WM.P. WILSTACH & CO. MANUPACTURERS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, AND HARMEN MOUNTINGS, No. 26 HORTH THIRD STREET, THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

TO MEN OF THE GOLDEN SMERTLY (1003-200 SPRING TRADE, 1859. SHIPLEY HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

112 CHESTNUT STREET,

As: gow oppoint a baye and varied stock of
LAWES, QUALLES, FRINTS, and other

SREEM, QUALLES, FRINTS, and other

SREEM, GOODS,

To which the attention of the trade is juvined. Also,
LOCALESTIC GOODS,

Comprising Fatrhill, Quantupps, Woodward Donakins,
Briven Shartings and hairings, Mariners' Stripes, Plus
Brills, You'r Faddings' Re. . as DOOK JAS PAGINES, E.S., 20
DOOK JAS BREETINGS Just received
By and for sale by
Shift St. HAZARD A. HUYCHISSON
THE Chester St. HAZARD A. HUYCHISSON
DISCHUFF® coldbrated Cloths and Doodata, together with other desirable makes of
Genant Westland, just received and for sale by
SHIFLEY HAZARD & HUYCHISSON,
Shid-Sur 122 ARD, & HUYCHISSON,
Shid-Sur WALL PAPERS.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER no. M BOUTH FOURTH STREET. 4 M BTROPOLIYAN TEA STORE." TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

A Sale price of

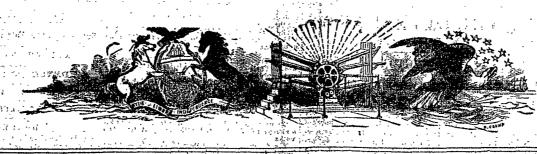
GEREN AND BLACK TEAS,

OF RECENT INFORMATION.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

COFFEE BOARTED AND CHOUND DAILY * YOUNG AMERICA. Slationern.

Henry Cohen. ENSURE AND DURESTIC STATIONERY:
WHEUP STATIONERY:
WHEUP AND REVEN:
VARIETY AND REVEN:
VARIETY AND REVEN:
VARIETY OF AMOUNT STREET;
MORE AND OFFICIAL STATE BOOKS. AUSTIN BROWN PROPERTY PROPERTY OF THE PROPE



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859. VOL. 2-NO. 212.

Millinerp Goods.

431 431 MARKET STREET. AT A SMALL ADVANCE UPON COST, most extensive and complete assortment of RIBBONS of every description. BONNET MATERIALS, in Silk and Crape, FRENCH and AMERICAN PLOWERS, RUCHES, TARLATANS, BLOND LACES, And other Millinery Goods.

ALSO OF STRAWGOODS Comprising every possible variety in BONNETS BLOOMERS, FLATS, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S HATS, SHAKER HOODS, and TRIMMINGS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO., (Formerly No. 33 South Second St.) METROPOLITAN BIBBON HOUSE.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, AMD . MILLINERY GOODS. Of every description. CRAPES, BONNET SILKS, PRENOR PLOWERS and SPRIGS, RUCHES, &c., &c. J. C. & W. E. TABER. No. 25 South SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA. mbl-2m

MILLINERY. 1859 AND STRAW, GOODS.

SILES: BIBBONS, PLOWERS. CRAPES, BUCHES, LACE nd every other article in that line

STRAW BONNETS STRAW TRIMMINGS.

ty aid to which we invite the attention of buyers M. BERNHEIM & CO., No. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

1859. 1859 NEW . STRAW GOODS HOUSE. THOMPSON & JENKINS, No. 528 MARKET STREET, avits the attention of buyers to their extensive stoc d Ladies' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Mis Bloomers ; Men's Boys', and Children's hal Flowers, Baches, Trimmings, 40.

Being exclusively engaged in this branch of busic parchasers will find it to their interest to examine

TROE F. FRALEY, (formerly of Wilconk, Roger Traley, now engaged with the above house, solled the his friends an examination of the stock of Messr houseon & Jenkins. A GOOD ASSORTMENT

STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS, RUCHES, AND STRAW H. WARD'S.

Rom 103, 101 and 107

NORTH SECOND STREET

MARCHAN SWIELD.

MISTINERY STRAW GOODS RIB MISTINERY STRAW GOODS RIB MISTINERY STRAW GOODS ACT AN any span and for sale, at very low prices for cash and short-time knyers, at S. LIPPERS, & CO'S, STRAUS, LIPPERS, & CO'S, while lime Between Market and Chestnut.

HATS, FURS, STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL, PLOWERS, RUCHES, &c. HOOPES & DAVIS,

MANUPACTURERS AND DEALERS

OHAS. HALLOW BLL, late of the firm of Chas. Hallowell & Cp., long known to the trade, would be pleased to see the friends at the warrooms of Mosers, Hoopes & Dayles. TRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. SETWING SET NUT STREET,

SETWING SETWING AND MIGHTN,
We are now prepared to exhibit to our numerous pa-

COMPLETE STOCK

TRAW HATS, BONNETS,

MISSES' and OHILDREN'S HATS,

BLOOMERS, CAPS, &c.

FAROUT SHOWERS, CAPS, BONNETS,

FAROUT SHOWERS, &c.

EIGHORS, LAGBS,

RUGHES, &c.

Eighracing is all an amortiment unequalled in this city,
and we respectfully laylyse the attention of merchants
to our Spring Stock

Gash and short-time tunyers will find it specially their
interest to give us a call.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS. J. HILLBORN JONES, Importer and Manufacture

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS, BUCHES, &c To which the attention of City and Country Dealers

NO. 482 MARKET ST.,
Below PI VT H. febl-8m THAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. I. S. CUSTER, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

STRAW HATS MILLIMERY GOODS, PHILADELPHIA.

Janen Goods. WM. D. GLENN,

NO. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, FANCY GOODS.

DEUGGISTS' ARTICLES, &c. for the SPRING TRADE, Including every saleable article in the line, and many savelities.

The attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

Friess as low as those of any house in the trade, sithe is this city or New York.

STERLING SILVER-WARE, TEA SETS
PITCHERS,
GOBLETS,
KNIVES,
FORKS,
SPO ATMANUFACTURERS, PRICES.

MEADOWS & CO.. mar 10-110 310 OHBSTRUT STREET. HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!
Prince and suger-cured Hams,
16 OBNT# PER POUND.

Also, new sugar-cured Shoulders
AT S CENTS PEB POUND,
OHABLES SHITH, mild im Nos, 913 and 915 MARKET STREET. BEFINED SUGARS, &c. 1,000 bbls. ro-LA ased 100 bhds. New Orleans Sugar for rate by SAMES GRAHAW & OU.

Dry Goods Jobbers.

1859. SPRING TRADE. 1859. SHORTRIDGE & BRO., DOOMSSORS TO HAMMAN, SNYDER, & CO.,)
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. 420 MARKET STREET, Have in store a complete line of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS Beleated expressly with a view to the interests of DASH AND PROMPT SHORT-ORBUIT DEALERS rade.

N. B.—A full Stock constantly on hand, and ord vill be executed promptly at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. fe1-2m

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1859. HERRING & OTT. N. W. Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts. Are now prepared to offer a SPLENDID AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

RIBBONS, SILKS. TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, FANOY GOODS, &c. VARD, GILLMORE & CO. Nor. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

IMPORTURE AND DEALERS IN SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS, white goods, laces, linens, EMBROIDERIES, c. Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts & Shawls.

DECOURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO., Importers and Jobbers of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND GOOD GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, NO. 335 MARKET STREET, SPRING IMPORTATIONS

o which they invite the attention of their customed purchasers of such goods. SITER, PRICE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 816 MARKET STREET.

SHAPLEIGH, RUE & CO. IMPORTERS OF LINENB, WHITE GOODS LACES, and EMBROIDERIES

No. 829 MARKET STREET. Our present stock, selected in the best Europe arselves, is the most complete we have ever offered PRING OF 1859. WM. H. BROWN & CO.,

NO. 415 MARKET STREET, noise of FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS

To which they invite the attention of purchas PRICE, FERRIS, & CO. WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &o.,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

febl-8m CITY AND NEAR TRADE.

Modlintock, Grant, & Co.,

Cassimeres,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

333 MARKET STREET,

(UP STAIRS,)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBURS

VESTINGS, and

MAVE REMOVED No. 525 MARKET Street, below Sixth. JOSHUA L. BAILY,

large supply of which we have constantly on hand. FARRELL & MORRIS. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CLOTHS, DORSKINS, MTO.

Wress Trimmings. STORE AND FACTORY,

JOHN H. BROWN & CO., ELEGANT SPRING TRIMMINGS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 307 MARKET STREET

1859 SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1859 DALE, ROSS, & WITHERS, 521 MARKET Street, and 518 COMMERCE Street, PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
Have now open a complete stock, to which they insite the attention of buyers.

[abl-3m JAMES, KENT, SANTEE,

IMPORTERS AND JOBERRS BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS, 289 AND 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,

MERRIMACK SECONDS

Pryra Birght, WM. S. Baird, D. B. Ervin RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., LATE SIEGER, LANS, & Co. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS,

PHILADELPHIA. SPRING STOCK Is now complete in all its departments, and ready for Bayers. Prompt-paying merchants from all parts of the Union, are respectfully solicited to call and exa-mine for themselves fablid-fin

No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Provision Houses. J. H. MICHENER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS

PROVISIONS, And CURERS of CHOICE MEATS, PHILADELPHIA. MRSS BEEF, PORK, LARD, and an assortment of PROVIEIONS generally, including HAMS, TONGUES, and BEEF of our own curing, both City and Western, constantly on hand; quality guarantied.

SUVERS are particularly invited to call and examinations at the call and examinations. INDIA ALE, DUBLIN PORTER, and about a signment, for sale by ALEXANDER ENER; apl-619 ALEXANDER ENER; apl-619 Each Wharves.

Wrn Goods Commission Honses. MCCALLUM & CO., CARPET MANUFACTURERS,

GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS,

MATTING, VAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE. ing, of our own and other makes, to which we invit the attention of Western and Southern buyers, 1921, 20 STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY. WILER & MOSS,

CARPETINGS. SOLM AGENCY IN THIS CITY OF THE AUBURN THREE PLYS, SUPERFINES. , AND VENETIANS

225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

JOSIAH BARBER With all grades of WOOL, WOOL AND COTTON, a ALL-COTTON INGRAINS. ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, 509 MARKET STREET. STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY.

WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, BELGW WALNUT. BLABON & SMITH, MANUPACTURERS OF

OIL CLOTHS. :146 NORTH THIRD STREET, Offer to the trade a large stock of OIL CLOTHS WINDOW SHADE , and n this market, at BUPF HOLLANDS,

LOW PRICES, FAVORABLE TERMS IDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO., Importers of WOOLLENS,
Are reselving full supplies of SUPERIOR CLOTHS.

DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
FANOY CARSIMERES, xro From the following celebrated manufacturers— FREDERIG ERGERNS (Little Ticket.) W. A. JOHANNY ABUOK. GEVERS & SCHAILT (S. and M. Olothe.) ZAMBONA BROTHERS. E. TOENNIMS & CO.; and others. febl.3m 206 CHESTNUT Street.

WEST, FOBES&LLOYD, 219 CHESTNUT STREET, Offer for male, ON THE MOST PAVORABLE TERMS,

es, shirting stripes, osnaburg stripes, denims, twribos. oassureres, e., & ., in full assorburges. COTTONADES, ohecks, Batingts, Jais-Wetf CARPETINGS. OIL OLOTHS, AND MATTINGS,

WOLFE, WILSON, & CO. No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, THREE PLY,

VENETIAN, HEMP, DUTCH. COTTON, LIST, and RAG CARPETS, Which we are receiving daily from the Manufastaters and are prepared to offer the trade on liberal terms. Having the Agency tor some of the best and most desirable goods, we can offer indusements not heretofer to be had in Philiadsiphia. All goods sold at Manu facturer's prices. Orders carefully attended to.

HTP Also, Agents for Black and White Wadding, it have small to the hard.

IMPORTERS

ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, OF THE BEST STYLES.

HAIR NETS,

ZEPHYRS, A FULL FRESH STOCK.

J. G. MAXWELL & SON, & CO., LADIES' TRIMMINGS STORE AND FACTORY,

S. E ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.
mar81-thatu&w-6t WHITE ZEPHYR only \$2.25 per lb. COLORED do only \$3.00 per lb.

s feld ZEPHYRS, at the above low prices by the Ladies who desire to provide themselves with a ini supply for the SPRING and SUMMER, for Town or

country Kuitting, may do so at lower prices than can again he offered for very many months. J. G. MAXWELL & SON.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS STORE AND FACTORY,

> ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. Ladics' Dress Crimmings.

J. & A. KEMPER. LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, Oall the particular attention of the Trade to their splendid assortment of FRENOE POMPONNETTE, and AMBRICAN PUSCHIA BALL TRIMNINGS, RING PENDANT BUTTONS, &c.

FOWLER & TOWNSED'S WHOLESALB AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT STORE, Below Tenth, South Side,

Manufacturers of the purely had best Confectionery,
and dealers in fresh imported graits and Nuts. Orders
from the country or elsewhere promptly attended to.
markle to the 3m No. 916 MARKET STREET,

Confectionern.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

MPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ORPHAN. OPINION BY JUSTICE READ.

HR CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, et al., vs. JAMES SOOHAN, by his mother and next friend, MARY SOOHAN, Supreme Court, Jan., 1859. No. — William Penn contemplated, before leaving Bogland for America, laying out a certain quantity of land or ground plat, for a large town or city, in the most convenient place upon the river for health and navigation. In his colebrated letter to the committee of the Free Society of Traders of the Province, residing in London, written in 1633, he describes his city in the following language: "Philadelphia, the expectation of those that are concerned in this Province, is at last laid out, to the great content of those here, that are any ways interested therein. The situation is a neck of land, and lieth between two navigable rivers. Delaware and Schulkill, whereby it hath two fronts on the water, each a mile, and two from river to river. Delaware is a glorious river; but Schulkill-sieling a hundred miles boatable aboye the falls, and its course northeast, towards the fourstin of Sufruehaimah, that leads to the heart of the Province, and both sides our own, it is like to be a great part of the settlement of this are. I say little of the town, itself, because a platform will be shown you, by my agent, in which those who APPEAL FROM NISI PRIUS. .

are purchasers of me, will find their names and interests."

In a short advertisement upon the situation and extent of the oftry of Philadelphia, and the platform thereof, by the Surveyor General, Thomas. Holme, he says: "The city of Philadelphia now oxtends from river to river, two miles, and in breadth near a mile; and the Governor, as a further manifestation of his kindness unto the purchasers, bath freely given them their respective lots in the city, without defalcation of any of their quantities of purchased lands; and as it is now placed and modelled between two rivers, upon a neck of land, and that ships may ride in good anchorage, in six or eight fathoms water, in both, close to the city, and the land of the city, level, dry, and wholesome—such a situation is scarce to be paralleled."

Throughout the whole of this document, it is spoken of as the city, and in mentioning the public squares uses this language, "there are also in each quarter of the city, a square of eight acres, to be for the like uses as the Moorfields are in London."

become up grow the said town and borough while delphis into a city, which said city shall on and the limits and bounds, as It is laid out the reen Delaware and Ethnylkill; and its exprate title was the "Mayor and Commonalty of the Commonalty of t By the Ravolution, according to the expressive anguage of the Legislature of 1777, 211 power and jurisdictions not founded on the authority of ne people only, became null and void, and the ornoration of the city was therefore dissolved and all its powers and jurisdictions entirely

The affairs of the city were managed by various The aliairs of the city were managed by various local bodies, until the passage of the act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, on the 11th of March, 1783, by which "the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia as the same extends and is laid out between the rivers Delaware and Schuylidil, be and they and their successors forever, are within the limits of the city.

2. To remove and prohibit all wooden buildings within the limits of the city.

3. To widen Water street, east and west, from escoid in."

3. To widen Water street, east and west, from the city of the city.

kill, be and they and their successors forever, are hereby constituted a corporation and body politic in fact and in law, by the name and style of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia," and second the second to the constitution of Philadelphia, into one great city, under the set of the 2d February, 1854. On the 18th of April, 1794, the district of Southwest, "On the 18th of April, 1794, the district of Southwest," on the 2sth March, 1803, the district of the Northern Liberties was incorporated; on the 12th March, 1812, the township of Moyamensing; on the 22th March, 1813, the district of Spring Garden; and on the 6th of March, 1820, the Kensington District was incorporated.

The city of Philadelphia, in 1744, contained: 1.500 houses, and 13,000 people; in 1790, 28,552; in 1800, 41,220; in 1810, 53 722; in 1820, 63,892 inhabitants, whilst the rest of the county of Philadelphia, from 1800 to 1820, numbered about as many as the city proper in 1830 the population of the city was 94,68; of the surrounding incorporated districts of the county 27,451.

The city of London, like the city of Philadelphia, is surrounded by other municipal communities entirely distinct from it, as to revonue, expenditures, and local administration, and whilst the whole metropolis in 1841 covered a surface of 10,000 acres, with a population of nearly two mil-

penditures, and local administration, and whilst the whole metropolis in 1841 covered a surface of 10,000 acres, with a population of nearly two millions, its territory is limited to about one square mile, or 600 acies, and its population to 129,251 souls. The corporate and parcohial income of the city of London for public objects, and derived from trust estates for the relief of the peor, care of the sick, education, religion, and general purposes, local rates, coal and metage duties, streat and market tolis, freedom and livery fines, and other charges for carporate and trading privileges, the port of London, and the conservancy of the river is estimated to amount to the annual sum of £900,000 sterling, or four millions five hundred thousand dollars.

dollars.
Stephen Girard was born in Bordeaux, in France, on the 21st day of May, 1750. His father was a sea captain, and at the age of fourteen, young Girard become a sailor, and made several voyages to the West Indies. On the 4th of October, 1773, after undergoing the necessary examination, a license was duly granted, giving to Stephen Girard, of Bordeaux, full authority to not as captain, master, and patron of a merchant vessel.

Having purchased goods to the value of nearly 18,000 livres, or about \$3 000 in Federal money. Mr. Girard statied on his first moroantile adventure, and sailed again from his home, (which he never afterwards revisited.) arriving at St Marc's, in the island of St. Domingo, in the month of February, 1774. After disposing of his venture, and converting the proceeds into produce, he loft the West Indies and arrived for the first time in the North American colonies, at the port of New York, in the menth of July of the senu year. West Indies and arrived for the first time in the North American colonies, at the port of Now York, in the month of July of the same year. For several years, first as mate, and subsequently as master and part owner of a small vessel and cargo, he traded between New York. Now Orleans, and Port and Primes and in May, 1777, in the latter capacity, Mr. Girard entered the waters of the Delaware and arrived for the Gest time of Philosophia.

traded between New York. New Orleans, and Port an Prince. and in May, 1777, in the latter capacity, Mr. Girard entered the waters of the Delaware; and arrived for the first time at Philadelphia, where he commenced business and rented a store in Water street, within a short distance of the spot where he located himself permanently.

On the approach of the British troops, he left for Mount Holly, in New Jersey, where he purchased a small property, and after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the enemy, on the 17th of June, 1778, he again returned and resumed his business in Water street.

In this neighborhood, with the exception of a voyage to Charleston and the Mediterraneān, in a brig owned and commanded by himself, and which terminated in July, 1783, Stephen Girard lived and died a citizen of the city of Philadelphia.

In the great yellow fever of 1793, which broke out in Water street, within a square of his residence, Mr. Girard distinguished himself by visiting and attending upon the sick, and by his invaluable services as an active manager of the Hospital at Bush Hill.

Seventeen thousand persons left the city, and of the remainder upwards of four thousand, or nearly a fifth, died. Atja meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, assambled on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1704, and presided over by Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and then Chief Justice, and afterwards Governor of the State, their most cordining calciul, and fraternal thanks were presented to those fellow-citizens named, in the proceedings "for their benevolent and patriotic exertions in relieving the miseries of suffering humanity on the late occasion." One of these citizens thus gratefully remembered was Stephen Girard, under whose "meritorious exertions and peculiar care" at the Bush-Hill Hospital, in conjunction with Peter Helon, "every possible comfort was provided for the sick, and decent burial for those whom their efforts could not preserve from the ravages

Philadelphia with fearful violence, and again Mediar described the same olarged philamthery, and the same diarogard of danger, by liberal contributions and personal sproves to the side, and we manufactured the same diarogard of danger, by liberal contributions and personal sprovings to the side and diving.

In 1802 Mr. Girard was elected a member of the Could and so continued for several years. Blank of the United States he established bits own private bank, in the bailding occupied by the laterational institution, and his first cashler was Mr. George Simpson. the eabler of the late bank. During the war he resolved essential surveys and the most of the United States have been a large stockhoffer in the second Bank of the United States and Emperiment of the Could be an end extended to the word orphan, it has been taken in construct the word orphan by some of the first in the second Bank of the United States.

For a period of upwards of forty years, although ongoed in a most extensive commerces, and the most of the second Bank of the United States.

For a period of upwards of forty years, although ongoed in a most extensive commerces, and the most of the second bank of the United States.

For a period of upwards of forty years, although ongoed in a most extensive commerces, and the most of the second bank of the United States and Europe, as a weathy and second being the word of the second bank of the United States and Europe, as a weathy and second being the word of the United States and Europe, as a weathy and second being the word of the second bank of the proposition of the second bank of the United States and Europe, as a weathy and second being the proposition of the second bank of the second bank of the States.

For a period of upwards of forty years, although on the second bank of the proposition of the second bank of t

His will commences, "I, Stophen Girard, of the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, mariner and merchant, being of sound mind, memory, and understanding, do make and publish this, my last will and testament in mainer following, tilat is to say," and after various devises and bequests, he proceeds in the twentieth clause of his will as follows:

"And whereas I have for a long time been impressed with the importance of educating the peor, and by placing them by early calityation of their minds, and the development of their moral principles, above the many temptations to which, through poverty and ignorance, they are exposed; and I am particularly desirous to provide for such a number of poor white male orphan children, as universe; relations and coaditions against which we can never act with impunity."

The third article of the constitution framed by Dr. Liober says, "An orphan is a fatherless of 1833, in a friendly correspondence between exPresident John Quinoy Adams and Judge Hopkinson, the first maintaining that the word orphan incity of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of the wean never act with impunity."

The third article of the constitution framed by Dr. Liober says, "An orphan is a fatherless of 1833, in a friendly correspondence between exPresident John Quinoy Adams and Judge Hopkinson, the first maintaining that the word orphan incity of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of the says of the constitution framed by Dr. Liober says, "An orphan is a fatherless of 1833, in a friendly correspondence between exPresident John Quinoy Adams and Judge Hopkinson, the first maintaining that the word orphan incity of the constitution framed by Dr. Liober says, "An orphan is a fatherless of 1833, in a friendly correspondence between exversident An orphan is a fatherless of 1833, in a friendly correspondence between exversident An orphan is a fatherless of 1833, in a friendly correspondence between exversident An orphan is a fatherless of 1833, in a friendly correspondence betwe

requisite teachers and other persons necessary in such an institution as I direct to be established, and in supplying the said college and out build-ings with decent and saitable furniture, as well as

to Cedar streets, and amongst other things, to completely clean and keep clean, all the docks within the limits of the city, fronting on the Dela-3. To widen Water street, east and west, from Wine street all the way to South street, and to distribute the Shupikili water therein.

By the twenty-fourth clause of his will, the remainder of the residue of his personal estate is to be invested by his said trustee, the corporation of the city, and, with its accumulations, to form a permanent fund, the income of which is to be applied permanent rung, and incomment and mainte-plied—Ist. To the further improvement and mainte-nance of the college.

2d: To establish a competent police for the se-curity of the person and property of the inhabi-

nance of the college.

2d: To establish a competent police for the security of the person and property of the inhabitants of the city.

3d. To improve the city property, and the general appearance of the city itself, and to the reduction of taxes.

"To all which objects," says the testator, "the prosperity of the city, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly, and every year forever, after providing for the college, as hereinbefore directed, as my primary object."

By his last codicil, Mr. Girard changed the location of his college from the lot on Chestnut street, to the farm called Peel Hall, on the Ridge foad, in Penn township. By the acts of the 24th March, and 4th April, 1832, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia were enabled to carry into effect the improvements, and to execute certain trusts contained in the will.

The corner stone of the college was Inid on the 4th of July, 1833, and the building was finished, and the institution organized and opened on the 1st January, 1848, fourteen years and a half afterwards; and nearly two millions was invested, every dollar of this most munificent appropriation for the benefit of the poor white male orphans, the objects of Stephen Cirard's bonnty, has entirely disappeared, and the college is now supported by the inpome of the residuary roal and personal estate, which was originally devoted to other objects.

jects.

If the simple plan of Stephen Girard had been strictly followed, and if, as advised at the time, the whole of the personal property had been gradually laid out in safe mortgages, in the city and county of Philadelphia, a very large portion of the wo millions would have been still remain

sive and claborate examination, to mean a fatherless child.

"When Mr. Girard," says he, "uses the word
orphan, we are sure he did not look for the etymology of the word, but used it in that soose
which presented itself as the readiest in his mind.
Which sense was this? Mr Girard, a native
Fronchman, spoke much French and better than
English, throughout his whole life. It is possible,
therefore, that though his will is drawn up in
English, the word orphan presented itself to his
mind with that meaning which orphelin has in
Fronch, because if two languages are equally
ready to a mind, as means of thought and utterance, which is much more than the capacity
of speaking two languages, phenomena take
place in the human mind, which can be
known by personal experience only. Sometimes
we think in one language, sometimes in another;
sometimes wouse one language, and yet transplant
to certain words the meaning which belongs to
their follow words in the other language. We
must then take the word orphan, in its English or
French sonse, if we wish to ascertain its precise
meaning as to the will in question, and in both languages the word orphan, in common language,
means a fatherless child, as the following note,
and the succeeding lines, will show; it never means
anything different, if used to designate asylums,
or any institutions for them. Whatever may be
the poet's use of the word orphan, as soon as it
assumes in any degree a legal or official sense, it
signifies, and very naturally so, fatherless children
only.

After discussing briefly the question whether

TWO CENTS.

o provide for the opening of the Girard Cor Orphans, the building committee we used to deliver possession of the college,

On the 1st January, 1850, the Hon. Joseph R. handler, president of the board, in addressing a addence similarly composed, says, "Another bjection was, that boys long separated from mornal association and care would lose a part of

Visitation, the Select and Common Councils of the city.

In the tenth annual report to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia the directors say: "The condition of all orphans, now within the institution, shows that at the time of their admission fifty four of them had neither father nor mother, and that the remaining two hundred and eighty-one had mothers. During the ten years elapsed since the opening of the institution, one hundred and sixteen of the orphans received into it had neither father nor mother, and five hundred and forty-two had mothers. Of the dually faild out in safe mortgages, in the city and county of Philadelphia, a very large portion of the two millions would have been still remaining to maintain and increase the Girard College for Orphans, and, at the same time, have improved the whole district, by affording an additional sam to be laid out in the improvement of real citatio.

The college was erected under the charge of a building committee of the Selectiand Common Councils, whilst a board of trustees regulated the other affairs of the institution, until it was abouted that the offices of secretary to the said board, and of president of the Girard College for Orphans. By the tenth section of the ordinance of the 1814 March, 1833, it was made the duty of the said trustees te prepare, assoon as practicable, and submit to Councils for their approbation, the plan of a system of government and instruction for the said college, "having reference to the will of Stephen Girard, so far as they are express in this subject."

Dr. Francis Lieber having been charged by the crustees to draw up this plan, on the bith of December, 1833, submitted it to them with an introductory report, which were both printed by order of the board. In this report, the question of what was the meaning of the word orphan have the difference of the word orphan was the sensing of the word orphan, we are sure he did not look for the etymology of the word, but used it in that sonse what fully and learnedly discussed, and they are submitted it to them with a native respectively. The first college are the orphan, we are sure he did not look for the etymology of the word, but used it in that sonse where an adaptive the written opinion of any eminent professional man, or fecasulting the legislative authorities of the word orphan. The effect of this new regulation is simply this—that the two landing and childreng who are fathered by order of the board. The first college are the written opinion of any eminent professional man, or fecasulting the legislative authorities of the same part of

D 1044.

By the customs of the city, if a freeman of London died intestate, possessed of personal property more than sufficient to pay his debys and funeral expenses, his residuary cetate was distributable in the following manner: After deducting for the

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ame of the writer. In order to insure correct e typography, but one side of the sheet should be

rrent news of the day in their particular localities resources of the sur ng country, the increas n, or any information that will be interest-

care may be taken for those that are not able to take care of themselves, which court, in the laws about testales, and intestates' estates, passed in 1693, it called the Court of Orphans.

The proprietary, in his letter of the 16th of the

ors' widows and orphans, inhabitants of espool, as should, in their judgment, be deserved.

the vidows? In the Book of Common Prayer the Church of England, Pealm LXVIII, v. 5 ands: "He is a Father of the Fatherless, and dendth the cause of the widows: even God in high habitation." In the metrical version of the

The orphon's help is he;

The orphon's help is he;

But yet by him the wiched's way.

Turied upside down shall be.

In the Litany, in the Book of Common Prayer:

That it may please Thee to defend and provide or the fatherless believes and widows, and all hat are desolate and oppressed. which is any London edition of Dr. Johnson's Quarte Dictionary, published in Phitadelphis, in 1819, it is defined, and there giving the Greek and French words, "a ghild who has lost father or mother or both," examplified by quotations, from Spenser, Shakspears, Sandys, Walter, Dryden, and Nelson.

In Allison's Dictionary, published in 1813, at Burlington, for Mr. Thomas and others, the same definition is given, and Webster's definition is substantially the same. In the American edition of Reset Cyclopedia, published by S. F. Bradford, Hurray Fairman, A. Co., or phan is one that is fatheries, or that has neither father nor mother.

One or two cases have been cited to support the proposition that an orphan is one bereft of parents. By the third section of the sot of 3d April: 1804, directing the mode of selling unsated lands for taxes, minors are allowed five years, after the disability is removed, to bring their action for the recovery of the lands. By the 4th section of the act of 13th March, 1815, to amend the same, the words orphan or orphans are used instead of minor. By the 20th section of the act of 25th April, 1850, (Dunlop, pp. 866 and 1098), the words orphan or orphans, in the act of 1816, shall be construct to mean minor or minors.

In the case of Sidde vs. Walters, S. Watts, 339, the word orphan in the act of 1815 is considered by Judge Rogers as the act of 1815 is considered by Judge Rogers as the equivalent of minor. In Rockway vs. Ocoper, 8 Watts, 162, Judge Huston held that land held by a father in trust for an infantchild was not within the exception; and in Downing vs. Sheenberger, 9 Watts, 298, published in 1841, Judge Huston pare the definition, "An orphan is one bereft of parents—a minor is one under twenty-one years of age;" which was entirely extrajudicial and inapplicable to the case before him, as the father and mother of the infant were both living.

judicial and mapplicable to the case before him, as the father and mother of the infant were both living.

The current, therefore, of English, American, and French authority, being clearly in favor of the construction of the word orphan in the will of Stephen Girard, originally adopted and consistently jurisued, we are necessarily brought to the conclusion that a fatherless child is an orphan, and, if born within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, as laid on by William Fenn, and existing at the death of the testator, comes within the first preference which he has chosen to declare in relation to the objects of bis bounty, (Beenon's estate, 1 Brightly's Reports, 338; Plymouth township vs. Jackson township, 3. Hartis, 44; Commonwealth vs. The Eric and Northeast Railroad Company, 3 Casey, 339.)

We have discussed this question at great length, but we have deemed it essential to the future management of this most manificent charity, founded by a philanthropic citizen, that it should be settled now and for all time to come.

The decree is affirmed, with costs.

Pennsylvania Items.

Mob in Greensburg, usually a very quiet borough, was the scene of violence and excitement. Two colored men, named Bon Ware and Gilbert Sterling, were accused of being too intimate with a white woman, and a portion of the population determined on lynoh law. A crowd collected and proceeded to their houses, which were pulled down: also, a house belonging to Dr. Abercremble (colored) was pulled down. About thirty or forty persons are said to have been engaged in this ornel and wicked outrage.—Pittsburg Journal

POCKET PICKED.—The Lancaster Inquirer says that, in the crowd which gathered in that city on the let of April, one of our country friends had his pecket picked of, a wallet containing \$1,000, at Cooper's Hotel, West King street. We have no doubt but that the "light fingered gentry" did a thriving business on that day. MORTON BLACK, a boy fourtieen years of age, had his hand caught in a picker in the cotton mill of Mr. Irwin, at Milltown, Chester county, on Tuesday week, and go badly lacerated as to require amputation below the elbow.

amputation below the elbow.

William Johnston, of East Liberty, Allegheny county, has presented a gold medal worth \$200 to the volunteers of Allegheny county, to be fired for annually.

The Harrisburg Patriot says that on Saturday night last thirty or forty beautiful young shade trees recently planted along several streets in that town were entirely destroyed.

On Wednesday last, Samuel Kupp, a blacksmith, residing opposite Donglasville, Berks county, committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

Mrs. John S. Bickley was burned to death MRS. John S. Bickley was burned to death