From the Round Table.] WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. (APRIL 23, 1564.) the sat in Her Eternal House, The Sovereign Mother of Mankind; Before Her was the peopled World, The hollow Night behind!

·Below my feet the thunders break, But Man, although he babbles much,
Has never found a Voice! saTen thousand years have come and gone

And not an hour of any day
But he has dumbly looked to me
The things he could not say! "It shall be so no more," She said.
And then, revolving in Her mind,
She thought: "I will create a child
Shall speak for all his kind."

It was the spring-time of the year, And lo! where Avon's waters flow, The Child. Her darling, came on earth, Three hundred years ago.

There was no portent in the sky, No cry, like Pan's, along the seas; Nor hovered round his baby mouth The swarm of classic bees!

What other children were, he was, If more, 'twas not to mortal ken; The being likest to mankind Made him the Man of Men!

They gossiped, after he was dead, An idle tale of stealing deer; One thinks he studied Law, and one Taught school,—but naught is clear, Save that he married, in his youth,

A maid, his elder; went to Town; Wrote plays; made money; and at last Came back, and settled down, A prosperous man among his kin, In Stratford, where his bones repose,

And this-what can be less? is all The world of Shakespeare knows! It irks us that we know no more,
For where we love, we would know all;
What would be small in common men,
In great is never small.

Their daily habits—how they looked—
The color of their eyes and hair—
Their prayers, their oaths—the wine they drank—
The clothes they used to wear.

Trifles like these declare the man. And should survive them-nay, they must: We'll find them somewhere-if it needs, We'll rake among their dust!

Not Shakespeare's! He hath left his curse On him disturbs it: let it rest— The sacredest that ever Death Laid in the earth's dark breast!

Not to himself did he belong, Nor does his life belong to us; Enough, he was: give o'er the search If he were thus, or thus. Before be came, his like was not,

Nor left he heirs to share his powers; The Mighty Mother sent him here, To be Her Voice-and ours! To be Her Oracle to Man: To be what Man may be to Her; Between the Maker and the Made

The hearts of all men beat in his, Alike in pleasure, and in pain; And he contained their myriad minds— Mankind in Heart and Brain!

Shakespeare! What shapes are conjured up By that one word! They come and go, More real, shadows though they be, Than many a man we know.

- Hamlet, the Dane-unhappy Prince, Who most enjoys when suffering most: His soul is haunted by itself— There needs no other Ghost!

The Thane whose murderous fancy sees The dagger painted in the air;
The guilty King who stands appalled,
When Banquo fills his chair!

Lear in the tempest, old and crazed—
"Blow winds! Spit fire, singe my white head!"
Or, sadder, watching for the breath
Of dear Cordelia—dead!

The much-abused, relentless Jew; Grave Prospero, in his magic Isle: And She who captived Autoony— The Serpent of old Nile!

Imperial Forms, heroic Souls, Greek, Roman—masters of the world; Kings, queens,—the soldier, scholar, priest,— The courtier, sleek and curled;—

He knew and drew all ranks of men, And did such life to them impart, They grew not old,—Immortal Types, The Lords of Life and Art!

Their Sovereign, he, as She was his, The Awful Mother of the Race, Who, hid from all Her children's eyes, Unveiled to him Her face: Spake to him till Her Speech was known, Through him till Man had learned it—then Enthroned Him in Her Heavenly House,

The Most Supreme of Men!

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION: CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—Mr. Foot (Vt.) presented a me-morial of wool growers of Addison county, Vermont, representing that the tariff on wool is a double failure, raising neither revenue nor affording protecting, most foreign wool, by means of dirt, grease and fraud, coming in at less than the foreign valuation, eighteen cents, and producing less than one cont per pound. They ask a division into coarse, medium and fine classes, at a home valuation under eighteen cents; three cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; between eighteen and twenty-five cents, six cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; over twenty-five cents, ten cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem.

The Army Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1865, then came up. All the amendments of the Finance Committee were

Mr. Wilson offered the following amend.

That all enlistments hereafter made in the regular army during the continuance of the present rebellion may be for three years; that all persons of color, who have been or may be muttered into the military service, shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, emoluments, &c., other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of like arm of the service, from and after the first of January, 1864; and that every person of color who shall thereafter be mustered into the service shall receive such bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding \$100; that all persons enlisted and mustered into service as volunteers, under the call of October 17, 1863, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive the same bounty without regard to color.

That all persons of color who have been enlisted and mustered into the service shall be entitled to receive the pay and clothing allowed to other volunteers from the date of their muster into the service, provided that the same shall have been pledged or promised to them by any officer or person, who in making such pled ge or promise acted by authority of the War Department, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to determine any question of fact arising under this provision. That the same premium shall be allowed for each colored recruit now mustered or hereafter to be mustered into the service as is or shall be allowed by law for white recruits; provided that the Secretary of War shall previously give his assent to the same.

These amendments were adopted by a of 31 yeas to 5 nays-Messrs. Buckalew, Hendricks, Davis, Powell and Saulsbury. Mr. Davis offered an amendment providing

for the payment of property taken in the military service during the war. He said the States enriched by the war were in a happy condition. The border States have been, to a great extent, the theatre of war, and have experienced its devastations in a direct form. Great portions of our territory have been made utterly desolate and devastated.

The whole object of the Government was to ing oils per gallon.

protect the people in peace and security, and in the enjoyment of their liberties, and when the question was put to him whether these ends should be sacrificed and the country cutnp to bring this war to a successful issue, he. for one, rose up in revolution against any such fruits of war as that. Our military leaders. instead of acting justly and protecting us in our persons and property in the border States, were waging a most extraordinary and devastating war upon us. Gentlemen had a word on this floor who were bent more on the destruction of slavery than the restoration of the

Mr. Davis's amendment was rejected, by a vote of 26 to 10. Great difficulty was experienced in securing a quorum during this and the previous vote, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to re-

quest the attendance of Senators. Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) moved an amendment, increasing the pay of non-commissioned offi-cers and privates fifty per cent. the pay of the former not to exceed twenty-two dollars. After a colloquy between Messrs. Hendricks,

Conness, Fessenden and others, the amendment was rejected. The bill as reported to the Senate was passed

-yeas 36; nays 1. On motion of Mr. Powell, the Senate resolved to adjourn till Monday.

The Senate agreed to appoint a committee of conference on the bill relating to the ap-pointment of naval officers, and a bill relating

to naval courts martial.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. Morrill offered an amendment, which was adopted, that wholesale dealers in liquors whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars shall pay a license of fifty dollars, and one dollar on every thousand dollars over fifty thousand dollars; every person who shall sell or offer for sale any distilled spirits or fermented liquors, in quantities of more than three gallons at any time, or whose annual sales amount to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, shall be regarded as a wholesale déaler. The license of retail liquor dealers was in-

creased to twenty-five dollars. Mr. Morrill offered an amendment that commercial brokers whose annual sales do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall pay a license of twenty dollars, and exceeding twentyfive thousand, one dollar for each additional

thousand dollars. Mr. Fernando Wood (N. Y.) enumerated various classes of brokers in clothing, tobacco, coffee, &c., and moved that all other brokers. in addition to commercial, pay the same li-

The amendment thus modified was adopted. The bill was further modified so that all steamers and vessels upon the waters of the United States; on board of which passengers or travellers are provided with food or lodging, shall pay twenty-five dollars license.

Mr. Thaver (Pa.) offered an amendment requiring hotel and tavern keepers, etc., to take out a special license at a charge of twenty-five dollars, for selling liquor to be drank on the premises.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said the present law did not require the taking out of two licenses. Tavern keepers are heavily taxed by this bill. but the license being increased according to the yearly rental, and scarcely a respectable hotel could escape with less than a thousand dollars

Mr. Frank (N. Y.) said this question of hotel licenses had repeatedly been before the House, but it had been so mystified and twisted up that there was no clear understanding of the subject. He trusted the defect would now be remedied, and that the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Thayer), requiring an additional license at twentylars, would prevail. A large amount of revenue would thus be received by the government, which realized about a million of dollars from that class of license last year.

Mr. Thayer replied to Mr. Stevens, and showed that the drinking houses, where the greatest crimes are committed, should not escape with the paltry sum of ten dollars. Mr. Boutwell (Ky.) called attention to the

ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and quoted from the law to show that where persons carry on different branches of business in the same place, a license must be taken out for each. Mr. Stevens replied, saying the House did

not put such a construction upon the law, and that a tavern keeper did not carry on two branches of business by selling liquor. This privilege was included in the one license. Mr. Thayer's amendment was adopted; yeas 7, nays not counted.

The license for bowling alleys and billiard rooms was increased from five to ten dollars, and the same amount for each additional alley or table Mr. Kasson (Iowa) moved that two of the

licence clauses be transposed, giving as a reason, that lawyers and doctors should take precedence of stallions and jackasses. Mr. James C. Allen objected, saying the two

clauses were properly placed. Amid excessive laughter the amendment was Builders and contractors are to pay a license of twenty-five dollars when the contract is over

twenty-five thousand dollars, and one dollar additional on every thousand dollars. Mr. Mallory called attention to the clause requiring every person doing a general business to pay a license of ten dollars, for which no other license is required by law. He did not understand the clause.

stand the clause, and moved to make it read "any person doing nothing shall pay a license of ten dollars. This was adopted. [Laughter.] Mr. Mallory moved further to amend the clause, making such a person's license apply to his disbursements, instead of receipts. Finally the entire clause was stricken out.

Mr. Hooper said he himself did not under-

Mr. Morris (Ohio) offered an amendment that loafers shall pay, each, a license of ten dollars; every person loitering at street corners or standing on hotel or door steps, shall be deemed a loafer: Provided, that members of Congress waiting at the crossings for the street cars shall not be required to take out a license therefor. [Excessive laughter.] The amendment was rejected.

The Committee have thus far acted upon all the sections relating to the general provisions and licenses, seventy-nine in number, and have commenced upon those under the head of manufactures, articles and products.

An amendment was made, by which stemmed tobacco, with manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, may be transferred, without payment of duty, directly from the place of manufacture to a bonded warehouse for exportation.

The Committee took a recess till seven

Evening Session.—The tax bill was taken up and an amendment made so as to read, "On all mineral coals except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, a duty of five cents per ton; Provided that in case the contract for the lease of coal lands be made prior to the passage of this act, the lessee shall pay the tax if not otherwise agreed upon, and all duties or taxes on coal mines delivered by coal on contracts heretofore made shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, if not otherwise agreed

by the parties."

The Committee struck out the following: All gas companies are authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by law to the price per thousand cubic feet of gas sold." Mr. Morrill offered an amendment increasing the duty from 20 to 25 cents on coal illuminat-

Mr. Holman, (Ind) unsuccessfully moved to tax them 30 cents. Mr: Scofield said there was no comparison between whiskey and coal oil. Whiskey was a demoralizing luxury, while the illuminating oils were the poor man's light. It costs 20 cents

to produce a gallon of oil, and the tax proposed was 100 per cent. Mr. Kasson (Iowa) explained that the revenue from such oils would not be as large as was anticipated, for the reason that the bill provides for drawbacks on the large quantities imported. Mr. Amos Myers (Pa.) contended that such a heavy tax would have the effect to stop the

Mr. Morrill said the consumption would not be reduced. It was the cheapest article of light in the world. We have taxed gas and lard oil nearly double, and yet there is no complaint. Mr. Morrill's amendment was adopted, and also one that oil produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum or shale, shall pay 15 cents per gallon.

Mr. Kasson offered an amendment taxing crude petroleum \$1 per barrel, which was adopted by a vote of 55 yeas to 43 nays. The duty on screws, commonly called woodscrews, was increased to 10 per cent., ad valorem. An amendment was made laying a tax of \$2 on gold foil per Troy ounce. The duty on artificial mineral water, soda waters, sarsa parilla water, and all other beverages used for the like purpose, sold in bottles or from fountains, was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. James C. Allen (Ill.) moved to increase the tax on pig iron from \$1 to \$2 a ton. He said the tax proposed was entirely too small. Mr. Moorhead (Pa.) remarked that manufacturers are perfectly willing to bear their proportion of the burdens. They ask no exemption, but ask an assurance that the duty on the foreign article will be increased in the Tariff

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said the duty on iron is double what it was, and on some of the smaller kinds three or four times as much. Iron was taxed higher than any other article. Mr. Cox (Ohio) said, all things considered, the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania have protection to the extent of one hundred and fifty per centum. He reminded the gentleman from Pennsylvania that whiskey had been taxed

four times its worth. Mr. Scofield said his colleague (Mr. Stevens) had voted to tax illuminating oil 150 per cent., an article consumed by the poor, while iron, which was used by the wealthy, was to be taxed to the small extent of a dollar a ton. It ought

to be taxed \$5 a ton. Mr. Kellogg (N. Y.) mentioned facts to show that iron could bear a higher tax. The manufacturers in his district wish to bear their just proportion of the expenses of the govern-

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) opposed the proposed in-

Mr. Griswold (N. Y.) also spoke against the amendment to increase the duty on pig iron two dollars a ton, which was carried. An amendment was adopted, fixing a duty : four dollars a ton on blooms, slabs or loops, when made in forgeties or bloomeries directly from the ore, thus doubling the duty as originally reported in the bill.

Mr. James C. Allen unsuccessfully moved a duty of six instead of three dollars per ton on railroad iron. Mr. Scofield (Pa.) proposed a tax of four

dollars per ton. Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) opposed this amendment. Pending its consideration, the com-mittee rose, and at ten o'clock the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Afternoon Session .- On motion of Mr. Lowry, the Senate resumed the consideration of the supplement to the Anthracite Coal and

Iron Company. The bill was passed. The Senate proceeded to consider the Appropriation bill, on motion of Mr. Connell. An act incorporating the Lawrence Railroad and Transportation Company. An act to protect creditors from bank frauds. An act relative to the sale of graduated lands vas discussed and passed.

Adjourned. House.—The House met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Smith, of Chester, from the special committee appointed to inquire what measure should be adopted in reference to enlarging

the public buildings or erecting new ones, presented a report as follows: The committee appointed to inquire into what measures, if any, should be adopted in reference to enlarging the public buildings of the commonwealth, or erecting new buildings, report that, having met in pursuance to their appointment and organized, they proceeded to

nquire of the matter submitted to them. In looking to the increase of public business, not only by reason of the war in which the nation is involved, but also by the great augmentation of business from the great prosperity of the State, and from natural causes and industrial progress, the committee came at once to the conclusion that, to accommodate the State and military departments and the Legislature, there would be required a great enlargement of the buildings now erected, and also the erection of new buildings.

The Committee did not deem it within the scope of the duty assigned them to procure plans and estimates for the buildings spoken of, but from the expression of some of their number, and the opinion of other gentlemen of experience in building, the Committee believe that such improvements would incur an expense much greater than should be imposed ipon the commonwealth in the present condi-

tion of her finances. Whilst the subject was under consideration committee of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia had a conference with the committee of the House, and informed them that the Councils of that city were about to adopt measures looking to the removal of the seat of gavernment there. After some delay there was, on the 12th inst., laid before the committee a certified copy of an ordinance pledging the faith of said city to the extent of one million of dollars for the erection of suitable buildings for the Legislature, the several Departments, and for the residence of the Governor; provided that the Legislature shall, at this session, pass a law declaring the city of Philadelphia the seat of government of the commonwealth, and also pledging the said city to provide suitable buildings for the aforesaid purposes until such buildings shall be permanently erected.

In view of the great saving to expense which would be effected, and the many advantages not necessary here to detail, which it is alleged would result from the change of the seat of government, the committee have deemed it proper to report for the consideration of the Legislature a joint resolution in relation to the removal of the seat of government, but do not commit themselves to the same.

Signed, P. Frazer Smith, Ed. S. Lee, J. B. Beck, R. R. Reed, W. F. Smith, Jos. Rex, G.

The joint resolutions offered by the committee is the bill presented by Mr. Smith (Chester) some time ago, providing for the removal of the capital to Philadelphia, and published at Agreeably to order, the House resumed the

sideration of the Apportionment bill on its final passage. Mr. Hazlet moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, and an effort was made to take one member from Lancaster and give it to Butler, which proved ineffectual.

in the same district with Clearfield, one Sena- | sequence of the movement among the men for tor; Armstrong with Indiana, one Senator; Butler and Lawrence one Senator.

All the amendments made in Committee of the Whole House on first reading were ratified. Messrs. Barger Hopkins, Purdy, Sharpe and Pershing made speeches against the bill; and Messrs. Olmstead, Cochran (Philadelphia), in defence of it, when the bill passed finally. Yeas 48, nays 45.

Mr. Glass called up a settlement to the act of 1862, for the adjudication and payment of military claims, allowing the validity of certain claims heretofore sworn to by notaries public. Passed finally by a vote of 48 to 25. consumption, and to cut off the poor man's An act to authorize the appointment of certain notaries public by the Governor. Passed.

Mr. Josephs, on leave, read in place an act to incorporate the Delaware avenue Passenger Railroad, of Philadelphia. The House refused to suspend the orders for its consideration. Supplement to the law of limited partner-

ourned until 3 o'clock-P. M. Afternoon Session .- An act relative to limied partnerships was passed finally. An act directing the entry of liens for principal and interest due the State for lands was passed.

Pending consideration the House ad-

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The productive capital in British railways is estimated at two thousand million of dollars. The honor of an elective trusteeship of the British Museum is regarded as the Blue Ribbon

The French government has maintained, since 26th December, an electric light at La Heve ighthouse near Havre. Seventy thousand persons are annually arrested by the police of London. Of these 450 are burglars and housebreakers.

The "Illustrated London News" has passed into the editorial hands of Mr. Roger Acton, a very competent person.

It costs sixty dollars to go through an English court of bankruptcy. If the debts exseed \$1,500 the expenses is about \$125.

The standard in height of recruits in the British army has been reduced one inch, so that in regiments of the line the men need only be five feet five inches.

M. Godard, the aeronaut, has started in Paris a newspaper devoted to aeronautic subjects, and called Le Montgolfier. He is building a new monster balloon called L'Aigle. The Sultan has appointed two Christians members of the Grand Council, and others have

been promoted to high official positions. This liberal tendency on his part is a mark of progress in Turkey.

Eight millions of acres of land belonging to the insurgent New Zealanders have been confiscated by the British Government, which shows no mercy to rebels against itself, but is very tolerant of rebels in other countries than

its own. It has been thought, both in Spain and Engand, that Shakspeare and Cervantes died on the same day. But as the former died 23d April, 1616, and England did not adopt the Gregorian calendar till 1754, there were twelve days' difference between the time of their

deaths. A submarine boat propelled by compressed air, has been built at Rochelle, France. It is intended to pierce an enemy's vessel under water, leave a combustible shell on her side, and then to discharge it by means of electricity

as the boat retires to a safe distance. There is a rumor from Egypt that the Dutch ladies who fitted out a Nile expedition to relieve Captain Speke, and passed him on their upward voyage, have met with great misfor-tune. The old lady, it is rumored, is killed, and her daughter and lady's maid taken to wife by black chieftains. Captain Speke, however, does not believe the rumor. He thinks that the negro tribes would respect the women, might kill the me

A grievous famine prevails throughout a large part of Hungary. The harvest is a failure, and the valley of the Theiss, noted for its abundant production, has become a desert. Thousands of the inhabitants, sick and footworn, are wandering about in search of food. A committee has been formed in Paris to afford immediate relief, and we hope the generous northern heart of this country will be inspired

to follow the example. The work of restoring the great Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, has resulted in some interesting historical discoveries. In lowering the soil around it, remains of Roman house: were found, and the outline of the foundations of an old church which centuries ago stood here, dedicated to St. Christopher, as well as the plan of another church near by, dedicated, to St. Stephen. Several marble columns, with fine Corinthian capitals have also been

unearthed. The Isle of Man is governed by a petty parliament consisting of twenty-four persons, ling up all vacancies for themselves. This body, called the House of Keys, has recently been quarreling with the people of the island capital, Douglas. Those worthy persons, some nine thousand in number, being enterprising and prosperous, with a notion that they manage a municipality, petitioned the House of Keys, and were sharply snubbed for wishing to transfer "royal authority" to mere tradesmen.

The general classification of the population enumerated in England and Wales at the census of 1861 is as follows: Professional class, 481,957; domestic class, 11,426,720; commercial class, 623,710; agricultural class, 2,010, 154; industrial class, 4,828,390; indefinite class,

394,984—total, 20,066,224. The enumeration of Scotland is as follows Professional class, 52,515; domestic class, 1,-734,295; commercial class, 84,338; agricultural classs, 378,609, industrial class, 694,074; inde finite classs 118,463—total, 3,062,294.

The Irish census distributes the people of reland into ten classes :- Landed proprietors 8,412; agriculturists, 969,636; engaged in commerce, manufactures, and mechanica trades, S15,356; learned professions, 11,695; other liberal professions, 1,006; engaged in teaching, 19,346; civil service, 20,564; military and naval services, 30,328; miscellaneous, 829,138; without specified occupation, 3,002, 630—total, 5,798,967. Or again thus:—Ministering to food, 1,053,031; to clothing, 490,450; to lodging, furniture and machinery, 463,547 to conveyance and traveling, 68,793; to banking and agency, 4,555; to literature and education, 40,840; to religion, 10,625; to charity and benevolence, 982; to health, 6,733; to justice and government, 55,083; to amusement, 2,840; to science and art, 757; residue unclassified,

The public will learn with regret that Mr. T. P. Cooke, one of the last representatives of the old school of British actors, died on the 5th, in London. Mr. T. P. Cooke was born in Maryle bone, on the 23d of April, 1786; was educated at the School of the Marine Society; and, subsequently entering the navy, served under Nelson at the bombardment of Copenhagen, for which he received a medal. His first appearance on the stage took place at the Royalty Theatre, in January, 1804, and for many years he was recognized as the best theatrical type of the British seaman. Only a few months ago his wife died; the shock was too great for him, and it may be said that he never recovered the

A child died in London recently from having swallowed a half-penny a year previously. The first instance of a woman passing a regular and formal examination for the medical profession took place at Apothecaries' Hall, London, on the 31st ult. On that day Elizabeth Garrett duly passed her first examination

at this hall, having complied with the regula-tion of the Apothecaries? Act. About 4,000 miners in the South. Yorkshire coal district have been "locked out," the In the senatorial districts Cambria was joined coal-owners having adopted this course in con-

an advance of wages. A man named Abraham Mather, residing at Droylsden, had eaten twenty-four boiled eggs on Tuesday, and on Wednesday he made a wager that he would eat ten more at one sitting. The wager was accepted, and Mather appeared at a public house to carry out his engagement. When he had swallowed four, he was unable to eat any more. He seemed unwell and refused to go home. In consequence of being well-known he was allowed to sleep all night on a form. On Thursday he was found to be so ill that it was deemed necessary o call in a surgeon, but Mather gradually sank and died at noon.

At Oxford Assizes on the 2d inst., Hester Jordan (aged 24), servant, was charged under a recent act with unlawfully abandoning and exposing her child, under the age of two years, whereby the child's life was endangered, at Haddington, near Cheltenham, on the 5th of October. The evidence revealed a sad case. The prisoner, a modest looking young woman, had been many years living as a servant at Cheltenham. Her child was born in a work-house. One day she went out into the country to visit a friend. From thence she went away with the child in the evening and next morning returned without it. She stopped at her friend's house during the day, and in the evening about eight o, clock went out for a walk with another young girl. She had gone away but a short time before her friend went out into his garden. Presently he heard a faint cry like the mew of a cat. He searched among the kidney beans, but could see nothing. The cry was repeated, and he got a lantern. In one spot he saw that the earth had been freshly turned. He scratched the mould aside with his hand. An inch or two beneath the surface he saw a piece of flannel. Suspecting the truth he ran from the spot and made an alarm. He met the prisoner in the garden and told her that he had found buried beneath the mould a

child, which he believed to be hers. She denied t. Together they then went to the spot and here, cold, and stiff, and buried in the mould, hey found the child. It was taken into the house, and the mother, though in words she still denied her maternity, yet moved by the mother's love which yearned towards her offspring, nursed the babe and warmed it before the fire until it revived. Then she admitted that she was the mother, and told the policeman who came for her that she had done the act because she was destitute. It died at ten o'clock on the morning after the night on which it had been exposed. The surgeon did not think that death was the result of the exposure, though it might have been hastened by it. Death seemed to have been chiefly caused by convulsions to which the child had been subject. The jury found the prisoner guilty of a misdemeanor, and she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

THE TWEED MANUFACTURE AND TRADE. The following interesting account of the rise, progress and present condition of this highly mportant branch of Scotch manufacture and ommerce is extracted from the Trade Circular of Messrs. George Harrison & Co., 31 North Bridge, Edinburgh:

The Shepherd's Plaid, made from homegrown wool, has been worn from time immemorial upon the Scottish Border. In the early part of this century the material was made in the web for ladies' cloaks, and about the year 1826 tt was first adopted for the use of gentlemen. A few years afterwards it was intro-duced into the London market, and a great impulse was thereby given to its production. Since that period the manufacture has spread throughout Scotland; it has originated and perfected a system of weaving entirely its own, and has diffused wealth and comfort through-

out a wide circle. Scotch Tweeds owe their popularity, in a great measure, to their being specially adapted to the habits of modern life. When an exquisite and a gentlemen were believed to be synonymous terms, superfine cloth was the proper material for costume, as its speckless appearance furnished proof that the wearer never condescended to labor. A different spirit pervades modern society; work is more and more nonoured, and active life is common to all classes. The Tweed manufacturer has aided this reform by providing a material adapted for simple, elegant, and unconstrained morning

The able paper read before the late meeting of the Social Science Association in Edinburgh, by Mr. Adam Cochrane, Jr., of Gatashiels, furnishes a trustworthy view of the state of the trade at the close of last autumn.

There were then 82 factories in Scotland employed in the production of Tweeds, the greater number of which are in the valley of the Tweed and its tributaries, in the towns of Galashiels, Hawick, Selkirk, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, and Peebles. Large Tweed mills are also situated in Dumfries, Langholm and Bannockburn, and a considerable portion of the trade is scattered throughout Scotland. These 82 factories have among them above 820 sets of carding engines. Each set of engines of modern construction re presents an annual production of manufactured. goods of fully £6,000 value, and each of the older ones of nearly £5,000, a considerable part of the yarn used in Tweed making being, however, brought from other parts of Scotland and from England. Mr. Cochrane calculated the total annual value of the manufactured goods to be about £2,000,000 sterling, an estimate which, we are confident, was not above the mark. Each set of carding engines, with the accompanying machinery, furnishes employment to about forty persons, which gives 12,500 as the number of operatives engaged in the manufacture. One half of those employed are wemen and young people above thirteen years of age, and the total amount of wages paid annually is close upon £300,000.

"The wool for the finer class of goods is imported chiefly from Australia and the Cape Colony: and, fortunately, the productive power of these extensive countries is practically unlimited. From Australia the importations in 1863 show an increase of nearly six million pounds above those of the previous year; and he quantity derived from the British possessions in South Africa is also rapidly increasing, being now about three times greater than it was ten years since.'

RETURN OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON -The United States naval forces now in the Mediterranean are expected to return in the month of June, vessels being now named to relieve most of those now stationed there. The steam screw-sloops Kearsarge and Tusca rora have been in commission since the war began, and are the worse for the wear. One of them is now in an English dock-yard, being repaired, and it is supposed that she will sail for New York when finished. The entire squadron is as follows: St. Louis, sailing corvette; Constellation, sailing corvette; Kearsarge, steamer; Tuscarora, steamer; Chippewa, steamer.

FOR SALE AND TO LET. FOR SALE.—A desirable three-story back Buildings, having every modern improvement, situate on east side of Sixteenth street, below Market Lot 18 feet front by 90 feet deep. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a Germantown property, a three-story back buildings, and replete with every convenience; situate on weetside of Twentieth street, below Race. Lot 18 teet front by 70 feet deep. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

TO BE LET.—A three-story brick Dwelling, 268 South Third street, a central location.

Apply to J. H. OURT S & SON, Real Esta e
Brokers, 433 Walnut street ap23 FIFTEENTH STREET.—FOR SALE—A desirable four-story Dwelling, with threedesirable four-story Dwelling, with three-story double back buildings, 414 South Fifteenth street, replete with every modern improvement. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 433 Walnut street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET. FOR SALE-A neat stone DWELLING, West Philadelphia, SPRUUE street, above Forty-Jourth. Apply at 163 WALNUT street (up stairs). ap15.12t* stairs).

POR SALE.—The PROPERTY 1619 ARCH
Street—double House, lot 42 by 160. Apply
toG. H. ROBINETT, 2320 GREEN street, or J. P.
ROBINETT, 232 North SECOND st. ap14-1m*

BRUAD STREET -- FOR SALE-1 three-story brick DWELLING, with three-story souble back-buildings, 417 South BROAD street; modern improvements. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 433 Walnut street. FOR SALE.—Handsome BROWN STONE
HOUSE, Spruce Street, West of 17th Street,
replete with all modern convenience.

C. H MUIRHEID,
ap22-6t*]
No. 263 S with Sixth Street.

FOR SALE.—rands me and convenient RESIDENCE, FIFTH street, below NOBLE, 45 feet front by 80 feet deep. Apply to JOHN H. WEEKS, ap15-12t* S W. corner Fifth and Noble. TO RENT—A beautifully situated double COUNTRY RESIDENCE, three minutes walk from Wissinoming Station, on Trenton Rail-road, with coach-house and garden. Apply No. 717 WALNUT street.

rif walnut street.

right Sale, Chear.—vacuable Residence in Burlington. Also, Dwelling with side yard, Jefferson street, east of BROAD.

R. J. DUBBINS, a) 21-w&s-8t*

No. 108 S. Fourth street.

April - Wesset **

No. 118 S. Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—The building and lot No. 303
CHERRY street, south side. Lot 60 feet front. 105 feet deep, at 52 feet in depth widens to 76 feet to an 8 feet alley running to the rry street.

Apply at the office of CHRIST CHURCH HOS-PITAL, 226 WALNUT street.

Application of the results of the res FOR SALE—A handsome three story back Buildings, and turnished with all the modern improvements and conveniences, situate on west side of Eleventh street below Spruce. Lot 19 feet 6 inches front by 120 feet deep. J. M. GUM MEY & SONS, 568 Walnut street.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDNCE and FARM of 50 acras, substantial Dwelling and Barn cn the Bethlenem Pike, 2½ miles from North Wales Station, North Pennsylvan Railroad. Finely located and at low price. Apply to J. H. WEEK, api5-12t* S. W. corner Fifth and Noble.

ap15-121*

S. W. corner Fifth and Noble.

FUR SA. E.—THE W. L.—BUILT TH-GEE

Story Dwelling, No 617 North ELEVENTH

Street, below Mount Vernon street, with dublethree story back buildings and all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession. Terms accommodating. Apply to A. B CARVER & CO.,
S. W. cornerNinth and Filbert streets ap19 5th

TO RENT—A large DWELLING HOUSE,
well-shaded, stable and carriage house, good
water, variety of fruit, and six acres of land;
within two squares of West Philadelphia Passenger Railroad. Immediate possession. Apply to
WILLIAM ESHER No. 311 WALNUT street, or
S22 North SEVENTH street. ap22-6:*

FOR RENT.—A double HOUSE, on
FRANKFORD road, three squares above
the S-cond and Third Street Passenger Railroad
Depot, containing 12 rooms; all modern improvements; garden, stable, fruit and shade trees; about
1% acres of ground. Possession 20th May Rent
S450. Apply to
WILLIAM ELLIS,
ap22-3t)

WEST PHILADELPHIA RESIDENCE

WILLIAM ELLIS, app2-3ty

No. 724 Market street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA RESIDENOE
FOR SALE.—A handsome stone cottage with all modern improvements Stable, co.ch. house, &c., situate on the north side of LOCUST Street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets. Immediate possession given. Terms accommodating. Apply to A. B. CARVER & Co., southwest corner of Ninth and Filbert streets.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—One-half or all that valuable Stone-post Farm of 100 acres, BRISTOL TURNPIKE, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony, with a fine view of the Delaware river, &c. Mansion house and ether dwellings to let; also, factory and smithshop. Apply on the premises, or B. WHITAKFR, No. 610 Locust street app2-20t*

TO EENT FOR THE SUMMER.—2 de-

TO LENT FOR THE SUMMER. — a desirable House and Garden, with pleasant yard and good shade trees, in the village of WOODBURY. N. J. Easy of access to the city by the West Jersey Railroad.

With or without the furniture, Possession given immediately. Apply to

immediately. Apply to api3-im] DAVID COOPER, is North Whaves. GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable propery within 10 minutes walk of WayneStation, Germantown Rail road. Large dwelling house with all the modern improvements, stable, spring-house, ice-house filled, and good garden, plenty of fruit and targe shade trees. Apply to W. W. KNIGHT, at 509 COMMERCE street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND PARM FUR SAILE—Containing fifty-five acres, handsomely situated in Cheitenham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about eignst miles from the city and one and a half from York Road Station, on the North Pennsylvania Ballroad. The buildings are nearly new, substantial and well calculated for a winter or summer residence. Apply to C. H. MUIRHEID, No. 285 South SIXTH street. Philadelphis. sell-th

FOR SALE.—The Property on Sahool House Lane, frenting eight hundred and eight (So) feet on said Lane, and extending nearly one-third of a mile to the Wissahickon, with front one-third of a mile to the Wissahickon, with front on that stream. Containing thirty (30) acres, with numerous desirable sites for Country Seats, tive minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and twenty minutes walk from the City. Apply to CHARLES H. MUIRHEID. No. 265 South SIXTH St. 26-60

FOR SALE.—CHESTNUT HILL MANISTION AND GROUNDS on SUMMIT street, within five minutes walk of Railroad Depot, overlooking miles of country. The House is of Stone of excellent build and possessing every convenience. The lot is 200 feet front by 325 feet deep, well planted with trees. Terms accommodating, Apply to JOHN H. WEEKS, applicable S. W. cor. Fifth and Noble.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE MODERN built dwelling, No. 407 South Eighth street, below Pine, containing in front 19 feet, and 114 feet in depth, to a three feet a ley.

The house is built in the best manner with all the The notice is built in the best manner with all the modern improvements, having always been occupied by its owners; is in perfect order, and calculated for a family to take immediate possession, without any expense. Price \$9,500. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises. commodating. Inquapi2-tu-th-v-6trpo

York Road, half mile from Raitroad Station, nine miles from the city; containing about 3½. Acres of Land. The improvements are a two-story Cottage built of brick, rough-cast; 12 rooms with one story back Kitchen, finished and papered throughout; Furnace in cellar; Range in ki chen; Frame stable and other out-buildings; two wells with pumps; soft water; fine springs on rear of lot; large gurden; fruit of all kinds; beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Possession im mediately. Conditions on day of sale.

BOR SALE—A VERY decision and the following state. FOR SALE—a very desirance and had-some modern four-story brick RESADENCE.

with three-story back buildings and lot of ground No. 1111 MOUNT VERNON street (north side), 25 feet front and over 125 feet deep to LEMON street.

111s finished in modern style, and is in complete order; having been recently thoroughly oversauled and repaired, handsomely papered and painted throughou; gas introduced (with handsome gas fixtures and chandeliers, which will be included in the sale), bath; hot and cold water, iurnace, cooking range, &c.

Will be sold at a very reasonable price, on accommonating terms, and immediate possession given. Apply to

S. W. THACKARA & SON,

ap20.6t6

No 214 South Third street.

THE FLORENCE 1RON WORKS FOR Sale.—The subscriber is and THE FLORENCE IRON WORKS FOR Sale.—The subscriber is authorized to sail the valuable property known as "The Florence, Iron Works," situated at Florence, on the Delaware river, six miles above Burlington, in the State of New Jersey, with all the Machinery, work-shops, store, workmen's dwellings, Mansion House, and about 50 Acres of Land, with a beautiful river front of 2,000 feet. The Foundry is 150 feet long by 100 feet wide, the Machine Shop 150 by 60, both built of brick, in the most substantial manner. The Mansion House is of brick, of handsome arcaitecture, and is surrounded by a magnificent grove of large forest trees.

This property is well suited for the manufacture of Government work, iron ships, cannon, piges, steam engines, &c., or could be adapted to almost any manufacturing purpose. It is most engibly situated, possess no, as it does, the advantage of both water and railroad communication.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply in person or by letter to E. Our PENTER, 242 South Third street.

ap20 6t6

242 South Third street.

Of ON SPRUCE STREET, by Twenty-fourth
is street; 75 feet front on Sprage street by 100 feet
in depth to Manning street. Will be sold or let on
ground rent at the low rate of \$3.75 per foot; water
pipe land in Manning street, and the ground tree
from every incumbrance. Apply to A. B. CARVER & 1.0. Ninth and Filbert streets. ap21.6t* TO LET.—Large and small ROOMS, up stairs, 612 and 614 CHESTNUT streat. fe3-tf