal of patients to the City Hospital is in many cases, procrastinated until they are literally speechless to die.

"They recommend, in the most earnest manner, the early removal of patients to the City Hospital, when the public may be assured that every possible comfort and accommodation will be afforded. The public are informed that the care of the patients, and management of the City Hospital, is committed to Doctors Physick and Cooper, who reside constantly there, and whose professional eminence, it is presumed, will secure a just confidence."

On September 2, we are told that over 40,000 citizens have fled the city on account of the fever, and an appeal is made for volunteers to go on the parol of citizens for the protection of abandoned property. An appeal is also made to citizens to come forward and aid in the erection of sheds on the west banks of the Schuylkill for the shelter of those who have fled from the pestilence; and also, for provisions for their support. This appeal, we are glad to say, was most munificently responded to. The appointment of Dr. Philip Syng Physick as the physician at the City Hospital, in conjunction with Dr. Samuel Cooper, is announced on the 13th of August, in terms most complimentary to the humanity and eminence of these gentlemen. On the 16th of August a correspondence between Drs. Physick and Cooper and Dr. Benjamin Rush is published, in which the latter gentleman gives the result of his experience in the epidemic of 1793.

The following announcement was published very prominently in one of the journals of the day:

"Whether those physicians, who have fled from the present terrible disease, are deserving of censure, is a subject which, in the minds of many, admits of doubt; but, that such as still remain firm and undaunted in the discharge of their duties, are deserving the gratitude and esteem of their fellow-citizens, no one, surely, will pretend to deny. Here are their names. Let them be deeply impressed on the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia; and when 'Roar Health' shall again revisit our deserted city, let their worth be duly appreciated. [Here follow the names of twenty-nine physicians, headed by the names of Dr. Rush and *Dr. Physick.*]

The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, which was then published at No. 48 Market street, publishes the following in plain type:

"On account of the fever raging in a violent degree in and near our office, we have been compelled to seek a more healthy situation. The office, consequently, will be removed to the corner of Ninth and Arch streets. Our next paper will not appear until next Saturday morning. We expect our subscribers will give every indulgence at this distressing period.

"This advertisement is a sample of a number of advertisements of a similar character which were profusely published at the time:

"WILLIAM YOUNG,
"BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
"Informs his friends and wholesale customers in the country, who find it disagreeable to enter the city during the present Fever, that orders will be received, and executed with all possible dispatch, at the
"WHITEHALL PRINTING OFFICE,
"In the White Building, above the Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road."

The Whitehall printing office, then *so far out of town*, stood very near what is now Spring Garden street and Ridge.

On the 27th of September Hillary Baker, Esq., the Mayor of the city, died from the fever. It is said that his death was caused by the extraordinary personal exertions he had made to assuage the horrors of the pestilence. The *Gazette* announces his death in the usual "mourning" border, and in the following terms:

"Every citizen will join in lamenting the death of our worthy Mayor, Hillary Baker, Esq. He fell a victim to the prevailing destructive disease yesterday. His constant attention to the duties of his office, and particularly his anxious zeal for the welfare of the city at this PRESENT CRISIS, will long be remembered. The city has lost in him one who watched over it with the affectionate tenderness of a parent—a HUMANE and VIRTUOUS MAGISTRATE."

The following table of the daily lists of burials, compiled from the daily mortality report, has been prepared at some trouble. It will give a statistical idea of the extent of the epidemic:

	Adults.	Child		Adults.	Child.
Aug. 14	13	7	Sept. 29	83	18
" 15	20	7	Oct. 1	76	5
" 16	13	4	" 2	78	5
" 22	16	4	" 3	45	3
" 23	26	5	" 4	43	5
" 26	35	5	" 5	29	7
" 30	32	4	" 6	26	3
" 31	41	4	" 9	17	3
Sept. 2	43	5	" 10	18	1
" 5	54	11	" 11	37	6
" 6	61	6	" 12	34	7
" 10	61	3	" 13	26	2
" 11	61	13	" 15	18	5
" 12	65	6	" 16	19	6
" 18	49	9	" 17	20	4
" 19	50	8	" 18	20	4
" 20	69	8	" 19	21	3
" 25	74	6	" 25	14	2
" 26	72	5	" 30	13	1
" 27	75	11	Nov. 1	19	1

On the 1st of November the newspapers ceased the publication of the daily mortality reports. The Board of Health issued the following proclamation:

"HEALTH OFFICE, November 1, 1798.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: The period so ardently desired by us all has at length arrived. Our best information and judgment, corroborated by the opinion of the physicians, we believe, warrants us in announcing to you the restoration of GENERAL HEALTH to our afflicted city and liberties; and that the citizens may return with safety if proper precautions are taken in cleansing and airing the houses, bedding, and clothing, preceding offensive exhalations by the plentiful use of lime, and washing copiously the private as well as public ways.

"In the termination of a painful duty, we cannot repress our sentiments of respectful veneration for the unwearied benevolence and charity which you have displayed. The suffering sick, the widow, and the fatherless have been cherished; and hundreds of grateful fellow creatures have been wrested from the grasp of disease and death, by your bounty. These virtues are a certain pledge that the objects which you have safely conducted through the tempest of disease, will not be abandoned to the miseries of an inclement winter.

"By order of the Board of Managers,
"WILLIAM JONES, President.
"Attest: TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk."

In order to show the severity of the epidemic of 1798, as contrasted with that of 1793, we print the following comparative statement:

	1793.	1798.
August	625	623
September	1,442	1,831
October	1,903	912
November 1–9	115	Nov. 1–3.. 50
Not enumerated	164	
	3,952	3,446

During a portion of the time, however, the epidemic was more severe in 1798 than in 1793, as will be seen by this table:

Total number of deaths in 1793 from August 1 to October 9	2,773
Total number in 1798 during the same period of time	1,847
Increase in 1798	926

As an instance of the friendly feeling that existed between the cities of the North and the South in the olden time, we may state that there was received by the proper authorities of Philadelphia, a draft from the Mayor of Baltimore, on the United States Bank, for $3,000, as a part of a subscription taken up in Baltimore for the relief of the sufferers of this city.

We have dwelt at length upon the narration of these facts, nor do we think an apology necessary for having done so. There is matter of the history of Philadelphia more interesting, and (in some parts) more painful, than that which details the incidents of her early days; how she bore herself through the Revolution; how she fostered the infant enterprises of Christianity in her midst, and how she suffered from pestilence and death. From this last calamity she has, for the past generation or two, happily been exempt, and instead of being the recipient of her sister cities' bounty in 1798, she has answered time and again similar calls from them. We conclude this narrative by copying the following expressive and poetic lines from the *Gazette* of November 5, 1798, together with the editorial remarks preceding them. The fortitude and self-denying men to whom they allude have long since passed away—and nothing could be more beautiful on the part of their descendants, than the descendants of those whom their lands merely relieved, than a grateful and heartfelt acquiescence in these words of merited eulogy:

"The following lines are the production of a female pen. A female humanity into whose breast Cooper has accidentally fallen, thinks it his duty by making them public, to convey a sweet cordial to those fortitudes who have called them forth. When praise is the only tribute which can, with *propriety*, be offered, to withhold it is a violation of the sacred duty."

"Let heartfelt gratitude your cares repay,
Who kept your posts amidst the deadly pest,
Poured healing balm on nature's sickening decay,
And lost your own to give the afflicted rest.

"Who, 'midst the sick'ning, dying, and the dead,
When pity's tools was dam'ning, and the fearless
You reached the cordial to the infected bed,
You gave the sulf'rers every human aid.

"Not more than this was in the power of man.
Or science herein could do, more than it did done.
Ah! here indeed the true paternal plan
Not by destruction boasts the victory won.

"Thus, in your hour of weakness and of woe—
For such the fairest prospects will invade—
May Nature's every tender help bestow
And gracious Heaven extend Diviner aid."

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for The Press.]

RICHMOND—Steamship City of Richmond, Mitchell—57 hhds tobacco J R Sevk & Co; 75 do Slocum & Antho; 66 do Dohan & Taitt; 19 do Wardle & Stevenson; 44 do Boldin & Penrose; 25 bales domestic goods; 10 bbls Coc; 18 bales rags Rerver & Marker; 144 bags fruit J S & E Ryan; 20 do H A Merrill; 18 do Gil & Smith; 8 do 1 bag wax Parker & Toland; 4 hhds 4 bbls old iron A Purves; 123 pcs iron Bement & Dougherty; 53 empty hogsheads for orders.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Keystone State, Marshman—35 bales cotton order; 33 do H Brown; 50 bags rice J Palmer & Co; 74 bales domestic Hay & Whelpwitt; 20 do A Whilden & Son; 5 do W & J Dicker; 24 pkgs mdse Boldin & Penrose; 4 do Myers & Kirkpatrick; 1 do Altemus & Cozens; 3 do W H Gayle & Co; 1 do J H Spooner; 1 do Vin Brown; 1 do J M Merrill & Bro; 6 do S Bispham & Sons; 1 do Martin & Smith; 7 do Parker & Tolman; 6 do T J Morris; 1 do Wood, Eddy & Co; 21 do Dr R Clemens; 1 do Henderson & Co; 1 do Henderson & Son; 1 do Adams' Express; 1 do J Knoblock; 2 do D Salomons & Co; 30 do J & F Pratt; 2 do L Thomas; 1 do Haney, Collins & Co; 30 do Mr Taylor; 60 do Gaul & Austin; 49 do Emlie & Wolfe; 45 do P Radiner; 76 pkgs various consignees.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Keystone State, from Charleston—Mr Abercrombie and lady, Miss Abercrombie, R D Herter, J Kennedy and lady, H P Con and lady, Mrs Stout J Yates, J B Duval, R McCollum, F M Conner, Jas R Kennum, M A Jones, Miss S M Jones, J A Sheffield, and 22 in the steerage.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, THOS. KIMBER, Jr., } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

☞ THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Mariner, Hilbert.....Liverpool, soon
Brig Mary E Milliken, Norden.....Havana, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Tuxo.....St Jago de Cuba, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	March 17
New York	New York	Bremen	March 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	March 21
Africa	New York	Liverpool	March 24
North American	Portland	Liverpool	March 24
Anglo Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March 28
Vanderbilt	New York	Havre	March 28
Bremen	New York	Bremen	March 28
John Bell	New York	Glasgow	March 28
Cambrian	New York	Galway	March 29
Fulton	New York	Havre	April 1
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	April 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 4
Jura	New York	Liverpool	April 11
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	April 11
Saxonia	Boston	Liverpool	April 11
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	April 11
C of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 14
Fulton	Southampton	New York	April 18
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	March 10
Hermann	Southampton	New York	March 15
Arago	Southampton	New York	March 29

FROM ARRIVE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Prince Albert	Galway	New York	March 1
Asia	Liverpool	New York	March 3
Cincassian	Liverpool	New York	March 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	March 4
C of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	March 7
Fulton	Southampton	New York	March 7
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	March 10
Hermann	Southampton	New York	March 15
Arago	Southampton	New York	March 29

The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 5th and 30th of each month.

The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, and 27th of each month, and Charleston, S. C., on the 4th and 19th.

When the above dates fall on Sunday, the steamers will sail on Monday, except from New Orleans.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1860.

SUN RISES.....6 6–SUN SETS.....5 54
HIGH WATER.....9 56

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Richmond, Mitchell, from Richmond, via Norfolk, 24 hours, mules and passengers to Thos Webster, Jr. Off Duck Creek passed the ketch Commerce, for Mayaguez, at anchor.

Schr J Compton, McElwee, from New York.
Schr Z Stratton, Webb, from New York.
Schr Five Potter, Glover, from New York.
Schr C W Holmes, McElwee, from New York.
Schr H B Bascom, Tomlin, from Cape May.
Schr Evergreen, Porter, from Bag Harbor.

CLEARED.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, New York, J Alderdice.
Brig Thos Walter, Swift, Havre, Carstairs & Co.
Schr C M Neal, Godfrey, Wilmington, N C, T P Sonderson & Co.
Schr Evergreen, Porter, Fall River, L Audenried & Co
Schr Courier, Crowell, Boston, do
Schr Z Woolman, Compton, C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr C M Rich, Hardy, Boston, Newton & Co.
Schr J Compton, McElwee, New York, R A Packer.
Schr Five Potter, Glover, Norwich, W H Johns.
Schr C W Holmes, McElwee, Pawtucket, Baum, Sole & Co.
Schr H B Bascom, Tomlin, Fall River, Reading Railroad Co.
Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

CAPE MAY, N J, March 15—9 A M.

The steamship Keystone State, Captain Marshman, a foreign brig passed up this morning. The steamer Jersey Blue, for New York, went out early this morning. Wind NW—weather clear.

Yours, &c. THOS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, hence, arrived at New York 14th inst.

Steamship De Soto, Bullock, for Havana and N York, cleared at New Orleans 14th inst.

Ship Azzan, Hesgan, at Sinapore Jan 21, had a full cargo for New York at $8 and $10 per ton.

Ship Northland, Aroy, from Calliao, arrived at Queenstown 2d ult.

Ship Astrea, Nickels, from Mauritius, arrived at Queenstown 24th ult.

Ship Southern Rights, Harward, Oliver Moses, Otis, and Grinnell, Minturn, are reported as have entered for loading at Liverpool 7th ult. for Philadelphia.

Ship James Brown, Grabtree, for San Francisco, was at Hong Kong Jan 14.

Ships B Jacobs, Henderson, for Philadelphia 7th inst. and Tuscarora, Dunlevy, for do 10th, were advertised at Liverpool 28th ult.

Ship Flying Mist, Linnell, for San Francisco, was at Hong Kong Jan 14.

Ship Harlington, Wiswell, cleared at New Orleans 10th inst. for Boston.

Bark Warren Hallett, King, for Philadelphia, was at Cienfuegos 8th inst.

Bark Hamilton, Stotesbury, hence, was discharging at Matanzas 6th inst.

Bark Mayaguez, (Br) Scott, for Pernambuco, sailed om S I Johns, NF, 8th ult.

Brig T W Lucas, Perkins, J D Lincoln, Webber, and B Mansfield, Wallace, all for Philadelphia, were at Matanzas 5th inst.

Schr A Middleton, Jr, Sipple, for Baltimore, was waiting at Matanzas 6th inst.

Schr North Pacific, Marcy, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst.

Schr John Cadwalader, Clayton, cleared at Boston 14th inst for Philadelphia.

Schr Montrose, Price, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Globe, Ames, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 13th inst.

Schr Mail, Kelly, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 13th inst.

Schr Union, Franklin, cleared at Baltimore 13th inst. for Philadelphia.

Ship Starr King, from New York, previously reported as ashore, is stated, under date of Shanghae, Jan 6, to have been got off with the assistance of steam, and throwing overboard 50 tons of coal. Vessel uninjured.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Cross Ledge Lightship (Delaware Bay) requiring repairs, the Relief Lightship was placed on the Ledge Station on the 12th inst. and will display the usual lettering and a single light.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

H. S. STELLWAGEN, Commander U. S. N.
Lighthouse Inspector's Office, Phila, March 12, 1860.
m 14-3t

BURGESS' TROUT, BASS, AND SALMON RODS.—PHILIP WILSON & CO., 432 CHESTNUT Street, having taken the Sole Agency of my celebrated Trout, Bass, and Salmon Rods, Reels, &c., will supply my friends and the trade, at the lowest prices. G. W. BURGESS.
mh5-3m

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL.—100 bbls for sale at manufacturer's prices.
VARNALL & OGDEN,
673 North THIRD Street.
fe15-1m

MEDICINAL.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Coughs, Colds, Coughs, Colds, Coughs, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, Quinsy, Asthma, Quinsy, Asthma, Quinsy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Inflammation of the Throat, Lungs or Chest, Consumption, Consumption, Consumption.

All diseases of the above nature readily succumb to that now universal remedy,

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The cures performed by this truly remarkable remedy bear the attestation of many of the best and most reliable individuals in the land; and the written testimony of the thousands who have, from its use, been the recipients of the greatest worldly blessing, restoration to health, is the most reliable and practical kind of evidence, and recommends it to the attention of the afflicted as the oldest and, as all who have used it know, the best and most reliable Cough Balsam extant.

TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALS.

Important letter from *Rev. Jacob Seckler*, well known, and highly respected throughout the State of Pennsylvania:

HANOVER, PA., Feb. 16, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co.—*Dear Sirs:* Having realized in my family important benefit from the use of your valuable preparation, WISTAR'S *Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some—years ago some of my daughters seemed to be in the decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it. *I would, however, caution the public against a imposition, because there is a good deal of spurious Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry offered throughout the country.*

JACOB SECKLER.

Fresh and Reliable Testimony.

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in another column, and assure them they can not hesitate to procure one of "coughs, colds, asthma, bronchial affections, or any "disease of the throat or lungs.

"In August, 1858, an estimable friend of ours returned "from a visit in the country, much emaciated, and labouring under a severe cough, which had made such "rapid inroads upon her constitution, that we felt "something must be done at once, or she would become "a victim of consumption. Having known the beneficial results which have occurred from the use of Wistar's Balsam, we made purchase of some for her, and "we are happy to say that before she had taken the "contents of one bottle her cough had entirely left her, "and she is now in the enjoy