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WHITE GOODS.

PRING OF 1859.

IMPORTURE OF

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[LT Our present stook industrial in the best Suropean markets by correction in the incur complete we have ever offered.

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TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

III MANKET STREET,

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DRY GOODS,

RE. IN MARKET STREET

Mart ale, wore Third Street,

DANS BOOK OF WHITE PRO

DEPORTARS AND JOSEPHS

ROTELL & BOURES,

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER

No. 17 BUDTH POUNTH SYREST.

SELECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T

Salvent Carciology

OPPING THAT RANGED

WALL PAPERS

PHILADELPHIA.

DAL SE CITY AND WEAR TRADE.

MOULINTOOK, GRANT, & CO.,

DRY GOODS.

JOSHUA L. BAILY,

IMPORTER AND TODDES

LIVENS, SING PASSESS ALLA.

LAG

Importary of August 12 Activities

Po. als Market Stautt,

EMBROIDERIES

SIS MARKET STREET.

AND AMERICAN

Above Race Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

To which they ask and the state of

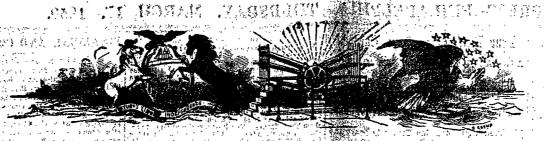
Cassimbres,

No. 804 MARKET STREET.

PITHIAN, JONES, & CO.

BLANKSTO, &c

WHITE GOODS,



gally introduced, and the regulations pre-

tended to have been made by Boris Godu-

NOFF, in 1598, are trumpery and false, and that

such regulations were produced barely by the

intention of checking the strolling propensities

binding them to a certain place of residence,

ever deprived them of personal liberty. The

old Zemski Dama, or the Supreme Council or

power—that Assembly has never decreed nor

source of the legislative power in Russia,

This motion of Alexander Platanope was

it before his Majesty.

further development of reforms.

Letter from Harrisburg.

Jottings of the Convention of course will be given.

ALBIOR.

Letter from New York.

gression the whole island will be mostly built up by the

and Congressmen Bocock, Vallandigham, Howard, and

Maclay did not respond to the elogan. The particular feature of the meeting was Senator Brown's sunounce-ment that he went for Cuba for the purpose of extend-

ot for this matrimonial-brokerage, unhealthy, pol ce.

ridden, and generally misgoverned city of New York, The falling off in the gold receipts at this port, from California, is attracting attention in monetary quarters.

oubtless the falling off is, to some extent, attribute

Correspondence of The Press.]

cumstances will decide it.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

burg.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in LADIES DRESS TRIMMINGS. Dall the particular attention of the Trade to thei tment of PRENCH POMPONETTE splendid assortment of FRENDIA PURKUNESTER and AMERICAE FUSCHIA BALL TRIMMINGS, BING PENDANT BUTTONS, &c... We are prepared to execute large orders for Silk and Marseilles Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Buttons, &c., at our marl-lm

OFF Factory, HENDRY & HARRIS, gardware. MOORE, HENSZEY & CO. Nos. 427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Resp constantly on hand a large stock PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE, OUTLERY, GUNS, &c., Which are offered to BUYERS on Liberal Terms. BOOTS,

TRUITT BROTHER & CO. AND IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALW DEALERS HANDWARE, OUTLERY.

PISTOLS, &c., MARKET STREET, 529 BRIOW SIXTH. NORTH SIDE. PHILADELPHIA.

Millinern Goods. GOOD ASSORTMENT

Ladies' Wress Crimmings.

33 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

I & A. KEMPER.

STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS, RUCHES, AND STRAW Of every variety, are now open, and for sale, at a small advance upon first cost, for cash, at H. WARD'S.

NORTH SECOND STREET Above Arch, East side. mario 2m 1859 NEW STRAW GOODS HOUSE. feb15-2m

THOMPSON & JENKINS No. 528 MARKET STREET. Invite the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of Ladies' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Men's, Boys', and Ohldren's Hats; Artificial Flowers, Buches, Trimmings, &c.

Being exclusively engaged in this branch of business, purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our circle before a purchase.

THOS. F. PRALEY, (formerly of Wilconk, Rogers, t Fraley.) now engaged with the above house, solicits from his friends an examination of the stock of Mesers. Phompson & Jenkins. HATS, FURS,

ARTIFICIAL, PLOWERS, BUCHES, 40. HOOPES & DAVIS. MANUTACOURARS AND DEATERS Nos. 19 and 21 South Fourth Street, (up stairs,)

STRAW GOODS,

PRILADELPHIA, Mayo of hand an antirely new and complete stock of the

CHAS, HALLOWELL, late of the firm of Ches. He liwell & Co., long known to the trade, would be pleased to see his friends at the warmoons of Masses. Hoopes & Darks. TRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. Having removed from our old stand, 45 South Se

725 CHESTNUT STREET, We are now prepared to exhibit to our numerous pa-COMPLETE STOCK

COIVIT LICE
OF
STRAW HATS, BONNETS,
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HATS,
BLOOMERS, CAPS, &c.,
FANCY AND CRAFE BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, LAUSS,
RUCHES, &c. WHOLESALE DEALERS Embracing in all an assortment unequalled in this city, and we respectfully invite the attention of merchants to our Spring Btock.

Gash and abort-time buyers will find it specially their indirect to give us a call. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, 240 MARKET STREET, LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS. PHILADELPHIA. HILLBORN JONES, fancy Dry Goods.

JOHN T. PIGGOTT, 15. SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, LEGHORN and PANAMA HATS, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF ARTIPIOIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c To which the attention of City and Country Dealer MBROIDBRIES, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c. NO. 482 MARKET ST. Below FIFTH.

I. S. CUSTER,

STRAW HATS

MILLINERY GOODS,

607 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Philadelphia,

of the above goods, and have now in store a complet

sortment, which we will sell to the trade at the

MANUFACTURER'S LOWEST PRICES

Provision Houses.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

PROVISIONS,

And OURERS of

CHOICE MEATS,

PHILADELPHIA.

MESS BREF, PORK, LABD, and an assortment of EROVIZIONS generally, including HAMS, TONGUES and BREF, of, our own curing, both tity and Western constantly on hand; quality gyarantied.

HUYERS are particularly invited to call and examinour stock, reb28-8m#

Wholesale Grocers.

GROCERS,

No. 48 NORTH THIRD STREET,

TUNGERICH & SMITH,

io, 11 N. WATER St., and 954 and 958 N. PRONT St.

T. H. MICHENER & CO.,

S. FREEDLEY & CO.,

BONNET RUCHES.

# HAS REMOVED TO No. 15 NORTH FOURTH STREET, S FREEDLEY & CO., Has a full line of the above Goods. Also, receivin daily, JOBS from Auction, to which Cash and Short than Boyers are invited. max4.2m -916 MARKET STREET, IMPORTERS AND JOUBLES OF SPRING TRADE. Laces, embroideries, white goods, &c

H. DUHRING & CO. Nov. 26 and 28 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Have just opened their recent BNGLISH AND GERMAN STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

HOSIERY GLOVES, AND SMALL WARES, ad solicit an inspection of their complete and well-MERROTALLY ADAPTED TO OUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN TRADE.

Burnett, sexton & swearingen No. 409 MARKET STREET, Above Fourth, North Bide, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING STYLES FANCY DRY GOODS, THE OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION And selection, which they offer for sale to buyers i

all parts of the United States, on the most liberal term MODAULEY, BROTHER, & BREWSTER,

(m. septes). 23 NORTH FOURTH STREET, JOHN H. BROWN & CO. NEW SPRING STOCK

> HOBIERY. OBLEST, GLOVES, and FANCY GOODS, to watch they halte the attention of drut-class buyers Gar stock is particularly stapted to the

SOUTHERN TRADE. SCHAFFER & ROBERTS, 490 MARKET STREET, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS property of the state of the st

TONIEST, GLOVES SMALL WARES, COMBS, RECHIES, LOOKING GLASSES, GERMAN AND PRENCH PANCY GOODS, PLEM TAILORS, TRIMMINGS.

Baddlery Hardware. WM. P. WILSTACH & CO. IMPORTERS. MANUFACTURERS AND DNALERS IN BADDLERY HARDWARE, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

REMOVAL. HANCOCK & CO., AND HARNESS MOUNTINGS MEN'S PURNISHING STORE and MANUPACTORY No. 88 NORTH THIRD STREET, OF THE CELEBRATED HABIT SHIRTS, Between Market and Arch, HAVE REMOVED TO PHILADELPHIA. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. No. 1026 CHESTNUT STREET. (als-w

Boots and Shoes. CONOVER & BROS' BOOT, SHOE, BONNET,

PALM-LEAF HAT WAREHOUSE, No. 524 MARKET STREET, Between Fifth and Sixth, PHILADELPHIA.

> MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS BOOTS AND SHOES,

N. W. COR. THIRD AND AROH STREETS

WHELAN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS

STRAW GOODS.

No. 513 MARKET STREET. POKER & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,

432 MARKET STREET.

UP STAIRS. POOTS AND SHOES. The Subscribers have completed their SPRING STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES, Which they are prepared to offer at the lowest price VAN DUSEN, SMITH, & CO.,

403 MARKET STREET. Above Fourth, up stairs. B. P. WILLIAMS & CO.. WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE

WAREHOUSE, No. 18 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. TOS. H. THOMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE

WAREHOUSE.

No. 814 MARKET STREET.

ID A large and general assortment of Rastern SPRING STYLES, 1859. J. & M. SAUNDERS,

Wholesale dealers and manupacturers BOOTS, SHOES, &o., &o. Being prepared to offer as great inducements to myers as Jobbars in any other market, invite an ex-No. 84 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

Near the Merchants' Hetel, Philadelphia LEVICK, RASIN, & CO., BOOT AND SHOE WARRHOUSE

MANUPACTORY, No. 525 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Boot and Shoes, of all descriptions, of our own and Eastern Manufacture; to which we juyite the attention of outhern and Western buyers.

Wholesale Clothing. CLOTHING! AT WHOLESALE. C. HARKNESS & SON,

888 MARKET STREET, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOURTH STREET Offer for sale, on the most LIBERAL TERMS, SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE, THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

A.T. LANE. WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREROOMS, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN No. 419 MARKET STREET,

Lancy Goods. WM. D. GLENN, NO. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,

DBUGGISTS' ARTICLES, &c Now in store, a very large and complete assortme SPRING TRADE, every saleable article in the line, and many

Furnishing Goods. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. LONGCOPE & PEAROE,

No. 9 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

F. ROLLER,

OF PRENCH BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 27 South MINTH Street, third door above Chestnut, Philadelphia,

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally
that he has opened business on his own account, as
above, where he will always be happy to receive a continuation of their favors. As the senior partner of
the late firm of Boller & Boslor, probably no other
guarantee is necessary to an appreciative public of his
suffreability to fill all orders in his line with the utmost satisfaction. Remember the number: 27 South
NINTH Street, taird door above Chestnet.

SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY, 116 South EIGHTH Street, below Chestout, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ARTISTS' MATRICES, Recommend to Artists and the public in general their large stock of Juvenile Paint Roxes, Winsor & Newton and Geo. Rowney & Co's Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, English and German Canvas, Whatman's Drawing Papers, Colored Grayons, Studies, Colored Pleasung States, Colored Crayons, Studies, Colored Pleasung States, Colored Crayons, Studies, Colored Dissonate green.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

Serfdom in Russia It is interesting to notice the remarkable changes which, even now, are in progress in Assembly, by whose decree the house of Ro Hussia. The Czar is one of the very boldest men manoff was elected to the throne, (1613,) and in Larope, to think of introducing such changes by whose right the present Emperor holds his the political and moral relations of his empire; in despite of stronuous opposition com his nobles, and the fact, most painfully Assembly has never been legally abolished; it amiliar in his own family, that whenever Russian Autocrat has exhausted the patience ed. Now, when it is necessary to pass a law so er incurred the anger of his Nebility, he has in highly important to the future welfare of the variably been "removed"—by dagger, poison, whole nation, it must be done by the only it the rope.

The Emperor ALEXANDER, apparently viz: Zemski Duma. Therefore, the autho hing hearted man, has resolved to abolish concludes with protesting against any im fersion, and has set about this with more posing, by the administrative or bureaucratic teal than discretion. That our readers may power, of any law relative to the abolition of if fully " posted up" on the present state of serfdom, but asks for the legal convocation of the question, we lay before them the following that Assembly in order to submit to its de the question and its sanction of the whole matter. that Assembly in order to submit to its detleman, from the Journal, of Posen, It is necessary to add that Posen, though now signed by all the members of the committee a Prussian city, was once the capital of anand two of them were chosen, viz.: Connt clear Poland. The article which we subjoin | Peren Szuwalorr, Marshal of the province, has not been written, therefore, under Rus- and Count Leyasners, with the commission of presenting it to the Minister of the Interior

Count Lanskoy, in order to forward it to the It is a manifest truth, that after having taken | Central Committee, and finally to submit it to even a single step on the path of Progress, it the imperial sanction. When the Count s dangerous, if not impossible, to come back Lanskov returned it to these gentlemen, pre tending that it was not in any connection again upon the old position; and, what is still more, that direction once taken, pushing conwith the business, and that it was "contrary stantily and necessarily forward, it gathers up to the fundamental laws of the Empisa," both materials on its way, which being, by their the delegates gave it him back again, saying nature in connection with each other, must that if the Minister does not wish to lay it necessarily be solved in the same progressive

In such a position is now Russia. With the accession to the throne of the Empero ALEXANDER II, the general affairs of that county have taken another direction. That monatch, persuaded of the urgency of the reforms in the way of progress, began to enforce them with all his power. He began with the reform of the most important element, which, being the most numerous in every country has always a great influence on its condition We mean the class of Peasantry. The whole civilized world follows with the greatest interest every phase of that momentous operation. We do not mean to speak about it; but, in corroboration of our promises at the heginning of this article, we want to speak about another most important question, which threatens the absolute power of the Czar, and which is in the most intimate connection with the Reform of the Serfdom, or its abolition. This occurrence is really no novelty; yet, when we consider its possible consequence it is worth the while to say a few words about

The matter about the question is, have the Boyards (or nobility) any legal influence on the interior affairs of the Empire, and particularly upon legislation? Certainly, the only mention of such a claim and pretension will appear exorbitant, even foolbardy; but these claims date not of to-day, being the legacy of the nest centuries. It is the ancient im of the Russian nobility, which has never been inactive. The ancient meetings of the States (a kind of Parliament), for legislative and political purposes, existed until the reign of PETER the Great, and was the result of the of Moscow, which was, so to say, the begin-ning of the present Russian Empire. The subsection invasion of the Varangian and Tar-tar of the present and subsection of the varangian and Tar-tar of the present subsection of the varangian and Tar-tar of the present to destroy entire-tor landing, milding, so, see, see, with rights Councils and Congresses was preserved until the reign of Peren the Great. As we have said, the participation of the Boyards (warcountry and in the logislation, was a matter of the representatives of the nobility and gentry took place in the most important events of the country, under the name of Zemski Duma, or Zemski Sobor (viz: congress or parliapent of citizens of the country). Such a

de., and conveyance of passengers: Provided no banking or mining privileges, or the right to hold any real estate, (other than docks, plers, wharves, riors or chiefs) in the general affairs of the &c ,) shall be hereby conferred; and provided, also, that said company shall not engage in confact. What is still more, such congresses of veyance of passengers, or transportation of merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and any othe point on the Delaware river and bay, excepting when delayed or obstructed by natural or acci-dental causes, in making voyages to and from Phiadelphis. The number of shares not to exceed 10,000, unless two-thirds of the stockholders shall short of citizens of the country). Such a 10,000, unless two-thirds of the stockholders shall Sobor had the attributes of Legislation, and many times, particularly during some violent convulsions of the State, it assumed the supreme power. Such a Sobor in those circumstances used to elect or depose the Czar —such a one elected, in 1610, the Polish prince Vladistas Wasa to the throne of State, was manifested, but we would most respectively. State, was manifested, but we would most respectfully decline being committed to the ideas of constitutional rights and political dostrines advanced by the friends of this bill. Their round of fanaticism is so familiar, that we shall not attempt to recite it, but giving them credit for enthusiastic sincerity, we leave them with their hapless and hopeless cause. From indications last night developed, we predict that a majority cannot be rallied to the support of this bill. The leaders of the Opposition are said to deem it imprudent.

Delogates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet to morrow, are gradually arriving. The watchwords are being prepared, views are being ventilated, and multiform speculations are affect. Jottims of the Convention of course will be given. Moscow, deposed the Ozar Godunors in 1605, and Szuvski, and history shows that even under he reign of Ivan IV, the Terrible (1538-1584,) during the war with Poland, such an assembly was convoked.

The nobility now existing, wanting to collect all the historical proofs of the existence of these congresses in the ancient times, interested in these researches the most able iterary men of the country, and the most able historians. In consequence, there appeared very learned dissertations about the matter by ARSATOFF and Soloviers, in which these learned historians pretend that there are posiive proofs of the existence of such Sobo even under the cruel reign of the Terrible Ivan IV. The recently published pamphlet by Zenestzoff, which has made a good deal of noise, brings some proofs of the existence of these Sobor under the reign of Ivan III (1462-1505.) The absolute power of Peter the Great could not bear that interference of the nobility in the State affairs. Pur suing, therefore, the reforms in his way, he reformed this, viz: abolished that Sobor Yet this secular tendency of the Russian Boyards was never entirely extinguished. Af ter the decease of CATHABINE I (wife of PE TER,) 1725, they made an effort to reassum their power and influence. The great fami TIEFF, had the lead of that movement; but their intentions of making an oligarchic Con stitution, with the exclusion of the gentry from any influence in the Government, arous ed astrong opposition, which served to consoli late the irresponsible autocracy of the Czars Subsequently, that tendency awoke again leveral times, and in 1738 the same Princes Dolgonouge contrived to expel all the persons change the Government and introduce a Constitution, with parliamentary forms. The last effort of this kind took place in 1825, on the accession to the throne of the Emperor Nicholas; but this time it was not more suc pessful, though founded upon a broad basis and more generous and liberal principles. Asambly of the States of Zemski Duma, or

Golden State. The aggregate of decrease, however, is very considerable, amounting, in the past four shipnts. to \$1,719,127. The Board of Directors of the American Industrial association recently appointed a committee to prepare Zienski Sobor. Now, we will show in what comection it is with the present question of the Reform of the Serfdom.

The Committee of Potersburg, instituted to consider the question of Emancipation, accepted all the ideas of the Government relativisto that question, as well as the scheme priposed by the Government and based on the aforesaid principles and ideas. It was also accepted and confirmed by Alexander Plitanoff, Marshal of the Nobility of that Privince. Even he made seme amendments more profitable for the serfs. Yet he did not

the propositions, by the following reasons, the mail was advertised at \$80; by the opposition \$50; Hi pretends that the Government has no right to make any law in its administrative capadity, leading to the amelioration of the state of the peasantry. With historical facts, he proves that that right is only the privilege of in Assembly of Beyards. He asks for a convolution of that Assembly or Zemski Duma-Phis Assembly, after a thorough examination of that question, has a right to make a law to mand of offers a varies to any disturbance of the mean and of fogies are averse to any disturbance of the mean and of fogies are averse to any disturbance of the mean and of fogies are averse to any disturbance of the present of the state of the state of the service of the supported. of that question, has a right to make a law to the purpose, and has to present it only to the sanction of the Emperor. Having made a bill on these premises, he presented it to the committee, which being unanimously accepted by that body, he submitted it to the decision of

Excitement in a Boston School. NE HUNDRED SCHOLARS DISMISSED FROM THE ELIOT SCHOOL FOR DECLINING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES. From the Boston Traveller, March 15th 1

TWO CENTS

There was considerable excitement at the North End, yesterday, in consequence of seme rather unusual proceedings at the Ellot school, North Bennett street, of which we have obtained the following particulars: This school, at the present time, contains about eight hundred scholars, of whom probably three-quarters are oblideren of Irish parents, as the district and contains about the state of the present as the state of the present as the state of the present as the district parents. neculiar to the Russian peasants, and, while whom probably three-quarters are children rish parents, as the district, includes Endiconal North streets. The committee of this scholistrict is composed of the following persons floah Dyer, Jr., chairman; George Fabyan, I. G. Palmer, A. B. Hall, M. C. Greens, C. Auraret, John F. James, and Wm. A. Krueger. The teachers of the school are—Samuel W. anctioned the servitude of the peasant. That The teachers of the school are Samuel W. Mason, master; Lucian Hunt, usher; McLaurin F. Cooke, sub-master; and Abby A. Marsh, head assistant. There are slev twelve femals assistants. The reading of the Bible in the public schools has always been insisted upon by the various school committees of Boston, and up to the present time very little trouble has resulted, now and then an isolated case of resistance cocurring. We have examined the school reports of Boston for the past twenty-three years, and find that the following regulations in this matter have been in force. was only ignored, and its convocation neglect-

force:
In 1836—The morning exercises of all the schools in each room shall commence with prayer and reading the Soriptures and reading the Soriptures and reading the Soriptures and prayers.
In 1838—It is recommended by the board that the morning exercises of all the schools commence with reading the Soriptures and prayers.
1851.—The morning exercises of all the schools shall commence with the reading of the Soripture, and the board recommend that the reading be followed with prayer by the master.
1853.—The morning exercises of all the schools shall commence with the reading of the Stripture in each room; by the teacher thereof, and the board recommended that the reading be followed with prayer. board recommended that the reading be followed with prayer.

1858—The morning exercise of all the schools shall commence with reading a portion of Scripture, in each room, by the teacher, and the board recommend that the reading be followed with the bord's Prayer, repeated by the teacher alone, or chanted by the teacher alone, or chanted by the teacher and children in ceneert, and that the afternoon service close with appropriate singing, and also that the pupils learn the Ten Commandments, and repeat them once a week.

Ten Commandments, and repeat them once a week.

It will be seen that in 1836 the regulations simply require the reading of selections of Beripture and prayer at the commencement of the school. In 1839, the reading of Seripture and prayer appears in the regulations as a recommendation of the board. All 1851, the beard reading of Seripture in the regulations as a recommendation of the board. All 1851, the beard recommended that this reading be followed with prayer. In 1853, it is specified that the reading of Seripture shall be by the toacher, and the board recommended that the reading be followed with prayer. We now come to the regulations of the present board, adopted after a careful review of the subject several years since, Rev. Dr. Lothrop keing one of the committee who framed the rule. This rule makes it imperative for the teacher of each roun to read the Scriptures at the commencement of the proceedings; the board also recommend that the readings he followed by the Lord's Prayer, repeated by the teacher of the school committee. It is stated that the solon mandments and repeat them once a week.

Such are the rules and recommendations of the school committee of the Ellot school, in accordance with the recommendations of the specific present of the sub-commended to read the recommendations of the solon to read the teachers of that school to read the recommendations of the solon commended to read the recommendation of the solon commended the recommendation of before the Emperor himself, Sauwalorr, in his quality of Marshal, will be obliged to lay That occurrence, known over the whol country, has elicited a general applause on the side of the Boyards. There is all probability that all the committees formed to that purpose of emancipation of the seris will follow the example given by the Committee of Peters This peculiar act of the Committee of Petersburg bears the stamps of the principles and ideas of the party of Old Russia. It insists upon another means of deciding the ques tion of emancipation, pretending that the serfdom has never been legally introduced; and then it wants to re-establish the old Zemski Duma as the only legislative power in Russia, and so get a legal starting point for Now is the question pending, and the whole civilized world expecting how time and cir-

the Ten Commandments repeated. This rule has been followed for some time; and has not been met by opposition to any extent by either parents; or scholars. Arboy might put his fingers into his sars, or he might fall to repeate or tail his fingers into his sars, or he might fall to repeate or tail his fingers into his sars, or he might, all to repeate or tail his fingers into his sars, or he might fall to repeate or tail his fingers into his sars, or he might fall to repeate or the fingers. Without any notice of the dition has been made of some of the sentences of the prayers of the Roman Church. Ar Mason, the master, for the first time noticed that there was a concerted movement on the part of the publish the reason.

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1859. Mr. Wright read in place "an set to incorporate the Philadelphia Ocean Steamship Company." Jorparators-S Morris Waln, Charles H. Fisher Joseph Harrison, Jr., James Steel, M. S. Hall lowell, J. B. Baker, Jno. B. Myers, William C. votional attitude, but stared at each other as if it gain support, and scarcely a response was hear as the master proceeded to reneat the Lord'. Prayer. It was evident that they were acting under furturation. Patterson, Henry Budd, William Welsh, Hug Craig, Jac. G. Brenner, George K. Ziegler, David Prayer. It was evident that they were acting under instructions from without. Of this, however, the master took no notice, but afterwards alluded to it in the presence of Mr. Isaac H. Hazelton, a member of the sohool committee for another district, who was at the school on other matters Mr. Hazelton made inquiries of the pupils, and found in one division no less than forty who did not healtate to state that they had been instructed Jayne, Henry Winsor, Wescott Bailey, Archibald Getty, James Barrett, Sr., E. G. James, Robert Ewing, A. M. Drexell, John W. Forney, Morton McMichael, Howard Hinchman, Thomas Webster, Samuel L. Witmer, and S. S. Bishop. Shares to the number of two thousand five hundred, at ot hesitate to state that they had been instructed y their parents, and the Rev. Mr. Wight elegan. one hundred dollars each, to be subscribed before their object the arrivation of properties having for their object the navigation of occuping and rivers, together with the transportation of goods,

by their parents, and the Rev. Mr. Wiget; clergyman of St. Mary's Church, Eddicott street, not to
chant the prayer, repeat the commandments, or
even sing "Old Hundred," or other hymne of a
similar character in usent the schools.

Upon this Mr. Mason sent for Mr. Dyer, chairman of the sub-committee, and informed him of
the state of affairs. Mr. Dyer consulted with the
Mayor as to the best course to be purrued, and was
advised to affairs. Mr. Dyer consulted with the
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advised to affairs. Mr. Dyer consulted with the
Mayor as to the best course to be purrued, and was
advised to affairs. Mr. Dyer consulted
it impossible that Mr. Wiget could have given
such advice to the boys, as the Gatholic ministers
had always expressed a desire that their parishioners should submit to the regulations of the
school committee, sent a message of inquiry, but
an answer was returned, that Mr. Mason could
have an interview with Mr. Wiget by calling at
his residence.

As the sub-committee cannot be called together
except upon twenty-four hours' notice, Mr. Dyer
concluded to act in the matter at once, and proceeded to the school. He then questioned the pupils of five divisions whether they were willing to
submit to the rules as set forth above under the
head of 1853, in regard to listening to the reading
of the Suriptures, chanting the Lord's Prayer,
singing and repeating the Tree Commandments.
Nearly all of these divisions—amounting to about
one hundred—manifested their refusal to obey
these rules by rising in their seats, and were informed by Mr. Dyer that they might leave. A
portion went out with botsterous shouls, rendering
it necessary to send for a police officer to keep the
peace; others retired in better order.

Thus the matter rests at present. It is stated
that of the forty who informed Mr. Hazelton in
the morning that they would not chant the Lord's
Prayer, about thirty recanted. One of these
afterwards informed the master that he had recolved a folgoing from his p colved a flogging from his parents for his recenta-tion. A few of the parents brought their children back in the afternoon, stating that they wished them to submit to the regulations of the school; suother parent came in for a child who had sub-

"Upon his Shield."

expectation in rest extract continuous to be the avoirte expectation of those who have surplus funds with which to operate. Fancy prices are obtained for building lots as far out of town as Fort Washington, while in the neighborhood of Central Park everything is snapped up with great avidity. Lots on Fifth areaus, opposite the new reservoir, are selling at prices waying from 55 0.00 to 10 0.00 for Lieut. Cornelius Van Camp, U. S. A., son of J. C. Van Camp, E.q., of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was killed on the 1st of last October, at the skirmish of Washita village. In the flower of hi youth he was out down by a bullet from some in furiated Indian, and all the pride of twenty fiv youth he was cut down by a bullet from some in invisted Indian, and all the pride of twenty-five manly years lay prostrate on that bloody plain of the wild West. His comrades, with deep sorrow, placed the remains of their fellow-soldier in the coffin, and it was sent across the plains, and the rivers, and along the valleys, and over he mountains, to his native State and his native city. Or Monday evening last the father of the youre finitenant received from the Adams' Express all that remained of the youth and strength and pride of his soldier-son. A bitter sight it must have been to look at his bright sword, whose hilt will never warm to his touch; his cloak; his epaulets; his gun, and other weapons.

The Lancaster Fenoibles received the remains, and conveyed them from his father's house to the armory; a pleec was out from the metallic coffinited, and a look of hair—deaver than gold and jewels to some who were near him—was taken from his head. At the armory the coffin was placed on a pedestal—purposely created and draped with black. By the side of the coffin flay his sword, and on the foot of the coffin the splendid flag of the American Mechanics, which was given to be used as a pall; at the foot and on the top of the stand the national flag was spread, and the pillars surmounted with a plume of feathers. At the entrance of the hall was placed a guard, as also at each door of the entry to the armory, whilst two sentinels paraded at each side of the remains. Visiters througed the scene during the day.—Philadelphia Bulletin of yesterday.

VALUABLE MANUSCRIPTS .- We find in the

N. GEORGE ROBINSON will SELL at the Rooms, 21 Old Bond street, W., on Wednes-day, April 6, at for 2, a highly interesting OOLLEC-TION of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and MANU-

Design supplied at trade prises.

Design

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS orrespondents for " THE PRESS" will ple name of the writer. In order to insure correct

We shall be greatly obliged to gent ranis, and other States, for sontributions giving the trrent news of the day in their particular loca he resources of the surrounding f population, or any information that

ng to the general reader.

MoDemorda's Gainzing, Selections from Operas, Pantemines

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. 

THORRUP'S VARIETIES ... Gens from Operas, Reg ocentricities, Farces, Singing, and Dancing." ABREMBLY BUILDINGS —Signor Blits. MEETING OF THE PROPER'S CITY CONVEN mer, to be voted for at the anex house, corner of Sixth and Ches First Ward William Sheer, Chas H. White, Danie astian, Wm. H. Willard.

Ward Wm. O. Smith, Elisha Crowell,

Ward-W. H. Willard.

A motion was made to adjourn undi this morning at ten o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall Loat:

A motion to go into ballot for a candidate for Oity Treasurer was lost.

The Feoretaries were ordered to have a list of delegates and nominees printed, for the use of the Convention.

ling for the extension of the gas mains into seci

A PHILADELPHIA GIRL ASTRAY .- Yesterday morning Ohief Ruggles received a letter from the au-thorities of Baltimore, which states that on Monday last a little girl, named Mary Robbs, aged about four-

ANOTHER SLAVER. A private letter rewhen the degree of Graduate of Pharmary will. be conferred on the following geotiement. From Pennsylvania—wm. F. Buchansa, Thomas R. Coombe, Charles C. Dodaon, U. L. Eberle, W. Eyre, W. T. Garwood, H. T. Geyer, D. W. Harry, O. L. Jefferson, T. A. L. neastor, Tho: Noble, G. K. Richards, R. Parger, T. H. Smith, and John Ward. From New Jersey—F. Konnedy and Jas. W. Robbins. Germany—J. A. Heiniselman. Tennessee—H. Allea, Vi ginla—P. E. Dupuy. Illinola—A. H. McLewth.

AN OWNER WANTED .- A begger, named