[We have been "smiling aloud" over this easy-flowing address to "The Boys," in which we detect at once the light hand of Dr. O. W. Holmes. It is to be found in the *Atlantic* for April.]

ONCE MORE.

CLASS OF '29.

Condiscipulis, Coætaneis, Harvardianis, Amicis,

"*Will I come?*" That *is* pleasant! I beg to inquire
If the gun that I carry has ever missed fire?
And which was the muster-roll—mention but one—
That missed your old comrade who carries the gun?

You see me as always, my hand on the lock,
The cap on the nipple, the hammer full cock.
It is rusty, some tell me; I heed not the scoff;
It is battered and bruised, but it always goes off!

—"Is it loaded?" I'll bet you! what doesn't it hold?
Rammed full to the muzzle with memories untold;
Why, it scares me to fire, lest the pieces should fly
Like the cannons that burst on the Fourth of July!

One charge is a remnant of College-day dreams
(Its wadding is made of forensics and themes);
Ah, visions of fame! what a flash in the pan
As the trigger was pulled by each clever young man!

And Love! Bless my stars, what a cartridge is there!
With a wadding of rose-leaves and ribbons and hair,—
All crammed in one verse to go off at a shot!
—Were there ever such sweethearts? Of course there were not!

And next,—what a load! it will split the old gun,—
Three fingers,—four fingers,—five fingers of fun!
Come tell me, gray sages, for mischief and noise
Was there ever a lot like us fellows, The Boys?

Bump! bump! down the staircase the cannon-ball goes,—
Aha, Old Professor! Look out for your toes!
Don't think, my poor Tutor, to *sleep* in your bed;—
Two "Boys"—'twenty-niners—room over your head!

Remember the nights when the tar-barrel blazed!
From red "Massachusetts" the war-cry was raised;
And "Hollis" and "Stoughton" re-echoed the call,
Till P—— poked his head out of Holworthy Hall!

Old P——, as we called him,—at fifty or so,—
Not exactly a bud, but not quite in full blow,
In ripening manhood, suppose we should say,
Just nearing his prime, as we Boys are to-day!

O, say, can you look through the vista of age
To the time when old Morse drove the regular stage?
When Lyon told tales of the long-vanished years,
And Lenox crept round with the rings in his ears!

And dost thou, my brother, remember, indeed,
The days of our dealings with Willard and Read?
When "Dolly" was kicking and running away,
And punch came up smoking on Fillebrown's tray?

But where are the Tutors, my brother, O, tell!—
And where the Professors, remembered so well?
The sturdy old Grecian of Holworthy Hall,
And Latin and Logic, and Hebrew and all?

"—They are dead, the old fellows" (we called them so then,
Though we since have found out they were lusty young men).
—They are *dead*, do you tell me?—but how do you know?
You've filled once too often. I doubt if it's so.

I'm thinking. I'm thinking. Is this 'sixty-eight?
It's not quite so clear. It admits of debate.
I *may* have been dreaming. I rather incline
To think—yes, I'm certain—it is 'twenty-nine!

"By George!"—as friend Sales is accustomed to cry,—
You tell me they're dead, but I know it's a lie!
Is Jackson not President?——What was't you said?
It can't be; you're joking; what,—all of 'em dead?

Jim,—Harry,—Fred,—Isaac,—all gone from our side?
They couldn't have left us,—no, not if they tried.
—Look, there's our old Præses,—he can't find his text;
—See,—P—— rubs his leg, as he growls out "*The Next!*"

I told you 'twas nonsense. Joe, give us a song!
Go harness up "Dolly," and fetch her along!—
Dead! Dead! You false graybeard, I swear they are not!
Hurrah for Old Hickory!——Oh, I forgot!

Well, *one* we have with us (how could he contrive
To deal with us youngsters and still to survive?)
Who wore for our guidance authority's robe,—
No wonder he took to the study of Job!

—And now, as my load was uncommonly large,
Let me taper it off with a classical charge;
When that has gone off, I shall drop my old gun.
And then stand at ease, my service is done.

Bibamus ad Classem vocatam "The Boys"
Et eorum Tutorem cui nomen est "Noyes";
Et floreant, valeant, vigeant tam,
Non Peircius ipse enumeret quam!

January 9, 1868.

GOOD MATCHES.

Modern fabricators of epigrams, more intent upon form than substance, and far more solicitous to say what shall seem pointed than what shall be really true, have attempted to add a corollary to Rochefoucauld's celebrated *mot* concerning the misfortunes of our friends, by remarking, that there is something in their good fortune which is not altogether agreeable to us. This superficial assertion will not bear that rigid examination which may be extended, without any detriment, to the profound one from which it is copied; and even if a persistent cynicism should maintain that there are many cases in which it holds good, there is certainly one golden exception in which it not only does not, but where the very reverse may be sweepingly predicated. The exception we refer to comprises all those instances in which the particular piece of good fortune is what is technically called an "engagement." We are aware that a certain school of saturnine humorists question the goodness of the fortune presumed in such an occurrence, and would point to the joy displayed by people when they hear of it, as a conclusive sign of human malice, and only another demonstration of the truth of the original apophthegm. Into such subtile depths of cynicism, however, we confess ourselves incapable of diving; and we must be content to remark, that the rejoicing on such occasions, besides being universal, appears to be unfeigned and genuine. The maxim, that no news is good news, is an essentially masculine notion. To the feminine mind, any news is better than none; but the best news in the world is that which announces that some girl or other is engaged to be married. She need not even be a friend for the intelligence to produce intense exhilaration. A mere acquaintance, or even the acquaintance of an acquaintance, when associated with such an incident, becomes a joy, at least for the moment.

It is no exaggeration to say that women, when first made the depositaries of such a piece of information, cannot contain themselves for delight. They must unbosom themselves of the tremendous bit of intelligence,—even though it be only to those unsympathizing creatures, a husband or a brother. In default of any more intelligent companion an effort may be made during breakfast, immediately after the letter bringing the news may have arrived, to excite them to a sense of the interest and importance of the event. But breakfast over, some more harmonious nature must be discovered with which to share the blissful announcement. For that day household duties will be partially in abeyance. The morning will be spent mostly in writing letters, and the afternoon will necessarily be wholly devoted to making calls. Ordinarily, women are rather punctilious on these points. They make entries either in their diaries or in the tablets of their retentive brains, of the respective days on which they last wrote or paid a visit to their friends, and whether due rejoinder to either class of attention has since been made. "She owes me a call," and "I wrote to her last," are familiar arguments in female society, and are always held to be conclusive. But there is an occasion when this stringent rule is relaxed, indeed, entirely abrogated. If a woman has received the news of an engagement, she feels bound by a higher law even than that of "return calls," or "letter for letter," to communicate it without loss of time. Ceremony is waived, and even enemies have been known to be forgiven in such emergencies. This great touch of nature makes the alien kin again.

It is perfectly clear, therefore, that an engagement is considered a good thing in itself. Just as any news is better than no news at all, so any engagement is better than none. But there must be degrees of excellence in both cases, and the degree of delight will be proportioned to the goodness of the intelligence communicated. Hence, when the fact of the engagement has been hurriedly blurted out, the very first question invariably asked is: "And is it a good match?" Now, to the uninitiated mind, this inquiry would not convey much meaning. The phrase is certainly not a very classical one, and does not carry its proper significance on the surface. That, in itself, it is not only obscure, but positively confusing, may be concluded from the fact that women use it equally when merely wanting to know if the trimming of a dress harmonizes with its material, or if the shades of their worsteds have been properly selected. Left to one's own unaided judgment in the matter, one would naturally surmise, on hearing the question put concerning two people who are about to be united for life, that the interrogator desired to be informed if they were somewhat alike in the color and temper of their minds, if they were of a comparatively equal age, if their characters had substantial resemblances with just agreeable shades of difference, and if their antecedents had had sufficient in common to encourage the belief that their joint future would not be discordant. We need hardly say that, if a person were to understand the question in that sense, and were so to answer it, he would be regarded as exceedingly simple.

"Is it a good match?" means something totally different; and in the female world it is never, by any chance, misunderstood. It means, can the man whom the young lady is about to marry give her a large slice of those things of the world which the speaker considers pre-eminently good? Can he allow her three or four hundred a year to dress upon? (It will be seen that we are supposing a moderate case.) Can he give her a house in town and a house in the country? Can he keep her an opera-box, or, at any rate, take her or send her,—for the one seems to be as good as the other,—to the opera as often as ever she would care to go? Can he provide brougham and landau, park-phaeton and saddle-horses? Will he take her into the "best" society, and follow that best society in its annual eccentric orbit round what it conceives to be the world? Briefly, has he got plenty of money; and, if he has, how much is it?

It is not surprising that the downright moral mind, when hearing a question—and a first, cardinal question—put, which is intended to resume all the inquiries detailed above, should be up in arms against it. Stated nakedly and without periphrasis,—robbed, in fact, of the euphemistic language in which it is couched,—it seems a very coarse, not to say immoral, inquiry. It sounds like materialism in its grossest and most unblushing form. But the downright moral mind is not, perhaps, the best judge of humanity in its present avowedly imperfect condition. All women invariably ask the question, and in the precise form in which we have put it; and yet most women are—for the composite planet in which we happen to live—good women.

It is incredible, or at at any rate very difficult to conceive, that good women should ask a question of each other habitually, and without blushing, which is downright immoral. We are, therefore, landed in this dilemma: either women have no moral sense, or the question is not such a terrible one after all. Omitting the consideration of the first disagreeable supposition, let us see if cause cannot be shown for thinking that the second one may be fairly entertained. We have already seen that women always regard the news of the engagement of an acquaintance as good news. They are delighted when they hear that one of their sex is going to be married. They have not yet had time to make the inquiry whether it is a good match or a bad one. It is a match, and that is quite sufficient; at least, it is good as far as it goes. But why is it good, even to that extent? The reason must surely be, that they assume a great many things, which may or may not exist, but which they are ready to believe do exist, and which, if they do, are calculated to lay the foundation of connubial happiness. They do not ask whether the betrothed pair are adapted to each other, whether they love each other, whether they have similar tastes, and so forth. They kindly and confidingly assume all this; and, having assumed it, they *then* proceed to ask if this good match—since all matches are thus conceived by them to be good—is an especially good one. What they want to know is, if their friend, who is going to become a wife, is *also* going to become a Duchess; if the girl who is being so desperately loved is *likewise* going to have her dresses made by the Court Milliner; if the darling creature, who is shortly to be blessed with a good husband, will also enjoy certain other good things which husbands occasionally bring with them. They commence by pre-supposing the spiritual character of the match, and then make their tender inquiries as to its material prospects. They are only too ready to believe that the marriage has been made in heaven; but as married life has to be spent on earth, pray what is the amount of the settlement?

It is just possible that the explanation will not appear to everybody quite conclusive. Men are such suspicious, sensitive, conceited creatures that it is extremely difficult to satisfy them. There can be no doubt that to the ordinary manly ear the question, "Is it a good match?" has rather an unpleasant sound. It seems to reduce him from the position of a man and a lover—actual or possible—to that of a matrimonial commodity. The better the man, the more offensive will the question be to him. It has a horribly democratic, levelling ring about it. It seems to assume that all men, *quâ* men, or, at least, *quâ* husbands, are equal, and that the difference between them consists in the relative size of their stables, or their capacity for building them. It is true that it pays them the compliment—if our exculpatory explanation be correct—of supposing that they will all be good husbands, if they have plenty of money. In a word, it takes them on trust. So apologized for, women may be considered to nourish the devout and flattering creed that all men are worth marrying. As, however, every man cherishes that belief, with a slight modification,—viz., in so far as it includes himself, but not at all as it includes all other men,—their vanity will not, perhaps, be exorbitantly tickled by this merely general testimony to their merits. It is more agreeable to them to think that if they had hardly a penny in the world, their personal attainments are so numerous and so brilliant that their companionship would make any woman happy, whilst there are some men who would be confoundedly bad matches if they had all the money in the world. But women, as we have seen, are not quite so uncharitable.—*Every Saturday.*

Stories About Homely Singers.

It is undisputed that Americans, if not so well versed in art, know very well what to admire in nature. They are often more unforgiving to a public performer who lacks grace or beauty than to those who show a want of talent. Some years ago a piano-forte player came from Europe with numerous influential letters, one of which was directed to one of the kindest and best men in the profession. He received the new-comer with great courtesy, asked him to play, and was delighted with him as an artist, but felt compelled to deal candidly with him. He therefore advised him not to think of remaining in the United States. "Why?" said the artist; "tell me why." "I dare not do so," was the reply. "I must know," said the artist. "As a public performer," was the rejoinder, "your personal appearance is against you, and it would be still worse for you if you desire to teach." "Am I ugly?" said the poor artist. "Very," said the gentleman; "you have coarse red hair, and that's enough—Americans hate red hair: then you have dark brown freckles on your face and hands: your skin is deadly pale, and your nose turns up—a defect never forgiven in a man here." The artist went to Canada.

As a set-off to this story, an incident that occurred in Italy some years ago may be mentioned. A tenor made his appearance for the first time in the town, and was cast in the part of *Pollio* in the opera of "Norma." As he walked down the stage, he was saluted by derisive cries of "Go home; we won't have you here! oh! oh!" He stood quietly looking at the audience until he found a hearing. His appearance was unprepossessing—a little, humpbacked man, wearing a huge Roman helmet which fell upon his shoulders, and seemed to cover one-half of his pigmy body. Raising his hand to indicate that he desired to speak, he finally quieted the noisy crowd, and said:

"It is true, Nature has been very niggardly to me in gifts of outward show; but, by way of compensation, she has bestowed on me the glorious gift of voice and musical comprehension. Will you hear what Nature has done for me?"

The house answered with one voice, "*Si*"—yes. The orchestra began at the scene where *Pollio* enters with *Flavio*. The latter had been so frightened at the noise that he had walked to the side scenes, but now came forward. After the first verse of the tenor air, *Meco al' altar di Venere* ("With me at Venus's Altar"), cheers and bravos were uttered by every voice in the theatre. The little humpbacked man was carried home in triumph from the theatre that night, and, in spite of his deformity, lived to be called great on every stage where he appeared in Italy.

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BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS and VENETIANS, for HALLS and STAIRS, with extra borders.
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FINE CARPETINGS,
Of rich designs, and offered at low figures.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.
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ja27-6mrp

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Importer,
No. 36 South Eleventh Street,
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Is now opening desirable NOVELTIES in
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Plaid and Striped Nainsooks,
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Imitation and Real Cluny Laces,
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Soft Cambrics,
Swiss Muslins,
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A general assortment of
White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, &c.,
Which he offers to the trade at Importer's prices, thus saving Retail Dealers the Jobber's profit.
N. B.—The special attention of Manufacturers of Children's Clothing is solicited.
ja28-tu th s

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LINEN STORE,
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ALSO, WIDE PLAIT WOVEN SHIRT BOSOMS.
These Shirt Bosoms, made expressly for us, are of extra size, and are warranted to outwear the best Muslin Shirt Bodies.
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1868. 1868.
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EYRE & LANDELL,
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de13-m w s tf

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Greatly Reduced Prices,
To Insure Speedy Sales,
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As they will be able to purchase them at about ANTI-WAR PRICES.
Extra inducements will be offered to those purchasing by the Piece.
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At 108 they pay as much interest as Reading 6's at 93.
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fe21-3mrp

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We offer for sale a limited amount of these Bonds at the very low rate of
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From March 5th to March 23d.
Every day from 9 until 7, and on Saturdays until 10.
The Entire Collection will be Sold at Public Sale
ON THE
EVENINGS OF MONDAY, MARCH 23d, AND TUESDAY, MARCH 24th,
Commencing at Seven o'clock, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
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"JOHN BROWN,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
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NEWEST GROUPE,
"A COUNCIL OF WAR,"
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Extra Large Lehigh Nut Coal, $5 50.
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WARRANTED PURE AND HARD
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ALL SIZES, $5 TO $6, AT
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ja4-tfrp

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Cash Dividends for 1867........40 per cent.
Number of Policies issued in 1867........4,186
Amount insured........11,979,000
ORGANIZED ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.
PROFITS OF THE COMPANY ANNUALLY DIVIDED.
One-third of the Premium may remain unpaid as a LOAN.
NO NOTES REQUIRED.
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THIRTY DAYS' GRACE ALLOWED IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
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Can be made to boil with one third less fuel than any other. It is particularly adapted for MANUFACTURERS, FARMERS and MECHANICS. Sold with or without covers or wheels, and from 20 to 120 gallons in size. Wholesale and Retail.
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mh26

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK has arrived in Washington.

THE French troops in Rome have been reduced to a single brigade.

THREE men were killed in a quarry at West Castleton, Vt., yesterday, by the falling of rock upon them.

THE Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment has been rejected by the California House of Representatives.

THE election on the new Constitution in Arkansas is progressing. The returns are meagre and doubtful.

VARIOUS towns in this State held charter elections yesterday. Corry, Titusville, Harrisburg and Bedford, were carried by the Democrats.

THE bullion of the Bank of France has been augmented by 18,000,000 francs since the last report.

TEN thousand bales of cotton were sold in Liverpool yesterday. The market was easier, but there was no change in quotations.

THE jury in the case of Captain Mackey have brought in a verdict of guilty of treason. Sentence deferred.

MRS. JOHANNA HILL has applied for a divorce from her husband, Britan Hill, one of the most prominent lawyers of St. Louis.

A SELECT committee of the New York State Senate are investigating the affairs of the Erie Railroad with closed doors.

JUDGE E. STAINES, formerly judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has been killed in Augusta, Ga., by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his son.

THE boiler of a saw-mill at Brownsville, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, exploded on Thursday, killing Mike Shaw and two others.

IN the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, process was ordered to issue on the bill of the State of Georgia against General Grant and others.

THE Mississippi Convention has appointed a committee of five to remain at the capital during the adjournment of the Convention, to superintend the first election under the new Constitution.

A GANG of Vicksburg negroes recently exhumed bodies from the Jewish graveyard at that place, and cut off the fingers of the corpses for the sake of the rings they wore.

THE Virginia Convention has appointed a committee, consisting of the State Auditor and the President and a member of the Convention, to negotiate a loan for the expenses of the body. The loan will be about $90,000.

AN order has been issued from headquarters of the Pacific Division that the District of Alaska be hereafter designated as the Department of Alaska, Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis, commanding, with headquarters at Sitka.

A DESPATCH from Antala, Abyssinia, dated March 3d, says that General Napier had gone with a reconnoitering party to Ashangee. Kapal had agreed to furnish supplies for the British troops while passing through his territory to Magdala.

A DARING robbery was committed at Collierville, Tennessee, on the Charleston Railroad, on Tuesday night. The store of Mr. Morough was entered by three men in disguise, who tied the clerk, Mr. Wilson, and then proceeded to break open the safe, carrying off its contents, and goods to the amount of $1,000.

IN Boston, Mactoon, master of the British ship Themis; Nicholas Kearney and Frank Mactoon, first and third mates, and James Marshall, seaman, have been indicted for causing the death of a sailor named Hooper by brutal treatment during a passage from Liverpool. A certified copy of the testimony and coroner's verdict was furnished to the British Minister at Washington, who made answer that the case comes within the jurisdiction of the authorities of Massachusetts.

A MAN, supposed from papers on his person, to be James Fannigan, who had been in the employ of the Butler Mining Company, and who said he was going to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and who arrived on the Grand Trunk Railroad, from Canada last night, stabbed three passengers just before the train reached the depot at Buffalo. He was arrested and placed in the station house. He is thought to be insane. Charles Short and J. B. Ludwig, of Buffalo, were stabbed slightly, and W. J. McCarthey, of Port Colborne, Canada, seriously.

ISAAC M. RUTH, who shot and severely wounded Seymour Voulliare, some time ago, assaulted the latter in St. Louis yesterday, with a cowhide, and was shot by Voulliare, the ball taking effect in Ruth's left breast, just below the shoulder. Voulliare received several cuts on the face and hands, but was not seriously injured. The affair grew out of a letter recently published by Voulliare, addressed to the Grand Jury, declining to prosecute Ruth for shooting him last winter, and which contained some reflections on Ruth and his wife, who was formerly Mrs. Voulliare. Voulliare was placed under bonds to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill.

STREET COMMISSIONER BAKER, of New Orleans, recently removed by Gen. Hancock, and reinstated by Gen. Grant, is charged by an affidavit sworn to before United States Commissioner Weller with perjury, in having rendered voluntary aid to the rebels in arms by engaging in the manufacture of munitions of war for their use, and having voluntarily performed military service under the so-called Confederate officers, and afterwards taken the oath of office as register of voters in the First District of New Orleans. Also, in having sworn before a Notary that he was a British subject to escape the draft into the United States service, when he was in fact a naturalized citizen of the United States.

AT HELENA, Arkansas, yesterday, Burt Turner, the Sheriff, attempted to arrest a negro, who had killed three negroes recently in an adjacent county. The negro drew a revolver and shot the sheriff through the body, knocking him off his mule. The negro then mounted Turner's mule and fled to the hills. The negroes around the polls got up a disturbance on the plea that the negro had been shot, and thus enabled him to reach the hills, where he was found by a posse who had gone in pursuit. On their attempting to arrest him he fired, wounding Mr. Sebastian. The posse held him at bay until a squad of soldiers arrived, who fired upon and wounded him severely, and in this condition he was carried to Helena. None of the wounded were dead at last accounts.

Debate in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Gladstone announced that on Monday next, he would offer a motion that the House go into Committee on the Irish Church, and said when agreeable to the House and the Ministry, he would press the consideration of the question.

Mr. William Forster alluded to the state of the laws in regard to the allegiance of the British subject, saying that this matter especially demanded attention in its bearing upon the relations of this country with the United States. He thought the time now ripe for arriving at a definite understanding. He explained the laws on the right of expatriation, and showed that at the present time that two millions of the Queen's subjects were living in the United States as American citizens in practical violation of these laws.

The difference which arose between England and America in regard to the rights of adopted citizens, and which caused the War 1812, and now the difference which still existed, was counted on by Fenians as likely again to embroil the two nations and thus further their treasonable designs. In conclusion, he urged Great Britain to abandon her claim of life allegiance in the case of emigrants to foreign countries, and advised the appointment of mixed commissioners to settle the question forever.

Sir Robert Collier supported the views of Mr. Forster.

Lord Stanley then addressed the House. He admitted that the dogma of natural allegiance was not obsolete. Her Majesty's government had already made advances for a settlement of the questions at issue, and he declared they were willing to meet the government of the United States half way. There were many difficulties in the way of an adjustment, but they were not regarded as insuperable.

He stated that the Foreign Office was now in communication with Mr. Seward on the subject, and concluded by expressing his approval of the proposition for mixed commissioners.

Sir Roundell Palmer hoped the expatriated subjects of Great Britain would not be suffered to make war on the parent country.

Mr. Baxter, member for Montrose, called attention to the trans-Atlantic mail service, and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

That in the opinion of the House the present system of contracts, in which a fixed price is stipulated for carrying American mails, is wrong; that pay should depend upon the effectiveness of the service, the performance of which should be open to all steamship lines.

Mr. Baxter said the Cunard Steamship Company received subsidies to the amount of millions, while other companies as efficient received nothing.

He admitted that the mail service was well performed by the Canard line, but thought it done at too great a cost.

Sclater Booth, Secretary of the Treasury, promised that the experiment to open competition would be tried, and hoped Mr. Baxter would withdraw his motion until a trial was made.

The motion was withdrawn.

XLth CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

Senate.

SHIP BUILDING.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, introduced a bill to allow drawbacks on articles used in the construction of vessels, which is as follows:

Be it enacted, That on and after the passage of this act there shall be allowed and paid a drawback equal in amount to the import duty paid on all lumber, hemp, Manilla, copper, and upon all iron as advanced in manufactures beyond bars, rods, and bolts, which shall be wrought up into the construction, rigging, or equipment of sailing vessels of the United States of a burden not less than one hundred tons, and of ocean steamers of a burden not less than one thousand tons, and used in repairing vessels of foreign build, documented in conformity with the provisions of the act of December 23, 1852, less five per centum on the amount of such drawback, which shall be retained for the use of the United States, and such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, offered a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury how many clerks or employes have been removed since January, 1867, the form of letters or circulars addressed to the heads of bureaus, &c., for that; purpose how many have been appointed since, and by whom; how many heretofore removed have been reappointed, from what States, and by whose recommendations. The resolution went over under objection by Mr. Buckalew.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CHANDLER rose to a personal explanation in regard to an error that he had been led into, he said, by the Senators from Maine the other day, during the debate on the proposition to allow a drawback on articles used in ship building. He had supposed from their remarks that the ship yards of Maine were as deserted as the streets of Nineveh—a condition of things that had almost caused the Senators from Nevada (Mr. Nye) and Indiana (Mr. Morton) to shed tears.

He then read statistics in support of his assertion, that during the last two years there had been more ships built in Maine than during any two years previous. He concluded by hoping that the Senators who had wept so profusely over the shipbuilding interests of Maine would dry their tears.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, has supposed the point upon which the Senator had differed from the Senators from Maine was his assertion that Michigan built more ships than Maine, but Maine built the ship that carried commerce around the world, about which Michigan didn't know anything, and never would, (laughter,) said he. We mean those great ships that carry our flag around the world, not those flat floats (laughter), raft boats navigated with contrabands. [Laughter.]

PETITIONS.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented a petition of citizens of Norristown, Pennsylvania, praying the repeal of the warehousing system as injurious to the manufacturing interests. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HENDERSON'S bill was then taken up, authorizing the Peace Commission to conclude a treaty with the Navajoes, now on the Bosque Rotondo, and appropriating $150,000 for their removal.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, opposed the appropriation of $150,000 contemplated by the bill. He said the Navajoe tribe were the most highly civilized of all the North American Indians, and that when they were captured they were engaged in the manufacture of blankets, &c., of a superior quality. They were now held as prisoners, and should not be constituted a treaty-making power, but should be kept where they are. He ridiculed the idea of holding a solemn secret session to make a treaty with captives. There were seven thousand of them, and he asked how far $150,000 would go towards removing and subsisting them. Millions would eventually be called for to feed them after this needless change. He said that General Carlton and our army had, in a moment of valor, captured and brought in the women and children of the Navajoe tribe, leaving the warriors on their native heath.

Mr. HENDERSON said they had been turned over to the Interior Department, and were not now held as prisoners of war. He therefore moved that the words "held against their will" be stricken out. In answer to Mr. Howard, he said he did not know why they were not allowed perfect freedom by the authorities. He referred to his experience on the Indian Commission with General Sherman and others, and said the commission had saved the government $15,000,000 to $18,000,000. He had formerly been opposed to, but was now a convert to the doctrine of making treaties with Indians, and believed they saved the country wars and enormous expenditures.

The Navajoes were now located in an infamously unfit place, and if they were retained there he was instructed by the committee of which he was Chairman to ask for an appropriation of $500,000 for their support. They had heretofore cost $750,000 annually, but now they could be removed to their old home or elsewhere, where they could support themselves. Besides this, the Bosyne Rotondo, where they are now kept, is a private land grant, and the government would doubtless have to pay about half a million of dollars to retain it for their occupation. He remarked that he intended soon to call up his bill for the government and care of the Indians, when the Senator from California, Mr. Connes, and others, would have full opportunity for the discussion of the general subject.

Mr. COLE, of California, hoped the bill would pass. He described their condition as unfortunate, and suffering the country of the Comanches, who sought to exterminate them.

Mr. NYE said anybody who would read the history of the difficulties between these Indians and the New Mexicans, would conclude that General Carlton should rather have removed the New Mexicans. It was impossible to keep them on permanent reservation in the face of the advancing tide of the superior race. He described the misfortunes of the Indians of his own State, whose citizens, he knew, would not approve of what he said. They wanted to kill Indians too, all of them. If the nation put on sackcloth and ashes for any sin, it would be for its sins against the original owners of this soil, recognized as such by the government itself. He thought the crowning glory of the general who was the hero of a hundred battles, was the sheathing of his sword and preventing the extermination of the Indians, and he would rather trust the judgment of this wise and humane commission than that of any army, or even of Congress; money thus expended would not impoverish a nation, but enrich it, and he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, said not less than ten millions of dollars had been expended on this experiment with seven or eight thousand Navajoe Indians on the post of an unauthorized and subordinate officer of the army. He recited the occurrences of recent years in connection with it, and said it seemed no progress had been made after this immense outlay, but they were to appropriate more money. He believed somebody was making money out of it. This commission needed no encomium from him, and the best thing they could do would be to rely upon them for the disbursement of this money.

Mr. FESSENDEN had reliable information that to keep the Indians on the present reservation would result in a large saving to the annual expenditure. He was unwilling to hear General Carlton condemned when Senators confessedly knew nothing of the circumstances. That officer had been strongly recommended by General Grant for a brevet major-generalship. General Grant had sent out an officer to inquire into the allegation against General Carlton, who had found that he was doing his duty manfully, and it was unjust to condemn the General without proof.

Mr. HOWARD asked if the Senator believed that General removed the Indians in the line of his duty?

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the War Department had made no complaint about the act. He had been the General commanding and took the responsibility of removing them. He was not court-martialed, but sustained by the War Department. He (Mr. Fessenden) desired investigation into the matter, and intended to have it at the earliest opportunity. (Mr. Foster,) late Senator, who had been there, had entirely exonerated the General from these charges. Mr. Doolittle had been a member of the Commission with Senators Foster and detailed the circumstances that had led to the commencement of the war at Fort Defiance.

Mr. HOWARD, after taking the ground that the Navajoes had been unjustly dealt with, moved to strike out the discretionary power given the Commission to send the Indians to such places as in its opinion was calculated for their prosperity. He thought they should be sent where they came, where their fathers were buried, and that a suitable guard should be sent with them to protect them from insult or aggression by the New Mexicans. They should not be sent to nor kept in a sterile country, where they could not support themselves in the pastural pursuits they had once followed.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked where the Senator had obtained his information as to the sterility of their present location or their pastoral habits.

Mr. HOWARD referred the Senator to the published documents.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, read from the *Globe* some testimony on the subject by military officers, giving a favorable view of the Bosque Rotondo.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked if that was intended to show the sterility of the region.

Mr. CONNESS referred the question to Mr. Henderson.

Mr. HENDERSON said Kit Carson had informed him that such statements were false.

Mr. HOWARD again urged the propriety of the amendment.

Messrs. FOWLER and FRELINGHUYSEN also advocated it.

Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, argued that they would be less expense to the country on a reservation.

After further discussion,

Mr. DOOLITTLE warned them that whether the Indians were sent to a reservation or their home the Senate must not deceive itself by supposing there would not be considerable expense.

Mr. Howard's amendment was lost, only seven voting in its favor.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, moved to add an amendment appropriating $40,000 to the Sioux Indians of Devil's Lake, explaining their destitute condition, and that the appropriation was in accordance with the treaty of 1867 with those Indians, which had never been carried out, and it was recommended by the Interior Department.

Mr. HENDERSON suggested that the amendment be deferred until the proper appropriation bill shall be introduced, which will probably be to-morrow.

Mr. RAMSEY withdrew the amendment and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, at four o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York, asked leave to make a personal explanation in reference to the assertion made by Mr. Jenckes, some days since, as to his (Mr. Van Wyck's) want of authority in making the report on whisky frauds from the Committee on Retrenchment, but

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, insisted on the regular order of business.

Senate bill directing the entry of a credit of $3,636 to the account of Major A. L. Brewer, late army paymaster, who lost his life by the explosion of a steamer on the Mississippi River, and which sum stands charged as a balance against him.

Mr. GARFIELD explained and advocated the bill, and it was passed.

A number of other Senate bills were appropriately referred.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House joint resolution to regulate the tariff for freight and passengers on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and their branches, constituting the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General a board of Commissioners to establish annually a tariff of freight and passengers on those railroads, not exceeding double the average rates on roads between the Atlantic and Mississippi River north of St. Louis, was taken up.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, who had introduced the joint resolution, proceeded to explain and advocate it. In the course of his remarks he mentioned the fact that the same subsidy as is provided in the Pacific Railroad bills had been paid to the Sioux City Railroad Company for building sixty-eight miles of road in Iowa, the terminus of which was twenty-four miles further from the Pacific than its starting point was. He also referred to another road built in California in the shape of a ram's horn, from Sacramento to San Jose, which obtained the subsidy of $6,000 a mile.

He complained that the resources of the government were diverted to those purely local enterprises. The first Pacific Railroad bill, he said, had made some pretentions to protect the rights of the public, but the second one, passed in 1864, had not done so. It had made the bonds of the government a second mortgage, instead of a first, and had doubled the land grant. The Vice-President of the company had charged the company with $500,000 as a sum expended by him in Washington, in a confidential way, to secure the passage of the bill in 1864.

Mr. HIGBY said this was the first time he had heard of such a thing.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, disclaimed any reflection on members, but remarked that if the records were searched there could not be found a member who had voted for that bill.

Mr. HIGBY—They were all for it except the member from Illinois (Mr. Washburne.)

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, declined to yield, and proceeded with his remarks. Notwithstanding the representations that had been made as to the immense difficulties and costs of the building of the Pacific Railroad, he ventured to say that it could be built at an average cost of $30,000 a mile. He had computed that the government had paid an average of $70,000 a mile, besides the land grant, and to show the easy grades he read from the report of the engineer of the railroad, presenting the 1,032 miles of road: 275 as being on a dead level: 625 ranging from a dead level to 20 feet per mile; 343 ranging from 20 to 40 feet; 96 miles from 40 to 66 feet: 91 miles from 60 to 80 feet: 45 miles from 60 to 100 feet: and 37 miles from 100 to 110 feet. That was the tremendous Pacific Railroad, about the impassable mountains of which the public had heard so much. He was told that the mountains were almost impassable. From the base of the Rocky Mountains to the summit, the elevation to be overcome was only 2,000 feet, and he said that there was a distance of between 31 and 32 miles, starting from the level plain of the Platte Valley.

The Union Pacific Company, in its own report, mentioned the fact that its rates for freight and passengers were four times the average rates on the Eastern roads, being ten cents a mile for passengers and fifteen cents a mile per ton in gold. He was informed that, since the old means of transportation, ox teams, &c., were driven off by the railroad, the people had actually to pay more for transportation than before. At these rates it would cost $200 for a passenger and $5,000 for a car load of freight from Omaha City to San Francisco. The quarrel now going on between Vanderbilt and Drew made it apparent that, where Congress had control of such matters, it should retain it. That war meant that there shall be but one management of the roads between New York and the Great West. He thought it very fortunate that no man could live over one hundred years, for otherwise he believed that Vanderbilt would own the world within the next fifty years. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRICE obtained the floor to reply to the argument of Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. WOOD offered an amendment to the bill in relation to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill reported this morning by Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, in relation to bounties, provides a bounty of $8¾ per month of actual service for the deduction of all bounties received from any source, and for the payment of the balance in scrip bearing six per cent. interest, which is to be receivable only in payment for public lands, and not to be transferable.

The House adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock, with the understanding that the session to-morrow is to be for general debate only.

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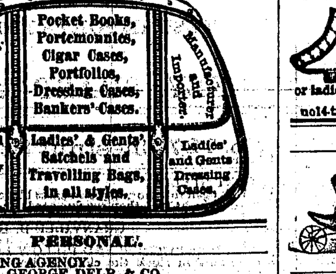

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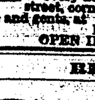
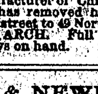
It is made entirely by hand, with the best workmanship on it.
Also a superior quality of KID GLOVES, at No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Phila. mh12-3m


GENTS' PATENT-SPRING AND BUTtoned Over Gaiters, Cloth, Leather, white and brown Linen; Children's Cloth and Velvet Leggings; also made to order. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, of every description, very low, 903 Chestnut street, corner of Ninth. The best Kid Gloves for ladies and gents, at RICHELDERFER'S BAZAAR. no14-tf OPEN IN THE EVENING.

REMOVAL.


REMOVAL.
J. A. YOST,
Manufacturer of Children's Carriages, &c., has removed his Store from 214 Dock street to 49 North NINTH street, near ARCH. Full line of Samples always on hand. mh19 th s tu 3m

HARRIS & NEWHALL,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
REMOVED TO
No. 515 MINOR Street.
mh16 6t

BORDEN'S BEEF TEA.—HALF AN OUNCE OF THIS extract will make a pint of excellent Beef Tea in a few minutes. Always on hand and for sale by JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH street.
SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
Public sales at the Philadelphia Exchange EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock.
Handbills of each property issued separately, in addition to which we publish, on the Saturday previous to each sale, one thousand catalogues in pamphlet form, giving full descriptions of all the property to be sold on the FOLLOWING TUESDAY, and a List of Real Estate at Private Sale.
Our Sales are also advertised in the following newspapers: NORTH AMERICAN, PRESS, LEDGER, LEGAL INTELLIGENCER, INQUIRER, AGE, EVENING BULLETIN, EVENING TELEGRAPH, GERMAN DEMOCRAT, &c.
Furniture Sales at the Auction Store EVERY THURSDAY.
Sales at residences receive especial attention.

STOCKS, LOANS, &c.
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 24.
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
Executors' Sale.
100 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co.
$1800 Schuylkill Navigation Convertible Mortgage.
150 shares Union Canal Co.
20 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
30 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
10 do. do. do. do. scrip.
$2500 Union Canal Mortgage.
$375 do. do. scrip.
75 shares Susquehanna Canal Co.
$1200 U. S Loan. 1881.
5 shares Academy Music.
1 share Mercantile Library.
200 shares Chippewa Mining Co., Michigan.
$1400 Lehigh Navigation Convertible Loan.
5 shares Horticultural Hall.
For Other Accounts—
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
8 shares West Jersey Ferry Co.
75 shares Old Township Turnpike Co.
2 shares Westerville Railroad.
100 shares Union Transportation Co.
50 shares Empire Transportation Co.
30 shares American Life Ins. and Trust Co.
100 shares Northern Liberties Gas stock.
$7000 Lehigh Navigation 1st mortgage.
37 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.
456 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Co.
46 shares Marlton and Elesbury Turnpike.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
$1000 North Missouri 7 per cent.
15 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH 24.
Peremptory Sale by Order of Trustees—The FARM, MACHINERY, &c. of the Sheets Farm Oil Co., of Philadelphia.
Peremptory Sale—VERY VALUABLE HOTEL and LARGE LOT, known as the "Summit House" with extensive stabling and other improvements, 3 acres. Darby Road.
HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Montgomery avenue, between Evergreen avenue and Birch lane, Chestnut Hill—200 feet front, 270 feet deep.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2013 North Fifth street, above Norris.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 456 North Fourth street, between Noble and Buttonwood—20 feet front.
Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of John Leibert, dec'd—WELL-SECURED IRREDEEMABLE GROUND RENT, $31 50 a year.
Same Estate—LOT, 1½ acres, Cresheim road, north of Carpenter street, 22d Ward.
Same Estate—Two 2½-story STONE HOUSES, Cresheim road.
Same Estate—Lot N. W. corner of Cresheim road and Mt. Pleasant avenue, 22d Ward.

SECOND SALE AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 529 CHESTNUT STREET,
ELEGANT CHINA, RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE, HANDSOME ORNAMENTS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING.
March 24th, at 10 o'clock, at No 529 Chestnut street, by catalogue, elegant China, &c., including very elegantly painted and decorated dinner, tea, dessert and breakfast sets: French China and gold band dinner and tea services, sets of rich and elegantly cut glassware, fruit bowls, stands, decanters, flagons, goblets, wines, tumblers, &c.; handsomely decorated and painted ornaments, vases, urns, bronzes, &c.; white, French, English and ironstone dinner, tea and dessert sets; fine French and white stone China toilet sets—in fact, China of every style, description and shape, suitable for hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, &c., and sold by the Messrs. Kerr to reduce stock previous to removal to their new store, No. 1218 Chestnut street.
May be examined with catalogues on Monday.

Government Sale.
TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, RANGES, MEDICINES, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
March 25, at 10 o'clock, at the U. S. A. Medical Purveyor's Depot, No. 256 North Broad street, lot of Medicines, Chairs, 12 large Tables, 300 bedside Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Naval Ranges, Office Desks and Chairs, Hair Matresses, Water Coolers, &c.

RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.
ON WEDNESDAY, 25th inst.
Commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continuing afternoon and evening—The rare, curious and interesting collection of Historical, Antiquarian and Miscellaneous Books, Papers, &c., of Samuel Hazard, Esq. Can be examined with catalogues on Monday and Tuesday previous to day of sale.

Sale on the Premises, N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Summer streets.
LARGE AND ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND HANDSOME FURNITURE.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
April 1, at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, N. E. corner Eighteenth and Summer streets, all that large and elegant Residence, four stories high, containing in front on Eighteenth street 78 feet and extending in depth fronting on Summer street 216 feet, widening at the distance of 150 feet from Eighteenth street to 116 feet; and extending in that width to Winter street. Has all the modern conveniences.
May be examined any day previous to sale, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE LARGE Mirrors, Rosewood Piano, Handsome Velvet Carpet, Fireproof Safe, &c.
Immediately after the sale of the residence, by catalogue, including handsome walnut and green plush Drawing room suit, superior Walnut Chamber Furniture, two fine large Mantel Mirrors, Rosewood Piano Forte, by Chickering; handsome Chandeliers, Farrel & Herring Fireproof Safe, handsome Velvet and Brussels Carpets, China and Glassware, Oak Dining Table Kitchen Furniture, &c.
May be seen early on the morning of sale

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner Bank street.
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN B. MYERS & CO.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING.
March 23, at 10 o'clock, ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, 800 lots of French, India, German and British Dry Goods.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF PARIS DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,
ON MONDAY, March 23,
On Four Months' Credit, by order of
Messrs. L. MAILLARD & CO.
For particulars see display advertisement.
We will add to the above—
Pieces black and colored Mohairs and Alpacas, Empress Cloth.
do. Printed Lustres, Scotch Ginghams, Poplin Alpacas.
do. Mozambiques, Fancy Plaids, Lawns, Poil de Chevres.
SILKS.
Pieces Lyons Black and Colored Taffetas and Drap de France.
do. Lyons Black and Colored Gros Grain and Gros du Rhin.
do. Lyons Black and Colored Poult de Soie, Armures, &c.
—ALSO—
Full lines Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, White Goods, Handkerchiefs.
Full lines Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Quilts, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
Full lines Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Braids, Buttons, &c., &c.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING.
March 24, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, 2000 packages Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, &c., of city and Eastern manufacture.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c.
NOTICE—Included in our Large Sale of Boots, Shoes, &c.,
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
March 24, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, at 10 o'clock, will be found in part the following fresh and desirable assortment, viz—
Men's, boys' and youths' Calf, Kip and Buff Leather Boots; fine Grain Long Leg Dress Boots; Congress Boots and Balmorals; Kip, Buff and Polished Grain Brogans; women's, misses' and children's Goat, Morocco, Kid and Enamelled Balmorals; Congress Gaiters; Lace Boots; Lasting Gaiters; Ankle Ties; Slippers; Traveling Bags; Metallic Overshoes, &c.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT.
ON THURSDAY MORNING.
March 26, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 Packages and Lots of Staple and Fancy Articles.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, &c.
ON FRIDAY MORNING.
March 27, at 11 o'clock, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, List, Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings, Mattings, &c.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET street, corner of BANK street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.
REGULAR SALE OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., comprising 800 lots, suitable for city and country merchants,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
March 23, commencing at 10 o'clock.
Also, invoices Boots, Shoes, Felt Hats, &c.

W. H. THOMPSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, 1219 CHESTNUT street and 1219 and 1221 CLOVER street.
CARD.—We take pleasure in informing the public that our FURNITURE SALES are confined strictly to entirely NEW and FIRST CLASS FURNITURE, all in perfect order and guaranteed in every respect.
Regular Sales of Furniture every WEDNESDAY.
Out-door sales promptly attended to.

THE PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISHMENT, S. E. corner of SIXTH and RACE streets.
Money advanced on Merchandise generally—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Gold and Silver Plate and on all articles of value, for any length of time agreed on.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT PRIVATE SALE.
Fine Gold Hunting Case, Double Bottom and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever Watches; Fine Gold Hunting Case and Open Face Lepine Watches; Fine Gold Duplex and other Watches; Fine Silver Hunting Case and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever and Lepine Watches; Double Case English Quartier and other Watches; Ladies' Fancy Watches; Diamond Breastpins; Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Studs, &c.; Fine Gold Chains, Medallions; Bracelets; Scarf Pins; Breastpins; Finger Rings; Pencil Cases and Jewelry generally.
FOR SALE.—A large and valuable Fireproof Chest, suitable for a Jeweler; cost $650.
Also, several lots in South Camden, Fifth and Chestnut streets.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1110 CHESTNUT street.
Rear Entrance 1107 Sansom street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.
Sales of Furniture at Dwellings attended to on the most reasonable terms.

T. L. ASHBRIDGE & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 505 MARKET street, above Fifth.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER,
No. 422 WALNUT street.
On MONDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
POOR HOUSE and FARM, GERMANTOWN, RITTENHOUSE ST.—A tract at the west corner of Adams street, 262¾ by 279 feet.
N. CORNER OF RITTENHOUSE and ADAMS STS.—Large stone house, frame roughcast house, barn and lot, 190 by 162 feet.
14 ACRES, intersected by Rittenhouse, Lehman, Morris streets and Pulaski avenue, will be divided and sold according to a recent survey. Plans may be had at the auction store. *Sale by order of the managers for the relief and employment of the poor of the township of Germantown.*

Sale by Order of the Court of Common Pleas.
VALUABLE GROUND, EIGHTH STREET, BELOW VINE.
ON WEDNESDAY,
March 25, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Exchange, the following properties of the German Lutheran Congregation: 18 lots east side of Eighth st., beginning 172 feet north of Race street, each 20 feet front and 110 feet deep. Also a strip adjoining on the south, 4 feet front on Eighth street and 110 feet deep.
8¾ ACRES, BEGGARTOWN LANE, TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.
Also, a tract intersected by Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Packer and Curtin streets.
Plan at the Auction Store.
Terms in handbills.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.
At 12 o'clock noon, at the auction store, will be sold, by order of Assignee—
1 share Marcy Oil, Lumber and Mining Co.

C. D. McCLEES & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
McCLELLAND & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 506 MARKET street.
SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING.
March 23, commencing at ten o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys' and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, &c.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.
To which the early attention of the trade is called.

LARGE SPRING SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, &c.
ON THURSDAY MORNING.
March 26, commencing at ten o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, &c.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.
Direct from City and Eastern Manufacturers.
To which the special attention of the trade is called.

BY B. SCOTT, JR.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia.
MESSRS. VITI BRO'S. THIRD SALE OF ELEGANT AGATE, BARDIGLIO AND SIENA VASES, Urns, Card Receivers Castellina Statuary, comprising the Groups of the Three Graces, Dance of Venus, Rape of the Sabines Pastoretta, Greek Slave, Porerello, Masaienello, &c.; fine Black Marble Twenty Day Clocks, Candelabras, Gilt Groupes and Figures, Round Bardiglio Columns, Buquet Ware, &c.
Will take place at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut st.,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
March 25, at 10 o'clock precisely. The Collection will be arranged for examination on Tuesday morning and evening, and will comprise many new and beautiful designs in Vases and Ornaments, all of late importation.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS.
Late with M. Thomas & Sons.
Store No. 421 WALNUT Street.
FURNITURE SALES at the Store every TUESDAY.
SALES AT RESIDENCES will receive particular attention.
Sale No. 421 Walnut street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE TAPESTRY CARPETS, FEATHER BEDS, BOOKCASES, PIER MIRRORS, HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, an assortment of Superior Furniture, fine Tapestry and other Carpets, fine Feather Beds, Spring Matresses, Bookcases, French Plate Pier Mirror, Window Shades, Housekeeping Articles, invoice Stone China and Glassware, Lodd & Webster Sewing Machine, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, March 21st, 1868.
This is to give notice: That on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OWEN L. JONES, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 530 Walnut street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of April, A.D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
mh21-s3t United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND County of Philadelphia.—Estate of PATRICK McGUIRE.—Notice is hereby given that JANE McGUIRE, widow of said decedent, has filed in said court her petition and appraisement by which she elects to retain $300 out of the estate of said decedent, in pursuance of act of Assembly, April 14th, 1851, and supplements thereto. Said appraisement will be approved of by the court on Saturday, April 4th, 1868, unless exceptions thereto be filed.
A. P. WILSON,
mh21-s tu4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF EMELIE BUSSIER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same to him without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. THOS. SHIPLEY, Executor, No. 20 North Seventh street. mh21 s6t*

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF B. FRANKLIN MENDENHALL, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same to them without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. JOHN R. MATLACK, THOS. SHIPLEY, Executors, No. 20 North Seventh street. mh21,s,6t*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN CUNNINGHAM vs. ROBERT HAMILTON, who survived JOHN SMILEY, late trading as HAMILTON & SMILEY. | No. 264, Sept. Term, 1867.
The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund raised by the Sheriff's sale, under the above writ, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 538 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the first day of April, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., where all parties are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
WALTER J. BUDD,
mh20-10t* Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
BENJAMIN BECKET vs. EDWARD B. SULLIVAN, Fi. Fa., Sept. Term 1867, No. 672.
ALLEN TOMLINSON et. al vs. EDWARD B. SULLIVAN,
Fi. Fa. Dec. Term, 1867, No. 313.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court, produced by the Sheriff's sale of the defendant's personal property, under the above stated writs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1868, at 3½ P. M., at his office, No. 136 South Sixth street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested shall present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said funds.
S. N. RICH,
Auditor.
March 20th, 1868. mh19-10t*

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1868.
This is to give notice: That on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of SAMUEL FIELD, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 530 Walnut street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
mh7-s3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—At Philadelphia, March 6th, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN KIEHL, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JAMES STARR, Assignee,
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. mh7-s,3t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND County of Philadelphia.—Estate of ESTHER COVERDALE.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first account of WILLIAM J. W. FURNELL, surviving Executor, &c., of the estate of ESTHER COVERDALE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, 31st March, 1868, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at his Office, No. 727 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia. mh17-tu,th,s6t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND County of Philadelphia. Estate of JOSEPH LAMB, deceased.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of JOSEPH E. LAMB and JOHN PRIOR, Executors of the Estate of JOSEPH LAMB, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1868, at three o'clock, P. M., at his Office, No. 212 South Fifth street, in the city of Philadelphia.
A. ATWOOD GRACE,
mh14 s tu th 5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.—In the matter of the Trust Estate of ISABELLA G. PAGE.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of CHARLES WHEELER, JR., E. WHITE, and ALEXANDER WURTS, Trustees under Indenture of May 9, 1863, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, March 31st, at twelve o'clock M., at his office, No. 720 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JAMES DUVAL RODNEY,
mh12th s 5t* Auditor.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION,
No. 22 N. WATER and 22 N. DEL. avenue.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER.—PRESERVED Ginger, in syrup, of the celebrated Chyloong brand; also, Dry Preserved Ginger, in boxes, imported and for sale by JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.