RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A DAY OF NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—The victories which during the past week have crowned our arms, and resulted, in all human probability, in the capture of the first and most ably commanded of the rebel armies, :· we think, deserving of a national thanksgiving to the Almighty for his great mercy to us as a nation. If there ever was a time it is the present, and we deserve none of the successes with which we have been blessed, if we do not refer all the honor to Him from whom it has proceeded. Let a day be appointed for special thanks, and let *Te Deums* rise over all the land. Let that day be the white stone in the annals of our history, revered and commemorated as long as time shall last.

THE CATHEDRAL—GRAND SERVICES DURING HOLY WEEK.—The Cathedral, on Logan Square, will be permanently *opened to-morrow* morning, Palm Sunday, at 10 o'clock. The ceremonies of Holy Week will be carried out strictly and entirely according to the old Roman ritual. The Catholic Church commemorates on Palm Sunday the triumphant entry of our Saviour into the city of Jerusalem, and on to-morrow palms will be blessed and distributed, and a solemn procession made around and through the Cathedral. The Passion of our Lord, according to St. Matthew, will be sung at the Mass. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons the office of Tenebræ—a series of lamentations, lessons and psalms, representing the obsequies of the Redeemer—will be sung and recited. On Holy Thursday will be commemorated that Sacred Supper during which the blessed Eucharis was instituted, and the true sacrifice celebrated Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood will consecrate on this day the holy oils which are used in the administration of the sacraments. A large number of the priests of the diocese are always present to participate in this ceremony. Another feature of this day is the procession of the Blessed Sacrament, and the decoration of an altar set apart for the preservation of it for the adoration of the faithful. The grand altar is divested of every ornament, and laid bare for the solemnities of Good Friday. On Good Friday is commemorated the great sacrifice of the Cross. All the ceremonies of this day are of the most solemn and impressive character. Thousands flock to the churches to kiss the feet of the crucifix presented for their veneration. On this day the Passion of our Lord according to St. John is sung; in the evening a sermon on the Passion will be delivered. The office of Holy Saturday is consecrated to the memory of our Lord's burial, and the Mass refers to his glorious resurrection. On Easter Sunday we have one of the most grand and solemn festivals of the Catholic Church, for on that day she casts off all signs of sadness, and gives herself up to emotions of joy. The Right Rev. Bishop Wood will sing Pontifical Mass on this day, and impart the Papal Benediction. For the benefit of our readers who wish to witness these grand and imposing ceremonies, which commemorate the principal mysteries of religion, we add here the hours for the different services during Holy Week at the Cathedral:

Palm Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Tenebræ, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 4 P. M.
Holy Thursday, at 10½ A. M.
Good Friday, at 9 A. M.
Holy Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Easter Sunday, at 10½ A. M.

THE "PALLIUM" GIVEN TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.—On Sunday, the 26th ult., Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, was solemnly invested with the pallium by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, of this city. All the ceremonies prescribed in the Roman Pontifical and in the *Ceremoniale Episcoporum* were complied with. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia; and, after a brief but impressive address, the officiating prelate, with his accustomed dignity and grace of manner, placed the sacred badge of plenary episcopal authority around the neck of the Metropolitan, who had previously solemnly renewed his oath of office at the foot of the altar. The newly-invested prelate then gave his benediction to the people, and the whole ceremony was terminated by the *Te Deum* sung in the best style.

A UNITARIAN CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.—A Convention of this denomination is now in session at the Broadway Atheneum, lately the Church of the Messiah. *More than four hundred delegates* are present from different parts of the country, and among them are many distinguished men. New England, the principal seat of the denomination, sends the largest delegation, but there are delegations from this State, all the Middle States, and even the far West. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is the presiding officer, assisted by several prominent divines.

One of the most interesting questions which has been raised is that of agreeing upon some statement of belief in which all who bear the Unitarian name may unite. This question was propounded in a series of resolutions of which the following is a condensation:

Whereas, The great opportunities and demands for Christian labor and consecration at this time increase our sense of the obligation of all disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ to prove their faith by self-denial and by the devotion of their lives and possessions to the service of God and the building up of the kingdom of His Son;

Therefore, The Christian churches of the Unitarian faith here assembled unite themselves in a common vow at the Tenth Anniversary Conference of Unitarian Churches, to the end of energizing and stimulating the denomination with which they are connected to the highest exertions in the cause of Christian faith and work.

The resolutions caused an animated discussion on Thursday last, in which some of the extremists gave vent to some extraordinary views. We expect from a report of the session of Thursday:

Rev. Mr. Watson, of Connecticut, did not like the first article, but he meant to give it no *factious* opposition. For one he could not call Jesus Christ "Lord." *He would not accept the word* "Lord" in that connection. A voice (*vetto voce*)—"It is the language of the New Testament." Mr. Watson said—"I was rather the language of Paul, who so spake of Jesus Christ; but, he could not accept it in the manner which other Christians accepted it. They had put aside the temporal in America long since; let them also do so in religion. Let there be no temporalities in religion among them. Jesus Christ came to benefit the race; but place him over the head of any man, and he would object to it; Christ did not come to be a Lord over them. He came to emancipate mankind, and he (the speaker) did not want any man to be a Lord between himself and God. If the word "Lord" meant that which it meant in the titles given to men, he had no objection to it, but they should then, in that case, explain the word as to show its explicit meaning.

Rev. Mr. Burley, of Florence, Mass., said he should like to see a house of refuge for the whole liberal faith of the country, though it should not be called Unitarian. He should favor a system by which they could all unite together, and act as Jesus Christ had acted in behalf the world. Some had called Christ "Lord," *but he believed they were wrong. He should be in favor of calling him Master Jesus Christ, or Mr. Jesus Christ, in order to explain his character. Paul had said of Jesus Christ—*

Here, according to the report, he was interrupted very [decidedly by other members of the Convention; and some went so far as to question his right to a seat in the body. This matter was explained, but only partially, since his defenders, who were but two in number, among all the large delegation, said that he was pastor of a Unitarian church in Florence, but had not been invited, probably, we should think, on account of his extreme and *bizarre* ideas.

After the speeches we have quoted the debate took its regular and legitimate course. Besides this, one of the purposes of the Convention is to call attention to the colleges and theological schools under the charge of the Unitarian denomination, and to stimulate private munificence to endow them liberally. Another is that of supporting their religious newspapers, by providing funds sufficient to establish them on a permanent foundation, and to combine, in conducting them, such a variety of literary talent and correspondence at home and abroad as shall make them interesting and attractive to readers of all classes.

THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY.—Rev. D. L. Gear, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in this city, will, on to-morrow evening, deliver an address on the following subject, at the Spring Chapel, located at the junction of Frankford road and Montgomery avenue, in the Eighteenth ward. The choir, under the joint leadership of Messrs. W. Woodruff and David Kay, will perform some of their choicest musical selections at the morning and evening services. In the afternoon the children of the Sabbath School connected with the church will also celebrate our victories in a becoming manner.

ANOTHER THANKSGIVING MEETING.—The Church of the Epiphany will be open for a great thanksgiving meeting for our victories to-morrow (Sabbath) evening. Let it and all other similar meetings be filled with hearts and voices crying "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!" It is most fitting that gratitude to God, and help for the brave men who have purchased our victories with their blood, should be freely poured forth in this blessed hour of victory.

CONDITION OF THE CHURCHES IN CHARLESTON.—Since the surrender of Charleston we have received some items of religious news which may interest our Catholic readers. Rev. Father O'Neill, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Charleston, died of pneumonia on the 10th of February. Very Rev. Father Leo Fillim, V. G., died on the 21st February, of malignant typhoid fever, contracted while attending Union prisoners at the stockade near Florence, South Carolina. The Rev. Dr. Ryan, assistant of St. Mary's Church, is said to be cut off from his flock in Charleston, and now in the rebel lines. The only priests in Charleston at this time are the Very Rev. Dr. Baker, now old and infirm, and the Rev. Dr. Moore. The latter having on his shoulders almost the entire spiritual labors of the Catholic community of Charleston, is tasked beyond the powers of physical endurance, and we understand is appealing loudly and earnestly for help. No doubt, now that Charleston is in the hands of our Government, and so many Union Catholics are now residing there, that there will be no difficulty in obtaining speedy assistance from the North. St. Patrick's Church is at this time the only one open in Charleston. St. Mary's will be reopened in June. St. Joseph's Church, of which the lamented Father Fillim was pastor, is said to be so much injured that it cannot be reopened for some time. It needs extensive repairs, but at present no materials are to be found for the purpose.

A HIGHLAND MIRACLE.—A Scotch paper, the *Elgin Courant*, says most people who know Strathspey intimately are aware of a tradition being current among the "Men of Duthil" from time immemorial that there once was an unparalleled interposition of Providence in causing the waters of the Spey to separate, affording a passage on dry ground to those who carried the mortal remains of "a certain woman" to their last resting-place; and, to commemorate this wonderful event, the "men," by the request of one of their number, now *deceased*, are about to erect a stone near the place where a passage was affected, bearing the following wonderful inscription, which (says our correspondent) I had the pleasure of reading to-day on the stone in English and Gaelic. The following is the English version: "Erected at the request of the late William Grant, Slock, for a memorial of a signal manifestation of the Divine power in dividing this water, and causing a passage while the remains of a certain woman were carried over on dry ground."

A PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER'S IDEA.—A soldier of a Pennsylvania regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and left on the field, afterwards related his adventures to his colonel. When the tide of battle had swept past the spot where he lay, a rebel soldier came to him and took his canteen, his haversack, his musket, and accoutrements, and finally demanded his coat and shoes. At this the Pennsylvanian at first demurred, but was forced to submit. Thereupon ensued a conversation: "Where do you belong?" asked the rebel. "To Pennsylvania," was the reply. "And what are you doing down here in Virginia?" "Vel, I comes down here to fight," said the unlucky Bucks county man. "To fight, eh!" said the Virginian; "why don't you fight in your own State, if you want to fight; what business have you here in Virginia?" The question might have been a poser for some, but the brave Dutchman replied, "Vel, I fights mit Uncle Sam, and Uncle Sam he goes everywere."

THE CITY.

MILITARY.

HANCOCK'S CORPS ORDER.

First. Hereafter, enlisted men in this corps shall receive no local bounty until they report at Richmond Hall.

Second. Every enlisted man shall execute a power of attorney to some duly authorized person to collect his local bounty.

Third. Every such power of attorney shall be witnessed by Major Taymon.

Fourth. The power of attorney will be delivered to the attorney after the volunteer shall have reported at Richmond Hall.

Fifth. Certificates for ward bounty will be paid to the person presenting the power of attorney by the Bounty Fund, along with the city warrant.

Sixth. The Government bounty of $333 is paid to the enlisted man on the day of his leaving the city. That sum can, therefore, be always paid to his family.

By order of Major D. J. TAYMON.

The above order is issued in order to prevent the volunteers from being imposed on by brokers, and men that induce the volunteers to desert after having relieved them of their local bounty.

DEPARTURE OF THE 8TH UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.

The 8th Union League Regiment (214th P. V.), Colonel D. ELDRIDGE, will leave for the front to-day. They will leave Camp Cadwalader at 3 o'clock, will march into the city, and about 4 o'clock will arrive in front of the new Union League House, S. Broad street, where they will be presented with a handsome stand of colors. Morton McMichael, Esq., will make the presentation speech.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—At an early hour yesterday morning Chief Engineer Lyle was at the Baltimore depot with twenty-three ambulances to move the sick and wounded soldiers who had arrived from the South during the night. The whole number removed was 260. Of these, 235 were from the front, having taken part in the late battles, and the balance from the Washington hospitals. Four hundred and forty of them were conveyed to the Chestnut Hill and Nicetown hospitals, and the balance to the West Philadelphia.

AN INCIDENT IN HOSPITAL LIFE.

An agreeable scene took place in the hospital of the 2d Division of the 2d Army Corps, at City Point, Virginia, on the night of April the first, which, possessing some local interest, a report is transmitted to this column. On the evening stated, a train arrived with wounded heroes fresh from the battlefield. They were received with most tender care; conveyed to the tents, where their wants were speedily relieved by the self-sacrificing volunteer nurses, articles of food and apparel and whatever else was needed to make them comfortable. The chief of these nurses is a granddaughter of Robert Morris, of the Revolution, and wife of Mr. J. L. Bispham, of Philadelphia. She entered on this patriotic duty, voluntarily, early in the rebellion. She has been assisted for a long time by that great American heroine whom the soldier's delight to call by the popular name of Michigan Annie. After the wounded, who arrived on the night of April 1st, had been carefully attended to, and the proper officers notified, Annie, HO, FOR FORT SUMPTER.

A grand excursion will be made from Philadelphia to Fort Sumpter, on the occasion of the ceremonies to take place on that historical pile of ruins on the 14th inst., the anniversary of the day when the American flag fell. We are requested to call attention to the fact, that a meeting of citizens will be held in Room No. 26 Merchants' Exchange, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements necessary to the chartering of a steamer.

THE COURTS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge Grier.

R. M. LEE'S CASE.

The United States vs. Robert M. Lee. In this case, the facts of which have been reported from day to day as the trial progressed since Monday last, Judge Grier yesterday charged the jury, who then retired to deliberate upon their verdict. Lee also retired from the court room. The jury having been out about five minutes came in, and through their foreman stated that they had agreed upon a verdict. The defendant did not appear, and, being sent for, could not be found. After the lapse of more than an hour, the defendant still not appearing, the judge directed the verdict of the jury to be taken. This was accordingly done, and they rendered a verdict of guilty.

Defendant's bail was ordered to be forfeited, and it is understood that the United States marshal has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for his arrest.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.

IMPORTANT CASE ARISING UNDER THE INCOME LAW.

Edmund Pennell vs. William Baker, collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district of Pennsylvania.

This was an action to recover back a certain tax paid under protest. It seems that in the year 1835 the plaintiff purchased a tract of land of about eighty acres in the vicinity of Chester, Delaware county, for the sum of $9 600. In 1863 he sold the same land for $40,000. The difference between the amount paid and the amount received, after deducting the cost of permanent improvements, was assessed against him as gains, profits, or income for the year 1863. The annual and special income tax for that year upon these gains, profits, or income amounted to $1,900. This sum was paid by plaintiff to the collector under protest, with notice that he would immediately bring an action to recover the same back. The case was tried yesterday, and under the instructions of the court, as to the law upon the facts as above stated, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,922.72, being the amount claimed with interest. John C. Knox, Esq., for plaintiff; District Attorney Gilpin for the defendant.

The result of this case seems to settle the question that where real or personal property was sold during the year 1863 the proceeds of the sale are not taxable as income unless the property was also purchased within the same year.

The court, without trying another case, adjourned till this morning.

District Court—Judge Stroud.

E. C. & P. H. Warren vs. C. O. Davis & Co., defendant, and Charles Nedelle, garnishee.—An attachment execution to attach certain moneys which it was alleged were in the hands of the garnishee, belonging to the defendants. Verdict for the defendants.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Thompson, Allison and Ludlow.

Orphans' Court business alone occupied the session of yesterday.

None of the other courts were in session.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Recorder Rash.]

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Anton Fass, who keeps a piano store at Fifth and Vine streets, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of committing an assault and battery. Officer Treitz arrested Mr. Fass, and a hearing was entered into. A little girl, named Eliza Crouse, testified that she heard nice music in the store, and looked in through a broken pane of glass in the window, when Fass threw something at her, and struck her in the face. Another little girl, who was with Eliza, corroborated precisely the story discussed throw a tuning key at her, and strike her in the face.

Fass said a boy broke his window so Saturday night, and at the same time the boy threw the tuning key. He was in the act of tuning a piano, which caused him to be very nervous, as he was tuning to two octaves. He had a number behind him, and in suddenly turning struck a board on one end, which struck the child. He denied throwing anything at the child. The officer said he went to stop to answer the charge at court. Mrs. Crouse appeared at the hearing, and was in much distress at the conduct of her child. Mr. Fass had served as soldier in the army, and the little one is very useful to her mother in carrying her work home. It is proper to say that the defendant is a Swiss gentleman, and not at all likely to resort to such violence as charged against him.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

SHARP PRACTICE AT THE EXPENSE OF A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN.

Leonard Fisher, the proprietor of a hotel on Market street, a well-known respectable citizen, was arraigned on the charge of enlisting a colored man at Wilmington, Delaware, as a substitute for a friend residing there. The charge was preferred by a colored woman living in Fisher's hotel, Lombard street, above Third. It seems from the evidence adduced that, some time since, a man representing himself as Leonard Fisher called upon the husband of complainant and induced him to enlist for a gentleman residing at Wilmington. The applicant set forth that he was a hotel keeper in Market street, and that the person who desired a substitute came with him while in Philadelphia. The sum of money to be paid was $600 besides the bounty. An agreement was made that the substitute should call at the hotel on the following morning, and Mr. Fisher would accompany him to Wilmington to see that he was fairly dealt with. At the hotel appointed the substitute called at the hotel. Mr. Fisher was there. Arrangements were at once made, and the two men started for the place of destination with the substitute. The substitute was mustered in as soon as the friend was found. The $600 and the bounty money were paid to the substitute, and he transferred the $500 to Mr. Fisher, to be given to the wife of the substitute. Mr. F., of course, kindly consented to this and received the money. The substitute was sent to camp; Fisher took passage in the same train and returned to Philadelphia. The wife waited in vain for the money. She endeavored to find Mr. Fisher, but did not succeed. While being with her husband in the camp at Wilmington, where she had an interview with her husband. He related all that had transpired, and asked her about the money.

Accordingly, on Thursday afternoon the complaint was made at the Central Station against the proprietor of a hotel in Market street. A warrant was issued and served yesterday upon him, in response to which he appeared for a hearing. To the surprise of the complainant he was not the right man. The truth was brought forth that some sharp thief had personated Mr. Fisher and the name of the hotel, and, to give apparent authority to the affair, went to so far as to invite the substitute to that place, as above mentioned. Mr. Leonard Fisher was as much surprised at the proceedings as the complainant was melancholy. The investigation having terminated, the parties left the office. We may state that in all the numerous business transactions he is the first case of this peculiar character that has been made known through police examination.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.

Captain William Oliver, a resident of down Jersey, passed through this city on his way from Fortress Monroe. He was drafted to serve in the army; but to avoid becoming subject to storms of rain and broken hail sold out his interest in the boat, and with the proceeds of the sale, bought his stakes and started for Cincinnati, to engage in other pursuits. He arrived in the Queen City; but, instead of being able to pursue his calling, his "pile" having been reduced to the sum of seventy-five dollars. He arrived at the depot, in West Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon; entered a horse car; pulled out his pocket-book; gave the man a one-dollar note, to pay his passage-money; returned the book to his pocket. Just at this moment three young men rushed into the car faster than he (Oliver) seemed to be any necessity for. He remonstrated against their rudeness; they apologized, and the next moment left the car, saying they would take another car. Shortly after this the conductor handed ninety-three cents change to Captain Oliver. The latter felt, for the first time, that he was a soldier in the army, and the little one is very useful to her mother in carrying her work home. It is proper to say that the defendant is a Swiss gentleman, and not at all likely to resort to such violence as charged against him.

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FINANCIAL.

U. S.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 6-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 Loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One Dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case at the close of the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions for it. Subscribers will select their own agent, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
No. 114 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

6s 1881. COUPONS, 5-20,

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No. 15 South Third street,
PHILADELPHIA.
All kinds of uncurrent funds and Gold and Silver bought and sold, and Collections made.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government, State, and other Stocks and Loans on commission.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES GENERALLY.

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All kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND STOCKS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND NEGOTIATED.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Special attention given to OIL STOCKS. mh10-3m

EDWARD ROBINS. HORACE B. PEARSON.
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ALL KINDS OF
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Collections made on all parts of the country.
Deposits received, subject to sight draft, and interest allowed.
mh6-3m

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NATIONAL BANK,
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(LATE IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY.)
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BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' COLLECTIONS promptly attended to on the most favorable terms.
G. E. WARNER, President.
JOHN E. PATTERSON, Cashier. mh2-3m

H. S. LEECH & COMPANY,
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PHILADELPHIA.
Gold, Government Bonds, Oil and Miscellaneous Stocks, bought and sold on Commission at the Board of Brokers. Dealers in Foreign Exchange. Letters of credit issued on London, Paris, Antwerp, &c. ja25 3m

THE FRANKLIN SAVING FUND,
NO. 136 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.
Pays five per cent. Interest on Deposits. Agents for the sale of United States 7-30 Loan. Par. Government, State and City Loans and Stocks bought and sold for depositors and others on Commission. mh17-3m

WILLIAM H. WAYNE,
Late Discount Clerk Bank of North America,
STOCK and BILL BROKER, No. 16 BANK Street,
Loans, Stocks, &c., purchased and sold at the Philadelphia Stock Board. Money procured on collaterals. Promissory notes negotiated. &c., &c. mh11-1m

SAMUEL ALLEN,
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No. 136 South THIRD Street,
mh17-1m* PHILADELPHIA.

C. H. GARDEN & CO., NOS. 600 AND 602 MARKET Street, Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BUGBES, &c., &c. The largest and most complete stock, and the best terms. Country Merchants and the trade supplied. mh1-3m

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasantin taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

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APRIL 5, 1865. ap6-3t*

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of RICHARD WAGNER, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that CATHARINE WAGNER, widow of said deceased, has filed in said Court her petition and appraisement of the personal property which she elects to retain, under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements and that the same will be approved by the said Court, on FRIDAY, April 21st, 1865, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
JOHN SHARLOSS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES GENERALLY. Attorney for Petitioner.
mh15-1m ap7 4t*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN DIVORCE, September Term, 1864, No. 69, al. subp. Decembr Term, 1864, No. 65½.
JOHANNA CORKORAN, by her next friend, &c., vs. JAMES CORKORAN.
DEAR SIR:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you, to show cause why a divorce, a vin. mat., should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable Saturday, April 15, 1865, when and where service having failed on account of your absence.
Yours, S. R. FLETCHER, Esq.
JAMES CORKORAN, For Libellant.
Respondent.
April 1, 1865. ap6 ths-4t*

ESTATE OF ELLISTON PEROT, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of