SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Press.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

## Business Cards.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., OFFICE, 320 CHESTNUT STREET, forwards PARCELS, PACKAGES, MERCHANDISE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE, either by its own LINES or in connection with other EXPRESS COMPANIES, to all the principal Towns and Cities of the United States.
E. S. SANDFORD, General Superintendent.

ALEX. McKINNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENSBURG, PA. Will practise in Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana counties. aul1-tf

CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Importer of HAVANA SEGARS, (New) 128 Walnut street, second story. aul-1y

S. L. FOWLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HOUSTON, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS. Twenty years resident in Texas. Prompt attention paid to Land Business. OFFICE OPPOSITE THE OLD CAPITOL. Refers to—Messrs. Davis & Birney, Philadelphia.

## Railroad Lines.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, &c., and by railroad connections for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Catawissa, Williamsport, Elmira, Niagara Falls. On and after WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave FRONT and WILLOW streets, Philadelphia, as follows:
For Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, &c. (Express) at 6.30 A. M.
Passengers for Easton by this line can spend two hours in Bethlehem, and an hour and a half in Easton, and return the same evening.
For Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Elmira, and the West, (Express) at 2.15 P. M.
For Doylestown, (Accommodation,) at 9.45 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Fort Washington, (Accommodation,) at 6 P. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem (Express) at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave Doylestown (Accommodation) at 7 A. M. and 3.20 P. M.
Leave Fort Washington (Accommodation) at 7.10 A. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia, for Fort Washington, at 9.30 A. M.
Philadelphia, for Doylestown, at 4 P. M.
Doylestown, for Philadelphia, at 7 A. M.
Fort Washington, for Philadelphia, at 2.40 P. M.
All Passenger Trains (except Sunday Trains) connect at Chatham street with Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad.
Fare to Bethlehem, $1 50; to Mauch Chunk, $2 60; to Easton, $1 50; to Doylestown, 80 cents.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ELMIRA RAIL ROAD LINE.—QUICKEST ROUTE to Elmira, Williamsport, Buffalo, Chicago, Rock Island, Niagara Falls, Milwaukee, Burlington, Montreal, St. Pauls, Detroit, Dunkirk, and St. Louis.
Passenger trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, corner BROAD and VINE Streets, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
7.30 A. M. DAY EXPRESS.
For Elmira, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Rock Island, Galena, St. Pauls, Burlington, and St. Louis.
3.30 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS.
For Elmira, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Rock Island, Galena, St. Pauls, Burlington, and St. Louis.
The 7.30 A. M. train runs through to HARRISBURG, stopping at all Stations on the Lebanon Valley Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
[illegible]
At Rupert, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all stations on the LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
[illegible]
Tickets can be procured at the Philadelphia and Elmira Railroad Line's Ticket Office, Northwest corner of SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets, and at the Passenger Depot, corner of BROAD and VINE.
THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN.
Leaves the Depot, Broad street, below Vine, daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all points West and North, at 5 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3 P. M. to insure their going the same day.
For further information apply at
Freight Depot, Broad, below Vine, or to CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent, N. W. cor. Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 1, 1858. PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA For Baltimore, at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., (Express,) and 11 P. M.
For Wilmington, at 8 A. M., 1, 3.30, and 11 P. M.
For New Castle, at 8 A. M., and 1 and 3.30 P. M.
For Middletown, at 8 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.
For Dover, at 8 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.
For Seaford, at 8 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8.30 A. M., (Express,) 12 noon, and 5.40 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M., 2.35 and 8.50 P. M.
Leave New Castle at 6.40 and 11.05 A. M., and 8.05 P. M.
Leave Middletown at 10.20 A. M., and 6.30 P. M.
Leave Dover at 9.20 A. M., and 4.55 P. M.
Leave Seaford at 7.45 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 9.05 A. M., 1.55 P. M., and 12.11 A. M.
SUNDAYS only at 11 P. M. from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
Only at 6.40 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 5.00 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for do. do. 6.53 P. M.
Leave Perryville for Havre de Grace, do. 6.00 P. M.
S. M. FELTON, President.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1858.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 8.40 min., 9½, 10½, 11½ A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10½, 11½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11½ A. M., 1.10 min., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9.20 min. A. M., 2, 3½, 7 P. M.
Leave Germantown 8.20 min. A. M., 1.10 min., 5¼ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 8.40 min., 11½ A. M., 2, 4, 6, 9 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10 min., 7.50 min., 9.50 min., 11.10 A. M., 12.50, 3.50, 5.40, 7.40 min. P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9.20 min. A. M., 2, 3½, 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7.50 min. A. M., 12.50, 5.10 min. P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 9, 11 A. M., 1.05 min., 3.10 4.35, 5.35 min., P. M.
Leave Norristown 6, 7, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 8½, 5.40 min. P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 9, 10.20 min., 11 A. M., 1.05 min., 2.05, 3.10, 4½, 5.35 min., 6½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8½, 9½, 11½ A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5½, and 8½ P. M.
SUNDAYS SAME AS NORRISTOWN.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD FOR DOWNINGTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., and 3.10 min. P. M.
Leave Downingtown 7 A. M., and 1 P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent.
DEPOT, NINTH and GREEN Sts.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1859. 1859.
THE CAPACITY OF THIS ROAD IS EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY.
THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG. Connecting direct at Philadelphia with Through Trains from Boston, New York and all points East, and in the Union Depot at Pittsburg with Through Trains for Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Burlington, St. Paul's, Indianapolis, Louisville, New Orleans, and all intermediate points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska—thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Pittsburg without change of Cars or Conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The EXPRESS RUNS DAILY; Mail and Fast Lines, Sundays excepted.
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M.
Fast Line " 11.50 A. M.
Express Train leaves " 11.00 P. M.
WAY TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Parkesburg Accommodation at 11 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation, via Columbia, 1.00 P. M.
Columbia " 4.30 P. M.
West Chester " from Eighteenth and Market Streets, (south side,) 7.40 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Passengers for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., go directly through.
Tickets Westward may be obtained at the Office of the Company in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore; and Tickets Eastward at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers.
Fare always as low as by any other Route.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburg, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of Freight and the Travelling Public.
FREIGHTS WESTWARD.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with Steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. Railroad."
Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East, will do well to direct them to be shipped by this Route.
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to, or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg;
[illegible]
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
[illegible]
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTON—PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING [illegible]

## Railroad Lines.

NEW YORK LINES. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD CO.'S LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES, WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ: FARE.
At 6 A. M. via Camden and Amboy, C. & A. Accommodation ... $2 25
At 6 A. M. via Camden and Jersey City, (New Jersey) Accommodation ... 2 25
At 8 A. M. via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Mail ... 3 00
At 10 A. M. by Steamboat, via Tacony and Jersey City, Morning Express ... 3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, C. & A. Express ... 3 00
At 6 P. M. via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Mail ... 3 00
At 3 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger)—1st Class Ticket ... 2 25
2d Class Ticket ... 1 50
At 5 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger)—1st Class Ticket ... 2 25
2d Class Ticket ... 1 75
At 11¼ P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City, Night Mail ... 2 25
The 6 P. M. Mail Line runs daily. The 11¼ Night Mail, Saturdays excepted.
Express Lines stop at Principal Stations only.
For Belvidere, Easton, Flemington, &c., at 6 A. M. and 2½ P. M. from Walnut-street wharf.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 6 A. M., via Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad.
For Freehold, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., 2½, 3 and 5 P. M.
WAY LINES
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 2½ P. M. from Walnut-street wharf, and at 4½ P. M. from Kensington Depot.
For Palmyra, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Bordentown, &c., at 3 P. M.
Steamboat Richard Stockton, for Bordentown and intermediate places at 2½ P. M.
All Lines except the 11¼ P. M. Night Mail, and 4½ P. M. Way (Quinton's) Line, leave Walnut-street wharf.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
March 1, 1859. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST—1859. The PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY now offers Through Tickets to Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Atlanta, and Dalton, Ga.; Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Grand Junction, and Memphis, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala.; and New Orleans. Also, to the less distant Southern cities, and to all prominent Western points, as heretofore.
The steamship ISABEL makes Semi-Monthly Trips between CHARLESTON and HAVANA, and offers a very desirable route to passengers for the latter port, avoiding Cape Hatteras.
For tickets, or further information, apply at N. W. corner SIXTH and CHESTNUT Sts., or at Depot, BROAD and PRIME Sts., Philadelphia.
S. M. FELTON, President.
feb 1st, 1859.

NOTICE.—CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—PASSENGER TRAINS FOR DOWNINGTOWN AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.—On and after 1st January, 1859, the Passenger Trains for DOWNINGTOWN, will start from the Passenger Depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, corner of BROAD and VINE Streets.
MORNING TRAIN for Downingtown, leaves at 7.30 A. M.
AFTERNOON TRAIN for Downingtown, leaves at 3.30 P. M.
DAILY (Sundays excepted.)
By order of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

## Shipping.

FOR THE SOUTH.—CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and HAVANA STEAMSHIPS.
KEYSTONE STATE, Captain C. P. Marshman.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Captain John J. Garvin.
ISABEL, Captain Wm. Rollins.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
The U. S. Mail Steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Captain Marshman, through in 48 to 60 hours, will sail on Tuesday, March 15th, at 10 A. M.
FOR SAVANNAH, Ga.
The U. S. Mail Steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Captain John J. Garvin, will sail on Thursday, March 10th, at 10 A. M.
The splendid first-class side-wheel Steamships KEYSTONE STATE and STATE OF GEORGIA now run as above every ten days, thus forming a five-day communication with the South and Southwest.
Goods received and bills of lading signed every day.
At both Charleston and Savannah these ships connect with steamers for Florida, and with railroads, &c., for all places in the South and Southwest, and with the steamship ISABEL, for Havana, on the 4th and 19th of every month.
FREIGHT REDUCED.
Heavy Freight at an average of 15 per cent. below New York steamship rates.
INSURANCE.
Freight and Insurance on a large proportion of Goods shipped South will be found to be lower by these ships than by sailing vessels.
Cabin Passage to Charleston and Savannah ... $15 00
Steerage ... 8 00
Excursion Tickets, good for the present year ... 30 00
Tickets to Havana ... 45 00
Through Tickets to New Orleans ... 35 00
Do Mobile ... 30 00
Do Montgomery ... 28 00
Do Albany, Ga ... 24 00
Do Columbus, Ga ... 23 00
Do Atlanta, Ga ... 23 00
Do Macon, Ga ... 22 00
Do Palatka, Fla ... 23 00
Do Picolata, Fla ... 23 00
Do Jacksonville, Fla ... 21 00
Do Fernandina, Fla ... 21 00
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
No freight received on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
A. HERON, Jr., Southwest corner FOURTH and CHESTNUT.
Agents in Charleston, T. S. & T. G. BUDD.
Savannah, C. A. GREINER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26
ASIA, Lott, " from N. York, Wednesday, Feb. 16
AMERICA, Millar, " Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23
AFRICA, Shannon, " N York, Wednesday, March 2
CANADA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, March 9
EUROPA, Leitch, " N York, Wednesday, March 16
ARABIA, Stone, " Boston, Wednesday, March 23
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

FOR RICHMOND, VIA NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWICE A WEEK.—Union Steamship Company's Line of Steamships—To sail EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M., until further notice.
VIRGINIA, Captain J. R. Kelly.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain D. Teal.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Captain Z. Mitchell.
These fine steamships will sail as above. They are handsomely fitted up for passengers, having saloons on deck, are provided with Francis's Patent Metallic Life Boats, Life Preservers, &c., and no pains or expense spared for the comfort or safety of passengers and the protection of goods.
This line offers the quickest, cheapest, and most comfortable route for passengers; and is, in advance of any other for despatch and economy for freight to the interior of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.
No transhipment by this line.
Passage to Richmond or Petersburg $8, meals included.
Do. Norfolk $6, meals included.
THOMAS WEBSTER, Jr., General Agent, 14 North WHARVES.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN, AND LONDON DERRY, without delay, for $30.
Return tickets, good for six months, to either of the above places, by any steamer of the line, $60 for the round trip, out and back.
FROM NEW YORK.
Glasgow, Thomson, Saturday, Jan 22, 12 o'clock M.
Edinburgh, Cumming, Friday, Feb. 25, 12 o'clock M.
Glasgow, Thomson, Saturday, March 19, 12 o'clock, M.
FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburgh, Cumming, Saturday, January 22d.
Glasgow, Thomson, Saturday, February 19.
Edinburgh, Cumming, Saturday, March 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM GLASGOW.
First Class ... 15 guineas.
Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... 8 "
FROM NEW YORK.
First Class ... $75 00
Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... 30 00
Children under 12 years of age, half fare; Infants in Steerage, free.
Return tickets available within six months, by any steamer of this line.
First Class ... $140 Steerage ... $60
An experienced Surgeon attached to each Steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
WORKMAN & CO., 123 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CRAIG, 17 Broadway, New York.
HALL & LONEY, Buchanan's Wharf, Baltimore.

## Wines and Liquors.

CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKEY.—A desire to lessen the consumption of impure spirits, knowing their injurious effects upon the constitution, has induced the offering to the public of an article which the analyzation of Professor Chilton, Analytical Chemist, of New York, and Messrs. Booth, Garrett, & Camac, of Philadelphia, proves, beyond all question, to be the most pure and consequently least injurious spirits ever offered the American public.
CERTIFICATE OF DR. JAS. R. CHILTON.
I have analyzed a sample of Chestnut Grove Whiskey, received from Mr. CHARLES WHARTON, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of Whiskey.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.
New York, Sept. 3, 1858.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1858.
DEAR SIR: We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whiskey which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the poisonous substance known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the Whiskeys in general use.
Very respectfully,
BOOTH, GARRETT, & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.
To CHARLES WHARTON, Jr., No. 116 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

BRANDIES.—"Pinet Castillon," Marett and other Cognacs of various vintages, in half pipes and quarter casks; Pellevoisin Rochelle Brandies, pale and dark, in half pipes, half casks, and one-eighth casks. Imported and for sale by
HENRY BOHLEN & CO., 221 and 223 South Fourth street.

200 BBLS. No. 2 ROSIN in store and for sale by G. O. VAN AMRINGE, Jr., 104 North WHARVES.

## Educational.

THE SECOND TERM of the Session in PENN INSTITUTE will commence February 1st. Apply at the Rooms, S. E. corner THIRTEENTH and FILBERT. R. STEWART, Principal.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, northeast corner of CHESTNUT and SEVENTH Streets.
An Institution designed to fit young men for ACTIVE BUSINESS.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
B. B. Comegys, George H. Stuart, John Sparhawk, Isaac Hacker, D. B. Hinman, Francis Hoskins, David Milne, David S. Brown, A. V. Parsons, Frederick Brown, Joshua Lippincott.
EVENING SESSIONS after September 15th.
Each Student has INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION at this Institution, and a Diploma from here is the best recommendation a young man can have, for obtaining a good situation.
CATALOGUES may be had on application at the College.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S NATIONAL MERCANTILE COLLEGES, located at Philadelphia, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT; New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago. For information, call or send for Catalogue.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, LOCUST, west of Sixteenth.
The next Session begins on TUESDAY, February 1st, 1859.
Information respecting the School may be obtained on application to Rev. J. ANDREWS HARRIS, Principal.

LONG'S SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Book-keeping in all its various forms; preparing Students thoroughly for situations in any branch of business; Plain and Ornamental Writing; Commercial Calculations; Law and Correspondence. No institution in the United States gives a more thorough and practical course. In this DAY and EVENING. Time unlimited.
MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.—(Separate from the above.)—Young Men and Boys are prepared for any grade of an English and Classical Education, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Philosophy, &c., Ancient and Modern Languages, with all the higher Collegiate Studies. Sessions of five months commence September 1st, and February 1st. Pupils received at any time before or after these dates and charged accordingly. Catalogues furnished gratis.
F. DONLEAVY LONG, Principal.

S. SNYDER LEIDY—JAS. M. LEIDY, Principals of LEIDY BROTHERS' ACADEMY, Nos. 148 and 150 SIXTH STREET, near Race, where a knowledge of WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, and ARITHMETIC is made certain to every pupil that may enter. ACADEMY open day and evening.

## Brokers.

OKIE & CAPP, 223 DOCK Street, above Walnut, STOCK BROKERS, and dealers in Mercantile Paper and securities generally. Attend the Brokers' Board daily, and fill all orders for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

R. E. CORSON, REAL ESTATE BROKER. Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Collections promptly made. NORRISTOWN, PA.

CRONISE & CO., SPECIE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA; the Wants and Records of Philadelphia.

## Savings Funds.

"A little, but often, fills the Purse."

FRANKLIN SAVING FUND—No. 136 South FOURTH Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia, pays all deposits on demand.
Depositors' money secured by Government, State, and City Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, &c.
This Company deems safety better than large profits, consequently will run no risk with depositors' money, but have it at all times ready to return with 5 per cent. interest to the owner, as they have always done. This Company never suspended.
Females, married or single, and Minors can deposit in their own name, and such deposits can be withdrawn only by their consent.
Charter perpetual. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, with authority to receive money from trustees and executors.
LARGE AND SMALL SUMS RECEIVED.
Office open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clk.
DIRECTORS.
Jacob B. Shannon, John Shindler, Malachi W. Sloan, Lewis Krumbhaar, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Jos. H. Satterthwaite, Cyrus Cadwallader, George Russell, Edward T. Hyatt, Henry Delany, Nathan Smedley, Ephraim Blanchard, Joseph W. Lippincott.
JACOB B. SHANNON, President.
CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.
"To be thrifty is to be respected."
"A frugal man makes the best of Citizens."

"A Dollar saved is twice earned."

SAVING FUND.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, corner of THIRD and CHESTNUT Streets.
Large and small sums received, and paid back on demand, without notice, with FIVE PER CENT INTEREST from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.
Office hours, from 9 until 5 o'clock every day, and on MONDAY EVENINGS from 7 until 9 o'clock.
DRAFTS for sale on England, Ireland, and Scotland from £1 upwards.
President—STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD.
Treasurer—PLINY FISK.
Teller—JAMES R. HUNTER.

SAVING FUND—FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY.—WALNUT STREET, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THIRD, PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.
The office is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings till 8 o'clock.
HON. HENRY L. BENNER, President.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President.
Wm. J. REED, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Hon. Henry L. Benner, Edward L. Carter, Robert Selfridge, Saml. K. Ashton, C. Landreth Munns, F. Carroll Brewster, Joseph B. Barry, Francis Lee, Joseph Yerkes, Henry Diffenderffer.
Money is received and payments made daily.
The investments are made in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, in REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, GROUND RENTS, and such first class securities as will always insure perfect security to the depositors, and which cannot fail to give permanency and stability to this Institution.

## Hardware.

PHILADELPHIA WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE; ARNOLD & WILSON, SUCCESSORS TO S. A. HARRISON.
We have removed from our old stand in Walnut street to the LARGE STORE, No. 1010 CHESTNUT street, a few doors below the St. Lawrence Hotel, where our old friends and the public are respectfully invited to examine our extensive stock of Warm Air Furnaces, Cooking Ranges, Bath Boilers, Registers, Enameled Stone Mantels, Parlor Coal Grates, &c., &c. We are now manufacturing CHILSON'S CELEBRATED PATENT NEW COAL GAS CONSUMING FURNACE, the most powerful and economical Heater ever invented, and suited to all classes of buildings.
Also, new and beautiful patterns of Low Down Grates, and Parlor Coal Grates of all sizes and patterns.
We have also commenced the manufacture of ENAMELED STONE MANTELS from Pennsylvania Stone. These Mantels were awarded a SPECIAL PREMIUM at the late Fair and Exhibition of the Franklin Institute of this city. They represent all the rare and beautiful ANTIQUE MARBLES, are not injured by Smoke, Coal Gas, Oil or Acids; and are sold Wholesale and Retail, at much less price than Marble. Call and see them.
ARNOLD & WILSON.
BENJ. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.
Philadelphia, April, 1858.

HARDWARE.—The subscribers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, would respectfully call the attention of the trade to their stock, which they are offering at lowest rates. Our assortment consists in part of—
Chains, of all kinds—Trace, Log, Halter, Breast, Ox, Cow, Fifth, Back, Wagon, Stage, Tongue, Lock, Ship, Mine, and Coil Chains.
The celebrated "L" Horse Nails; Stone and Sledge Hammers.
"Wright" and other Anvils; Solid Box and other Vices.
Short and long handle Fry Pans; round and oval Bake Pans.
"Martin's" superior Files and Rasps; Bed Screws.
"Excelsior" Safety Fuse; Blasting Tubes.
Corn, Grass, and Brier Scythes; Hay, Corn, and Straw Knives.
Hay, Manure, Tanners', and Spading Forks.
Rakes and Hoes; Shovels and Spades, of all kinds.
Tacks, Brads, Shoe, Clout, and Finishing Nails.
Cast and Wrought Butt Hinges, Screws, Locks of all kinds; Cutlery, Kanes and Pumps, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Planes, and other Tools, &c., &c.
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Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated Florence Plate Glass.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
PRENTISS'S
WASHING AND SCOURING
SOLUTION.
PATENTED JUNE 22, 1858.
This important discovery has just been patented by the United States, and it is now confidently recommended to Manufacturers, Housekeepers, and others. It is a labor-saving preparation, and costs less than half of any other article known for cleansing purposes. While it cleanses, whitens, and purifies Cotton, Linen, and Woollen goods of every description, it will not injure the most delicate fabric. Certificates of its value have been given by some of the leading manufacturers of the country, as well as by many reliable housekeepers and citizens.
Manufactured by the Patentee, and for sale by
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CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIBED ... 100,000
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FIRE RISKS on Merchandise and Buildings.
MARINE RISKS on Vessels Cargoes and Freights.
INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS on Goods per Railroads, Canals, and Steamboats, taken on favorable terms.
The Board of Directors (in order to guard against any serious calamity, and thus afford greater security to the insured) have resolved to take no more than Five Thousand Dollars on any one risk.
All losses will be promptly and liberally settled.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew Cochran, William Ingram Brown, Richard G. Stotesbury, Peter D. Myers, Thomas Shaw, Robert F. Taylor, Robert B. Walker, Jacob Lukens, George Cookman, Charles Stoy, Jacob Reed, W. C. Stotesbury.
ANDREW COCHRAN, President.
WM. INGRAM BROWN, Vice President.

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OFFICE IN COMPANY'S BUILDING, 402 WALNUT STREET.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $275 258 03.
Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, MARINE, CARGO, and INLAND INSURANCE.
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JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y and Treasurer.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—No. 4 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. Chartered in 1794—Capital $200,000—Assets, January 1, 1858, $347,446.50.100.
All invested in sound and available securities—continue to insure on Vessels and Cargoes, Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, &c., on liberal terms.
DIRECTORS:
Henry D. Sherrerd, Simeon Toby, Charles Macalester, William S. Smith, John B. Budd, William R. White, George H. Stuart, Samuel Grant, Jr., Tobias Wagner, Thomas B. Wattson, Henry G. Freeman, Charles S. Lewis, George C. Carson.
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SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY, S. E. Corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Capital paid in (securely invested) ... $200,000
Surplus ... 31,450
This Company having been thoroughly reorganized, is now ready to make Insurance upon all kinds of property, merchandise, &c., against LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE ONLY, upon favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.
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JACOB N. KEELER, President.
HENRY R. FOOTE, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23d, 1858.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. INCORPORATED 1810 CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 310 WALNUT Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus invested in sound and available Securities, continue to insure on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property. All Losses liberally and promptly adjusted.
DIRECTORS.
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GEORGE ABBOTT, President.
THOMAS R. MARIS, Secretary.

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 South FOURTH, Street.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Capital ... $200,000.
Organized 1851.
Privileged to insure Houses, annually or perpetually; Personal Property, annually, or for a less period; take Marine, Inland, and Life Insurance Risks; receive Deposits; hold Trusts and grant annuities.
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B. C. TYLER, Vice President.
J. W. MARTINE, Secretary.
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LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—The PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Northeast Corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. Capital, $312,722.03.
INSURES LIVES for short terms, or for the whole term of life—grants annuities and endowments—purchases life interests in Real Estate, and makes all contracts depending on the contingencies of Life.
They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Trustees, and Guardians.
TRUSTEES.
Daniel L. Miller, Benjamin Coates, Richard S. Newbold, William P. Hacker, William H. Kern, Samuel C. Huey, Charles Hallowell, Henry C. Townsend, Rodolphus Kent, William H. Carr, Edward T. Mott, William Robertson, Warner M. Rasin, Samuel E. Stokes, William Martin, James B. McFarland, Joseph H. Trotter, James Suston, Theophilus Paulding, Edmund A. Souder, Daniel L. Hutchinson, John W. Horner, Ellis S. Archer, Samuel J. Christian, Joseph M. Thomas, John G. Brenner, P. S. Michler, Easton.
DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't.
JOHN W. HORNER, Secretary.

FIRE AND INLAND RISKS.—FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital ... $100,000.
(Organized under the Act of Assembly relative to Insurance Companies, passed April 21, 1856.)
Office 411 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel Wright, William W. Walters, Charles Richardson, Jacob W. Stout, Barclay Lippincott, George A. West, Henry Lewis, Jr., D. B. Birney, John W. Everman, A. H. Rosenheim, John B. Ellison, W. W. Knight.
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OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by River, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1858.
Bonds, Mortgages, and Real Estate ... $71,363 85
Philadelphia City, and other Loans ... 297,056 50
Stock in Railroads and Insurance Companies 25,362 50
Bills Receivable ... 201,666 38
Cash on hand ... 42,067 85
Balance in hands of Agents—Premiums on Marine policies recently issued—and other debts due the Company ... 61,288 14
$698,804 70
DIRECTORS.
William Martin, Joseph H. Seal, Edmund A. Souder, John C. Davis, John R. Penrose, George G. Leiper, Edward Darlington, Dr. R. M. Huston, Wm. C. Ludwig, Hugh Craig, Spencer M'Ilvaine, Charles Kelley, H. Jones Brooke, Jacob P. Jones, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, William Eyre, Jr., J. F. Penlston, Joshua P. Eyre, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, James B. M'Farland, Thomas C. Hand, Robert Burton, John B. Semple, Pittsb'g, D. T. Morgan, " J. T. Logan, "
WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
THOS. C. HAND, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

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DIRECTORS.
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President—THOMAS L. LUDERS.
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Secretary—CHARLES A. DUY.

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CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS 1307 CHESTNUT STREET.
Constantly in store a large stock of our BEAUTIFUL and UNEQUALLED INSTRUMENTS. We have been awarded, at the different Exhibition in this country and Europe,
38 GOLD AND SILVER FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.

PIANO FORTES. Just received, an elegant stock of RAVEN, BACON, & CO., NUNNS & CLARK, HALLET, DAVIS & CO., and GALE & CO.'S PIANOS. MELODEONS of best quality, at J. E. GOULD'S, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT sts.

PIANO-FORTES CORRECTLY TUNED by C. R. SARGENT. Satisfaction warranted. Orders left at No. 804 CHESTNUT Street. Terms, $1. Twelve years' factory experience.

GEORGE WHITELEY, No. 135 South FRONT Street, offers for sale, in Bond only—
A. Seignette Brandy, 1857, Pale and Dark.
Jules Robin Cognac, 1856 and 1857.
Union Proprietors' Cognac, 1854.
Pinet, Castillion, & Co. Cognac, 1850, 1857, 1858.
A. Camus Rochelle, 1857.
Pellevoisin Rochelle, 1858, to arrive.
Martell & Co. Cognac, 1855, 1851, 1849.
Jamaica Rum, 2 years in Bond.
Stewart's Scotch Whiskey.
Burgundy Port Wine.
Sicily Madeira Wine.
Heidsick Champagne, quarts and pints.
A full assortment of Claret Wine, in cases and casks, to arrive.

100 BBLS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE in store and for sale by G. O. VAN AMRINGE, Jr., 104 North WHARVES.

# The Press.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

### Signs of Revival in England.

Gleanings from transatlantic papers and correspondence lead us to infer that the aspect of the religious world, in England, is brightening. Signs of religious awakening are evidently becoming more numerous and significant. In several of the larger towns, Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, and others, Dr. Pomeroy, of this country, has recently narrated before immense audiences the wonders of the revival in America. Powerful appeals are also being made through the newspapers by some of their ablest divines, the influence of which is already apparent. Extra meetings for prayer are now being held in many towns, and a Birmingham correspondent writes that during a residence there of thirty years he has not witnessed so hopeful a state of things in religion as is indicated at the present time. The way to more potent manifestations is being prepared through much humble, earnest, social prayer, in which all Christians are uniting. One gentleman, writing from England, says, "I have heard, for the first time in my life, in this town, Episcopalians and members of the Society of Friends pray in our assemblies." The prejudices against this spiritual movement, on the part of the wealthy aristocracy of the Church of England, are deep rooted, and are said to constitute a granite mountain of hindrance to the work of grace now being commenced; still, the work is gaining ground, and one stronghold after another is giving way; though, until religion is freed entirely from the unnatural fetters of State control, its legitimate power and sway will necessarily be clogged and imperfect.

LAY RESPONSIBILITY.—It is refreshing to see the growing liberality of the different branches of the Church, not only as manifested toward each other, but among *themselves*, as indicated in the progress they are *all* making toward an intelligent recognition of the universal brotherhood of all who sincerely "confess with the mouth the Lord Jesus, and who believe in the heart that God hath raised him from the dead." We say "all," because of the reasons we have for believing that among true believers, of whatever name, the "new commandment" to "love one another," is finding a more general response.

In nothing more than in the newly-discovered responsibilities of what is called (improperly some think) the laity of the Church, has this progress been more signally manifested. The concession now is, except in a few antiquated corners, that it is not only the privilege, but the duty of every one who is capable, to be a living witness for Christ, and bear his testimony before the multitude when opportunity affords, just as readily as in his own household. A few weeks ago the *American Presbyterian* had an able article bearing upon this subject; since then, the *Episcopal Recorder*, a progressive religious journal in this city, has struck hands with its Presbyterian neighbor, and earnestly calls upon the lay members of that denomination to consecrate themselves to the work of spreading the truth, and to seek opportunities for doing so, adding, that "No bishop in our Church would refuse such aid; most would exult in it. But be this as it may, recollect that it is yours, by your baptismal covenant, by your Lord's commands, by the wants of your fellow-men, in all ways open to you, to PREACH THE GOSPEL."

"THE GREAT LIGHTS OF THE CHURCH OF ALL AGES."—To the religious community, there has not been so important a series of lectures delivered in this city for a long time, as that announced to take place at Concert Hall, through the present month of March, by the Rev. John Lord, D. D., the opening one of which was delivered last evening. In the hands of almost any competent man, such a course would be interesting and highly instructive to a popular audience; but, treated by one possessing the abilities, the erudite acquirements, and more than all, the wonderful powers of analytical research, of Dr. Lord, this course of lectures really becomes a matter which the public should not fail to improve. His subject last evening was "Chrysostom, and the Eloquence of the Early Church." The subjects of the remaining eleven will be as follows, and in the order in which they are named: Jerome, and the Ascetics of the Fifth Century, (to be given this evening;) Augustine, and the Theology of the Fathers; Ambrose, and the Growth of Prelatic Power; Leo the Great, and the early Popes; Benedict, and the Monks of the Middle Ages; Hildebrand, and the Progress of Papal Encroachments; Abelard, and the Scholastic Philosophy; Luther, and the Reformers; Loyola, and the Jesuits; Pascal, and the Jansenists; Bossuet, and the Gallican Church of the Eighteenth Century.

WHAT THE BOSTON PILOT (CATHOLIC PAPER) THINKS OF THEATRE PREACHING.—Within a few weeks, says this journal, sermons have been preached in the Opera House, New York, the National Theatre, Boston, and the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on successive Sunday evenings. To us it seems to border on the ridiculous to see so many churches going a begging for a congregation, and their ministers trying to borrow a little popularity of the theatre by appearing on the stage.

In conclusion it adds:

"We have no wish to find fault with anything that may lead people to become less worldly and wicked; but we do seriously deprecate this lowering of religion itself to the vulgar level of a sixpenny exhibition. And we wish most distinctly to condemn this stealing of the thunder of the theatrical managers to fill a house, and to prop up the declining influence of some notoriety-loving parsons.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.—A Chicago correspondent of the New York *Chronicle* animadverts upon the change which he apprehends is coming over our Sunday-schools, and especially refers to the following notice of a *fête* of the Sabbath-school connected with the First Universalist Church in Chicago:

"Among the inviting things offered in the programme are a touching and very effective drama, in two acts; a beautiful opera, where great attention is paid to scenic effect; a fairy piece, performed by twenty-five little girls; songs by little girls dressed in Swiss and other costumes; dialogues and songs by children not four years old."

To this he adds that the prominent parts were sustained by young ladies of eighteen or more. Some of the costumes would vie with the New York "stage." Glitter, gauze, very short dresses and "tights," action, intonation—everything was theatrical. This we should say was bringing them up in the way they *should not go*, doubting not that when they grow up they'll "go it."

CHURCH MUSIC.—The venerable Archdeacon Denison, of Taunton, in preaching on behalf of a fund for defraying the expenses of the enlargement and improvement of a church-organ, says an English paper, declared his opinion that no part of divine service was more important than the music, and lamented the inefficiency with which it was conducted in the generality of our churches. He thought that there should be one universal hymnal for the whole church, that all might join in the same hymns, and advocated a simple, easy tune for each hymn, so that people might be reminded of the hymn by hearing the tune, and *vice versa*.

THE QUEEN INVOKED TO INTERFERE WITH THE CONFESSIONAL.—On a recent occasion at the Marylebone vestry, a memorial was unanimously adopted to the Queen, praying her Majesty, as the head of the Church of England, to exercise her authority in staying the attempt to introduce the confessional and other Romanizing doctrines into the practices of the Reformed Church; and that, in the event of the law being insufficient at present to stop these innovations, her Majesty will direct her ministers to introduce a measure into Parliament calculated effectually to put a stop to the same.

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH.—The *Presbyterian* says that the Third Church, Newark, N. J., of which the Rev. Elijah R. Craven is pastor, has received to its communion within the year past one hundred and twenty-four additions, most of them young persons. The total number of communicants is now between five and six hundred, of whom more than one hundred are under 21 years of age.

Dr. JEWETT writes that there are now *twenty-five* evangelical churches in the Northern Armenian mission, and *nine* in the Southern. In the former, a church of seven members has just been organized at Yozgat. The Sabbath audience there averages fifty-five.

EAST BALTIMORE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The East Baltimore Methodist Conference commenced its business sessions at Williamsport, Pa., on Thursday, the 3d inst., Bishop Scott, of Wilmington, presiding, Dr Sargent, of Baltimore, secretary. There are one hundred and sixty preachers present. The session promises to be one of great interest and harmony.

FOR ERRING FEMALES.—We learn from the New Orleans *Catholic Standard*, that a House of the Good Shepherd will be opened in that city, in a few days, for reformation of erring females, and that already more than a dozen applications for admission have been made.

GREAT CATHOLIC METROPOLIS.—In England, Liverpool is looked upon as the great Catholic metropolis. It numbers more priests than any other diocese. Two additional churches have recently been commenced there.

CATHOLIC CONVENTION.—An aggregate meeting of representatives from the various Catholic Young Men's Societies of Ireland, England, and Scotland, will be held in Limerick on the 19th of May next.

PHŒNIXVILLE, PA.—The revival continues with much power and interest. Forty-eight have already been baptized as the fruit of the revival. Others are awaiting the ordinance.—*Baptist paper*.

### East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 2.

The second session of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began at Williamsport, Pa., on Wednesday morning, March 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M., Bishop Scott presiding.

The Conference was opened with appropriate religious exercises, consisting of reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer, conducted by the president.

The roll was called by the late secretary. On motion, Thos. B. Sargent was elected secretary.

The usual rules were adopted.

The standing committees were then appointed, consisting of one from each district:

Necessitous Cases—George Hildt, John Miller, Wm. M. Memingor, James A. Coleman, A. Hartman, P. Rescorl, A. Smith.

Dickinson College—B. H. Crever, John Bowen, Tho. Daugherty, W. L. Spottswood, Jas. Curns, Tho. Bowman, A. A. Reese.

Seminaries—S. L. M. Conser, John Stine, J. P. Hall, S. A. Wilson, A. R. Reiley, John Guyer, B. D. Chambers.

Temperance—W. H. Pitcher, B. B. Hamlin, D. Shoaf, E. W. Kirby, J. Lloyd, J. A. De Moyer, S. B. Dunlap.

Tract Cause—J. S. McMurray, J. W. Hedges, G. D. Chenoweth, J. A. Melick, John Morehead, J. H. Dashiel; N. S. Buckingham.

Education of Preachers' Children—J. S. Lee, S. W. Price, J. Anderson, Tho. Barnhart, J. W. Haughawout, T. H. Switzer, A. M. Barnitz.

Colonization—J. W. Cullum, J. Brads, A. A. Eskridge, A. E. Gibson, E. B. Snyder, F. Gearhart, F. B. Crever.

Bible Cause—H. B. Ridgaway, W. R. Mills, J. Forest, Geo. Berkstresser, W. Downs, T. Sherlock, J. A. Ross.

The following special committees were also appointed:

To Receive Missionary Moneys—A. W. Gibson, G. W. Cooper.

The Publication of the Conference Register—The secretaries.

To Superintend Public Worship—T. Mitchell, S. Kepler, J. H. Dashiell.

Post Officer—H. S. Mendenhall.

On Statistics—R. Norris, E. Welty, B. F. Stevens, H. T. Gray, J. A. Dixon, Samuel Barnes, T. D. Gotwalt.

Special committees also were appointed on the Seamen's Bethel, to receive moneys for Education Board, &c.

The committees of the year were then published:

Sunday Schools—Clerical—J. S. McMurray, T. Daugherty, J. Stine, H. G. Dill, A. A. Eskridge, J. Moorhead, J. A. Ross.

Lay—J. F. Plummer, J. H. Young, J. J. Morand, W. H. Woodin, A. De Armith, M. P. Crosthwaite, E. Zug.

On Memoirs—Geo. Hildt, W. R. Mills, A. E. Gibson, W. L. Spottswood, John Guyer, Jas. Curns, S. B. Dunlap.

Stewards—Clerical—R. Brown, T. M. Reese, A. E. Gibson, R. W. Black, A. Brittain, Geo. Warren, P. B. Reese.

Lay—J. W. Randolph, J. M. Lester, J. H. Young, T. Burchenell, R. M Kinslow, John Foley, Wm. B. Mullen.

Dr. Peck, of the Wyoming Conference; Rev. W. Sterling, of the N. S. Presbyterian, and J. W. Simonton, of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, were introduced.

A number of papers were referred to the appropriate committees.

The list of supernumerary preachers was called, and the names of J. T. Stansbury, H. Furlong, W. Wicks, S. W. Smith, J. S. Thomas, and Jos. France were continued. J. T. Phelps was transferred to the Western Virginia Conference, and W. A. McKee made effective.

The death of J. R. Durburrow, of this class, was appropriately noticed.

The names of John Thomas, J. B. Cook, J. Ewing, and F. Dyson, of the worn-out preachers, were called, and their characters passed.

A special committee on the financial affairs of Dickinson Seminary was also appointed. Adjourned.

REYOMED.

### From Minnesota.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

MANKATO, MINNESOTA, Feb. 16, 1859.

A more delightful winter than that which is about passed, certainly was never experienced in any country than this. Not a single rainy day have we had; as the sun rose from morning to morning, it seemed as though each day was rivaling with the preceding one in clearness and beauty. The weather, though extremely cold at times, was pleasant, and but few have suffered from its effects; the ground, for the most part, has been covered with snow during the winter, and the sleighing was never better. Many handsome sleighs and fast horses are to be seen on our streets, which would compare favorably with some of your Chestnut-street turnouts; a track has been made on the Minnesota river, extending for miles, which has become quite a place of resort for sleighers. In connection with the winters here, the long-standing opinion of physicians, that consumptives and those laboring under bronchial affections should seek the genial warmth of some Southern clime, seems to be discarded, and the experience of this country proves it to be fallacious. Numerous cases of those having consumption, on leaving the East and residing in the country for a few months, have been entirely restored to health and vigor. The air is so remarkably dry that we experience none of that unpleasant feeling of chilliness characteristic of the Atlantic seaboard. To Western people it seems absurd that men should drop off their ominous boxes with cold when the mercury is only six or eight degrees below zero in your cities, whilst they think nothing of starting off across the prairies, on a several-days journey, and sleeping out at nights in their sleds, the mercury being down to thirty and forty below. The Minnesota winters seem to be a great bugbear to the people of the East; but I can say, unequivocally, that I have never enjoyed winters more than these.

To-day, a convention of farmers is being held in town for the purpose of organizing a County Agricultural Society. I was present for a little while, and was very much interested in listening to the experience given on the culture of the Chinese sugar-cane, and the manufacturing of syrup from it; also, the growing of Hungarian grass, and an account of the yield to the acre, which is from four to five tons. The hay raised from this seed is said to be very nutritious; one gentleman stated that his horses seemed to thrive as well from it, as when he fed them on the prairie hay and corn together. I doubt not but that, this coming season, large quantities of both of these articles will be cultivated.

Aside from this convention, but little excitement prevails in town. The merchants are many of them making preparations for the spring and summer trade, and will shortly leave for the East to make their purchases. Money is gradually becoming more abundant, and rates of interest decreasing a shade. Real estate is more in demand than a few months back, with prospects of an increase after navigation opens. Several farms have been sold, within a few miles of town, at fair prices, to a company from Kentucky, who intend, I understand, raising sheep and manufacturing the wool.

Major Mix, the Winnebago agent, is preparing to start off, in a few days, with a delegation of those Indians to Washington, for the purpose of effecting a treaty for the sale of a portion of their reservation. That a treaty should be made, all of the settlers, and particularly those who are in the immediate neighborhood, agree in; but that a portion of it should be sold, whilst the remainder should be retained for these savages to occupy, is looked on as unjust, and outrageous. A great deal of dissatisfaction will be manifest among our people if they are not shortly removed en masse, and but a few more years will elapse before the Government will be saved the trouble, if the wishes of the people of this State are not satisfied in this matter. The tract which these Indians occupy, as is well known, and admitted throughout the State, is the richest and best adapted for agricultural purposes that can be found.

Some of the advocates of the proposed treaty (which is to allow every Indian family eighty acres of land as a farm,) harp on the civilizing effect which their contact with the whites has on them, the probabilities of their learning from them the tilling of the soil, &c. Now it is a well-known fact among those who know anything at all about this race, that with but few exceptions they are a lazy, thieving set of people, caring nothing but for drinking rum, gambling, and eating; and as for their farming, the president could put all that they would raise comparatively in his vest pocket, and have to pay three or four prices at that. They are notoriously prone to acquire all the vices of the whites, and but very few of their virtues. It was but a few days after the last payment, that parties of them were howling around the country under the influence of whiskey, and much to the annoyance of the settlers.

Mr. Cavanaugh's speech on the homestead bill is attracting considerable attention, and meets with a hearty approval from a great portion of his constituents. I have thought, since living on the frontiers, that, to the pioneers of civilization, the Government should be more liberal with the public lands, and give to each settler of a Territory and new State not less than one hundred and sixty acres, providing he should become a resident for a certain length of time. Under such a provision, instead of the lands of new States being plastered over with the land warrants of speculators, as some are, (though, I am happy to say, ours is not included in the number,) you would see them dotted over with the cottages and grain fields of the settlers.

Your Pennsylvania Representative, Mr. Grow, deserves many thanks from the Western people for the introduction of his bill, and, even should he not be successful at the present session, we hope he will still continue to urge its passage.

Hoping to pay a flying visit to your city in a few months, I am, with respect, yours, &c.

P.

A GAMBLER'S WIFE.—One night of last week a married lady of Detroit, who had long suspected that her husband was a regular attendant of a certain gambling room, and was there spending the money which she and her children were in pressing need of, visited the room. Seated at a round table she descried her husband in company with three companions in iniquity, who were struck dumb with astonishment at the apparition. Taking advantage of their trepidation, she seized two or three piles of bank notes lying upon the table, which she hastily examined, as if determining the probable amount of the "pile," and deliberately made her exit without saying a word.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, Second Session.

CONTINUATION OF THE NIGHT SESSION.

### THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

SENATE.

At 3 o'clock, this morning, the Senate re-opened its doors, having been in executive session.

The Senate now awaiting the action of the House, Mr. SEWARD, of New York, moved a recess for ten minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, suggested instead, the consideration of his resolution, to call for estimates for the next Congress, on a basis of fifty millions.

Objected to, and the recess was taken.

On resuming business, several private bills were proceeded with in order to kill time—there being no expectation of the bills passing the House. Among others was the bill giving a pension to the widow of General Persifer F. Smith.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, presented a resolution tendering the unanimous thanks of the Senate to the Vice President for his able and impartial and dignified conduct. Adopted.

Recesses of ten minutes each were taken at intervals, everything being at a deadlock.

At 9 o'clock a message came from the House, stating that they had agreed to some and disagreed to others of the Senate's amendments to the miscellaneous appropriation bill. Also, that the House would assent to meet a committee of the Senate to confer on the disagreements to the postal bill.

Mr. HUNTER stated that the House had, by one or two majority, agreed to the treasury-note amendment, and disagreed to many others; but from what he was informed, the only chance of passing the bill was to recede, and he moved to recede accordingly.

Mr. YULEE hoped not; it would cut off the Atlantic and Pacific mail service.

Mr. HUNTER explained that that would be added on the postal bill, as it was imperative to pass the bill, or else the machinery of the Government would be stopped.

Mr. BRODERICK demanded that the amendments be read.

Mr. HUNTER again and again assured him and the Senate that it would take till noon to read the amendments, and that the delay would be fatal. The bill must be passed or the wheels of Government be stopped.

Mr. BRODERICK would listen to no explanation, and insisted that all the amendments must be read.

Several Senators attempted to prevent the reading, but Mr. BRODERICK persisted, and the Vice President decided that he was entitled to have the amendments read.

Mr. HUNTER said, bitterly, the bill will fall! Let it go. The responsibility does not rest with me.

The reading was gone on with. Other attempts were made to effect an agreement; but Mr. Broderick was impracticable, saying that he wished, if he could, to exhaust the time of the Senate. Afterwards he backed down, saying if he stood alone, he supposed he must give way.

Mr Hunter was evidently intensely mortified at seeing the labor of the session thus blocked.

Mr Gwin, although feeling the neglect to supply the mail service to his State, was among those who endeavored to effect an arrangement.

Mr. LANE also appealed to Mr. Broderick to let the other amendments be receded from and vote only on the mail service. At length he yielded, and at ten o'clock the other amendments were receded from. He then called for the yeas and nays on the appropriation for the California mail steamers, which was also receded from—yeas 27, nays 22—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Trumbull, and Ward—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Lane, Seward, Simmons, Wade, Wilson, and Yulee—22.

This being the last amendment, the bill was enrolled and sent back to the House and President. The Virginia Senator's countenance brightened at this result.

Numerous reports were received from the Printing and other committees.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he should, early in the next session, call for a committee of investigation with the view of correcting, by legislation, the abuses which have grown up under the system of patronage, by which fifty-three thousand men keep their places by the will of the President.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution to pay the clerks of the committees sixty days' extra pay. After some discussion it was laid on the table—37 voting in the affirmative.

The executive, judicial, and legislative appropriation bill was signed by the Vice President.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, offered his resolution to prepare estimates to limit the expenses of the Government to fifty millions.

Mr. BELL added an amendment that the cause of the increased expenditures be investigated.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution asking for a committee of investigation as to whether there has been any malfeasance in the contract for printing the post office blanks. Adopted. [This is the case of William Rice, of Philadelphia, to which Mr. Cameron recently referred.]

A message was received from the House that they had passed a new postal appropriation bill, in which they asked the concurrence of the Senate. The meaning of this is, that the House, claiming the exclusive right to originate revenue bills, refused to recognize the amendments of the Senate, raising the rate of postage, etc.

The Senate, on the other hand, not consenting to waive its construction of its own privileges, refused to recede on the dictation of the House. It was, therefore, assented to by the joint committee of conference, in order to guard the privileges of both houses, to set aside both bills, and the House to originate another, in which the Senate should agree.

HALF-PAST 11 O'CLOCK.—Messrs. PEARCE and TOOMBS strongly condemned the action of the conference committee, which they considered a surrender of the constitutional rights of the Senate.

The bill was read a first time by title. Mr. TOOMBS availed himself of the rules of the Senate to object to the second reading.

Mr. STUART explained and vindicated the action of the committee.

Mr. SEWARD moved the second reading.

Mr. MASON and several other Senators said at once—I object.

Messrs. BAYARD and MASON spoke severally against the House, describing it as the first revolutionary step.

Mr. HALE said that the Senate had performed a greater revolutionary act in admitting the Indiana Senators.

Mr. TOOMBS retorted on Mr. Hale.

Mr. FESSENDEN, for the Republicans, expressed an unwillingness to stop the mail service of the country.

Mr. DOUGLAS was sorry to see the service stopped by a matter of punctilio between the Senate and House. He believed that the Senate had better act on the merits of the bill.

Mr. MASON moved a resolution which was adopted informing the House that the Senate having finished the legislative business, was prepared to adjourn. The discussion was thus brought to a premature end.

So the Post Office is closed, and the Senate adjourns *sine die*.

During the session of twenty-five hours, the business proceeded without interruption of any infraction of the dignity of the Senate. No act or so much as it is leaving. The clock struck the hour of noon, and the Thirty-fifth Congress passed into history.

HOUSE.

The amendment made by the Senate extending the treasury-note law for two years being read, Mr. OWEN JONES raised a point of order, that the Senate had no right to insert a clause of this kind in an appropriation bill, being contrary to the clause in the Constitution providing that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee, said that this amendment merely provided to give new treasury notes for the old ones.

The Speaker overruled the point. It was for the House to determine whether the amendment was constitutional or not.

An appeal was taken, and on motion laid on the table. The amendment was rejected—yeas 92, nays 93.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Not agreed to, the negative vote being a majority of 9.

The amendment, abolishing the franking privilege as a personal privilege was rejected by four majority.

At 7 o'clock this morning, the vote by which the treasury-note amendment bill was rejected from the miscellaneous appropriation bill was reconsidered by 14 majority. The amendment was then concurred in—yeas 99, nays 83.

The amendments requiring additional pay for the mails via Panama and Tehuantepec to San Francisco were rejected.

The House took up the resolution of the Senate asking a committee of conference for a consultation on what act on should be had in regard to the Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr DAVIS, of Maryland, said that the resolution meant nothing more than that a committee of conference should dispose of the bill, which the House had refused to do.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, contended that the House had kept within the parliamentary rule. He was willing to confer with the Senate, but not to take up the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, said that the House had refused to consider the bill. By what legerdemain could it be taken up out of order?

The Speaker, to relieve the House from the difficulty, said he would retain the bill for the present. The question between the two Houses was one of form rather than substance.

The Senate's resolution was finally concurred in, and the House, on motion, took a recess at 8 o'clock, to meet at 9 o'clock.

It was nearly 10 o'clock before a sufficient number of members to form a quorum returned to the House.

Ineffectual efforts were made to take up several private bills.

A resolution was passed allowing $6,000 for mileage and per diem to David S. Chapman, who contested the right of Mr. Ferguson to a seat as Delegate from Nebraska.

A number of ineffectual motions, to suspend the rules, to lay on the table, and calls for yeas and nays, were made, occupying twenty minutes.

11 O'CLOCK A. M.—Mr. LETCHER made a report from the committee of conference on the Post Office appropriation bill. It says, with regard to the pending question, that while neither house is understood to waive any constitutional right, it is recommended to pass the bill precisely as it was sent to the Senate on the 26th of February last.

The report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Some time was consumed by Messrs Jones and Shields in urging the bill giving a pension to the widow of Major Harris, and in appealing against the decision that it was out of order. The appeal was lost.

Messages are being received from the Senate, and from the President, notifying the House that he has signed certain bills.

The House passed a private bill, and then called the yeas and nays on laying a motion to reconsider on the table. Thirty five minutes of valuable time were thus wasted.

Noon arrived before the completion of the last roll-call, when the Speaker said:

GENTLEMEN: The hour has arrived for us to sever the political and personal relations which have existed between us for the last two years. I congratulate you in the consummation of most of the necessary measures of legislation, to carry on the Government without embarrassment. I embrace this, the last occasion I shall have, to return my grateful acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy and kindness you have extended to me as your presiding officer. Difficult and trying as has been the position, its labors have been greatly diminished by the cordial support you have given me. The dignity and decorum which has marked your deliberations will compare most favorably with those of your predecessors. To this fact I attribute whatever success I have attained in this chair in making my administration acceptable to you, and for this I thank you. I have throughout endeavored to act with equal and exact justice to every individual, party, and section. If the chair has been in error, and if I have failed in my duty to any of you, I now beg your pardon. Trusting, gentlemen, that our deliberations here may realize for this noble Republic the most prosperous development of its rich and great resources, and invoking the blessings of kind Heaven upon you, I now perform my last official act by declaring the House adjourned *sine die*.

The address was received with great enthusiasm, cheers, and clapping of hands.

Some of the members bid one another farewell, and soon the hall was deserted by all save the laborers, who set to work to remove the papers and rubbish which lay scattered thickly in all directions.

### New Minister to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President has determined to appoint Robert McLane, of Maryland, as minister to Mexico.

John Marron, the third assistant Postmaster General, died very suddenly last night. It is said that he was at his office yesterday attending to business.

## THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"King Richard III"—"Irish Tutor."

NEW WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow"—"The Phantom."

NATIONAL CIRCUS.—"Dan Rice's Great Show"—"Lent's Circus Company"—"Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic feats."

McDONOUGH'S GAIETIES.—Selections from Plays, Gems from Operas, Pantomimes, Dancing, and Singing.

THOMSON'S VARIETIES.—Miscellaneous Entertainments.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Signor Blitz.

THE ALLEGED "FRAUD" CASE.—We have hitherto refrained from noticing the evidence in the case of the President and Treasurer of the Spruce and Pine street Railway, charged with fraud, for reasons of our own. The last hearing that was held before Recorder Eneu developed the following testimony:

Nelson Wannemaker, sworn.—I got a certificate of twenty shares from Dr. Young; I purchased it in September last; the certificate was here shown and identified; it bore date, September 16th, 1858, and was signed Wm. M. Riley, president; I paid the certificate to Charles O'Neil.

Cross-examined.—I paid $25 for the certificate, and agreed to satisfy a judgment on Dr. Young's ground; I satisfied the judgment a few days after; at least I sent my counsel to have it done; I am not positive that it was done; the judgment was against the Cottage Home Association; at the time I was a director of the Gray's Ferry Railroad Company; I paid the $25 to Dr. Young; not to the company, nor do I believe it went into the treasury of the company; Dr. Young was the Treasurer of the company; Mr. Armstrong the Secretary; part of the books were at the Secretary's office; part at Dr. Young's office; the seal was at Dr. Young's.

Charles O'Neil sworn.—I bought the certificate of stock referred to from Mr. Wannemaker, and gave $450 for it; bought it at Mr. Armstrong's office; I asked Mr. Armstrong if it was good, and he said yes; I laid down $250 in gold, and in a week or so paid the other $200; Mr. Armstrong told me to come to the office in a few days, and he would make out a new certificate in my own name; I went several times to the office, but could not get the president and secretary together; finally, seeing a notice in the *Ledger*, that certain certificates of stock were called in, I went to Mr. Armstrong, and he told me there was an objection to the certificate I held; I afterwards saw Mr. Riley at the office, and I asked him if it was his certificate; he said it was; asked him if he admitted it; he said no; I said I paid my good money for it; he said I had better follow Mr. Wannemaker.

Cross-examined.—I never had any dealings with Mr. Riley or Dr. Young; paid Mr. Wannemaker; did not ask Mr. Wannemaker to return me my money.

The Recorder did not give any decision, but will resume the hearing next week, when further evidence will be heard.

THE REMOVAL OF THE FARMERS.—The question of removing the farmers, with their market wagons, from the pavement of Market street, where they have stood from generation to generation, for a period extending over a hundred and fifty years, is exciting much comment. The farmers were compelled to leave on the 1st inst., while the market sheds farther down the street are permitted to remain to the 15th proximo. The reason of this discrimination—which, though petty, is no less unjust—does not appear. It excited much discussion in the Common Council chamber on Thursday, and to such an extent that a resolution was unanimously adopted by that body extending the period of the farmers' exodus to the 15th of April. It was contended by a majority of the members of Council that such action was absolutely necessary, as it would afford the municipal government time to reflect and legislate properly on this matter. Indeed, it appears to us that members of Council have been too hasty in their action concerning the farmers. They have compelled them to leave their former station, without providing them with a place suitable to occupy; and not only thus inconveniencing the farmers, which is a minor consideration, but doing great mischief to the interests of the citizens and housekeepers residing within a dozen squares of Market street. People who come squares to patronize the farmers, with their superior provisions—superior in quality, price, and everything—must now fall back on the hucksters and shed people, who reap three or four commissions from their customers, and give an inferior article in return for this extortion. The policy of removing these vendors of produce from Market street we commend. Their day is over. Our great artery of municipal commerce must be free and unclogged, leaving the current of our business and prosperity to flow in its natural profusion. But why, in taking this step in the path of progress, why mar it by injudicious action—by an over zeal in such an important matter? The Select Councils have looked this subject fair in the face, and have profited by the spectacle, as will be seen by perusing the report of their proceedings as published in yesterday's paper. What will their co-laborers say remains to be answered.

A QUESTION FOR THE PASSENGER RAILROADS.—When the system of passenger railroads was first inaugurated, it was asserted that prominent among the advantages to be gained by the new mode of travelling was the convenience it would afford to our citizens by running a train of eight cars until day-break, at intervals of about an hour. This promise was loudly made, as we well remember; but we regret to see that, so far, it has ended only in promising. We have been asked by many of our citizens for the reason of this non-fulfilment of an implied obligation. We cannot answer. We know that such an arrangement would be a very convenient one. We know that it would be very popular—and popularity and convenience are things to be sought for, above all, by such corporations as the passenger railroads. The additional expense of running half-hourly cars, from 12 o'clock, midnight, to 6 o'clock in the morning, would not be very heavy, while the convenience that would be afforded to our people is a circumstance beyond mere mercenary reckoning.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—Detective Officer Russell, of the Mayor's special police, yesterday morning arrested a man named Devlin, who had in his possession a large family Bible, in which was recorded as follows: "Benjamin Franklin Brown, born August 28th, 1802, at Westminster, Vermont, and Mary E. Brown, born April 1st, 1830, daughter of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Brown." Also a letter directed to Charles O'Neill, 1410 S. Penn Square. The man was intoxicated at the time of his arrest, and stated that he had purchased the Bible of a man named Moore for $1 50, and that he was on his way to a pawnbroker's shop to pawn the same for $1, when he was arrested by the officer. Devlin was taken into custody, and the Bible awaits identification at the Mayor's office.

FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—A fire was discovered at five o'clock yesterday morning, in the grocery store of George Gives, a small frame building on Fifth below Buttonwood street. The alarm was promptly given, and the flames extinguished before any considerable damage had been done. Fire Marshal Blackburn was promptly at the scene of the fire, and commenced an investigation of the case. The fire first made its appearance in one corner of the store, behind the counter, and in close proximity to the place where the matches were kept. The stock of goods on hand was very small, the greater part of the shelves and boxes being nearly empty. The proprietor has an insurance of $800 upon his stock, and $200 upon the fixtures, in the Spring Garden Insurance Company.

BOOKS RECOVERED.—Special Officers Schlemm, Wood, and Mirkil have recovered a number of valuable medical and miscellaneous books, which have evidently been stolen from physicians and others. The losers of such works should make application to the officers named, at the Central Station, Fifth and Chestnut streets, and recover their property.

DENTAL.—The Dental college of this city, which has been open gratis to the use of such of our poor people as were unable to pay the fees exacted for the performance of dental operations, we are requested to say, has been closed for the season. Those, however, wishing operations to be performed on their teeth, will be waited on at all hours by the professors, at their private offices.

NEW CARS.—Three new cars have been placed upon the Spruce and Pine streets Passenger Railway, to accommodate the increased travel. The time of starting has also been altered, and the cars now run every few minutes.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning Alderman Fenington held to bail a man named John Conner, to answer the charge of committing highway robbery. Conner was arrested on Thursday night, in Front street, below Meal alley.

## THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—Spence's case, which has been on trial for several days, was concluded for the defence yesterday. It is expected a verdict will be rendered this morning.

NISI PRIUS.—Justice Strong.—The case of Uhler vs. Sanderson, which has been on trial for several days, is fast approaching its termination. Counsel occupied yesterday's session in making the closing speeches.

COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Thompson and Allison.—Orphans' Court Argument List.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—The court was occupied yesterday morning in hearing a desertion case, which will be continued this morning. The details are of no public interest.

Neither the District Court nor the Supreme Court was in session yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4th, 1859.

*Editors of The Press:*

GENTLEMEN: A letter dated January 20, 1859, from an attaché of Lieutenant Beale's party, has been received. They were (up to the above date) still at Hatche's Ranche, but expected to proceed on their journey to the Colorado, very shortly. All were well, and in good spirits. Mr. Beale's admirable tact, perseverance, and great attention to the comforts of the party, and the mission on which he has been sent, have won for him (as they should have done) the confidence and esteem of every member of the expedition. He is eminently fitted, in every respect, for the difficult position he now occupies. Having the advantage of great experience, beloved by the gentlemen under his command, and the good results of his former attention and kindness to the Indians, now commencing to tell—what else could he expect, otherwise than success? The Government certainly possesses a most excellent officer in Edward F. Beale.

H.

A HOAX.—All the good people of Middletown, Connecticut, go to bed at ten o'clock. In consequence of this virtuous habit, everybody was abed last week, Tuesday night, when some skylarking young man "touched off" a tar-barrel, "just for the fun of the thing." People thought there was a fire, and people got up, and the *Constitution* is grieved that people should be awakened, for nothing, at such a late hour.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—The locomotive Atwater, on the Steubenville and Indiana road, exploded on the 1st instant, at Mingo station, instantly killing Richard Berry, brakeman, from Fraserburg, Ohio; John Shaff, engineer, from Cadiz, Ohio, and John James, fireman, from Rochester, Pa.

A UTICA (New York) paper mentions the singular case of a boy in that city who has lost his memory. He was taken home to his father's office, and declared he had never been there before! On meeting his father, the son did not recognise the parent. Neither did he know any other person than his mother.

THE NEW YORK RECORDER gave a terrible warning to liars on Friday week, when he sentenced a darkey to the State Prison for six months, for lying in court. He added six months to the sentence he had intended to impose, because the black rascal persisted in lying.

A NEWLY appointed constable at Rochester, Michigan, a few days ago, undertook to turn a man out of court, who, he thought, was interrupting the proceedings. The gentleman quietly withdrew, and the constable soon after was informed that he had *turned out the sheriff*.

A MAN, named Charles Reed, who was on board the Central America at the time she was wrecked, and was picked up after floating on a piece of timber twelve hours, was recently burned to death in his cabin in California.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—A boy fell through a hole in the ice at Auburn, New York, and was carried thirty feet by the current, when he came up accidentally through another aperture, and was then rescued.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—The puddlers and boilers at Pittsburg, Pa., are on a strike for an advance of wages.

A GERMAN ACTOR, named Drernmel, fell dead in the street, at St. Louis, Mo., a few nights ago, just after the performance.