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FRENCH and AMERICAN FLOWERS. RUCHES TARLATANS. BLOND LACES, And other Millinery Goods ALSO OF STRAW GOODS

Comprising every possible variety in BONNET BLOOMERS, PLATS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN HATS SHARED HOODS, and TRIUMINGS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO., 471 MARKET STREET, (Formerly No. 83 South Second St. MILLINERY

STRAW GOODS.

BILES, BIBBONS, FLOWERS, "ORAPES, RUCHES, LACES

STRAW BONNETS

STRAW TRIMMINGS, city, and to which we invite the attention of buyers. Those purchasing for cash, or on short time, will do

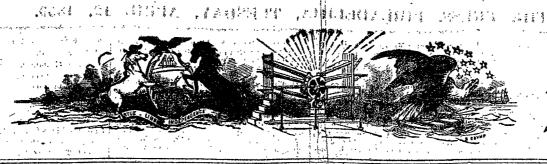
M. BERNHEIM & CO., No. 21 FOUTH SECOND STREET. 1859 NEW STRAW GOODS HOUSE. No. 518 MARKET STREET,

THOMPSON & JENKINS Invite the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of Ladles' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Mices! Flats and Bleomers; Men's, Boys', and Ohlidren's Hate; Artifi-cial Flowers, Bankes, Trimmings, &c. i Flowers, Baches, Trimmings, &co. Seing exclusively engaged in this branch of business rehasers will find it to their interest to examine on the helps in the beautiful of the contract to examine on

THOS. R. FRALEY, (formerly of Wilcock, Rogen & Fraley,) now engaged with the above house, solioit from his friends an examination of the stock of Meser Thompsen & Jonkins. GOOD ASSORTMENT

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

NORTH SECOND STREET,



VOL. 2-NO. 217.

Dry Goods Commission Houses. M coallum & co., CARPET MANUFACTURERS, GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN. IMPORTORS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING. OIL OLOTHS. MATTING, VAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carp ing, of our; own; and other makes, to which we invit the attention of Western and Southern buyers. fe21-20 STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY. WILER & MOSS. 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT. CARPETINGS. SOLE AGENCY IN THIS CLTY AUBURN THREE PLYS, SUPERFINES, AND VENETIANS,

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STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY. WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, BELOW, WALNUT, C. HOWE & CO.,

AGENTS OF THE MANCHESTER PRINT WORKS, Have now in their New Store, NO. 240 MARKET STREET A full line of all the goods manufactured by the

DE LAINES, GALLLES, PRINTS, and ANGOLA TWILLS, lomprising the most desirable styles of these goo J. C. HOWE & CO. Are also the Sole Agents for the sale, in this market of the following Manufacturers of

WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS: BRADFORD, TAFT, & CO., J. T. SHAGBAYE & CO., MERRIMACK WOOLLEN COMPANY, H. SAYLES & SON. BLM STREET MILL, MILLBURY WOOLLEN MILL,

And other popular makes. BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS: INDIAN OROHARD 7-8, 4-4, and 9-8. WATERFORD MYG. 00, 7-8, 4-4, and 9-8. To all of which the attention of buyers is selicited 1225 in th's 3m 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 RIABON & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTHS, 146 NORTH THIRD STREET, Offer to the trade a large stock of OIL CLOTHS of every description, the largest assortment of Y WINDOW SHADE, and

In this market, at LOW PRICES, FAYORABLE TERMS Ridgway, hedsener, & 00.,

Importers of WOOLLERS, ring full supplies of SUPERIOR CLOTHS. FANOY CASSIMERES, ETC. FANCY CASSIMER EF From the following celebrated manufacturers FREDEBIO ERCKENS (Little Ticket.) W. A. JOHANNY ABHOE: GEYERS & SCHMIDT (8. and M. Cloths.) ZAMBONA ERCTHERS.

E. TORNNIES & CO., and others. lebl-Sm 206 CHESTNUT Street CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WOLFE, WILSON, & CO., No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents for TAPESTRY VELVET, THREE PLY. INGBAIN.

VENETIAN, HEMP, DUTCH, COFTON, LIST, and BAG CARPETS.

Which we are receiving daily from the Manufacture and are prepared to offer the trade on liberal terms. and are prepared to offer the trade on liberal terms.

Having the Agency for some of the best and most desirable goods, we can offer inducements not herefolore to be had in Philadelphia. All goods sold at Manufacture and the control of the contro oturer's prices. Orders carefully attended to IT Also, Agents for Black and White Wadding, large supply of which we have constantly on hand.

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SPRING TRADE, 1859. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, 112 CHESTNUT STREET, Ar now opening a large and varied stock of LAWNS, CHALLIES, PRINTS, and other DRIESS GOODS, To which the attention of the trade is invited. Also,

DOMESTIC GOODS, mprising Fatrbili, Osnaburgs, Woodward Doesking own Sheetings and thirtings, Mariners' Stripes, Blue ills. Vest Paddings, &c., &c.

OCKFISH SHEETINGS—Just received end for Sale by BRIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, 112 Chestont stree BISCHOFF's celebrated Cloths and Doesekins, together with other desirable makes of German Woollens, just received and for sale by SHIPLEY, HAZABD, & HUZCHINSON, 50b4-300 112 Gleentant stre

Baddlery Hardware.

WM. P. WILSTACH & CO.

CLOTHING! AT WHOLESALE. C. HARKNESS & SON

888 MARKET STREET. SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOURTH STREET, Offer for sale, on the most LIBERAL TERMS, A new and extensive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. ADAPTED TO THE

Wholesale Clothing.

SOUTHERN: AND WESTERN TRADE, THRY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

A.T. LANE, WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREROOMS, No. 419 MARKET STREET,

febl-8m PHILADELPHIA, Carriages. S. W. JACOBS. No. 625 ARCH STREET, CARRIAGES. Also, a great variety of desirable SECOND HAND

OARRIAGUS, that have been but very little used, which will be sold low. CEORGE W. WATSON'S CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESTNUT STREET CARRIAGES

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF WILLIAM D. ROGERS.

REPOSITORY. OHESTNUT STREET

. Hardware. MOORE, HENSZEY & CO., Nos. 427 MARKET, and 418 COMMERCE Streets PHILADELPHIA,

Keep constantly on hand a large stock HARDWARE. CUTLERY, GUNS, &d.,

Which are offered to BUYERS on Riberal Terms. C. H. & GEO. ABBOTT, No. 18 North FOURTH STREET. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLEY, GUNS, ETC. ALSO, NAILS, CASTINGS, &o., All of which are offered to Buyers on the most favor

TRUITT BROTHER & CO. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS HARDWARE,

guns, PISTOLS, &c., MARKET STREET,

BELOW SIXTH, NORTH SIDE, PHILADSLPHIA. Watches, Jewelry, &c. AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GE-

They American, Envering and the Medical Residence of the Medical Reside nted, at GEORGE RUSSELL'S, No. 22 North SIXTH Street.

J. S. JARDEN & BRO. N. JARDEN & BRO.

MEMOPACTURES AND INCORPRES OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
NO. 804 Chestent Street, above Third, (up stains,)
Philadelphia.

Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade,
TEA SET'S, COMMUNION SERVIUS SET'S, URNS
PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BABEETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, BFOONS, FORKS,
LADLES, &c., &c.

Gliding and pisting on all kinds of metal. se2-ly

TAMES WATSON, IMPORTER

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., No. 325 MARKET STREET.

nd Constantin Watches

BAILEY & CO., BAILEY & KITCHEN,

Have removed to their new Fire-proof, White Marbi 819 CHESTNUT STREET, NORTH SIDE, BELOW THE GIRARD HOUSE,

Now opening their Fall Stock of MPORTED JEWELRY, PLATED WARES, AND FANOY GOODS, To which they invite the attention of the public. BILTER-WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND PBARLO,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Confectionern.

POWLER & TOWNSED'S WHOLESALE IND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT STORE, No. 916 MARKET STREET, Below Tenth, South Side,

Manufacturers of the purest and best Confectionery and dealers in fresh imported Fruits and Nuts. Orders from the country or elsewhere promptly attended to. mar22-tu th s-3m BLINDS AND SHADES.

PHILADELPHIA, TUEDAY, APRIL 12, 1859.

DESTRABLE AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS. DU JUPE ROBE DRESSES. FOULARD SILKS, BOUQUETS, \$1 and \$1.25 DRESS SILKS, COCOANUT GRENADINE DRESSES GRENADINE DOUBLE SEIRT DRESSES, PIN PLAID BROWN SILKS. CHINIE SILKS, REDUCED PASHIONABLE SPRING BARRORS.

Retail Dry Goods.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS

MANTILLAS.

OPENING EVERY MORNING

AND

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

708 CHESTNUT STREET J. W. PROCTOR & CO

Carpetings. NEW CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS.

BAILY & BROTHER, NO. 920 CHESTNUT ST., HAVE NOW OPEN, THEIR PRING IMPORTATIONS

CARPETINGS, Together with an unrivalled assortment of AMERICAN THREE-PLYS

AND

INGRAINS. BAILY & BROTHER. OASH CARPET DEALERS,

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VEW CARPETING. JAMES H. ORNE

FROM EUROPE,

CANTON MATTING large variety of all widths and colors STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY. WILER & MOSS,

225 BOUTH FIFTH STREET, BELOW WALNUT. CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, J. & B. ORNE, 519 CHESTNUT STREET

OPPOSITE THE STATE-HOUSE, HAVE NOW OPEN SPRING IMPORTATION

CARPETINGS. 1,000 PIEURS CANTON MATTINGS, OF ALL THE DESIGNBLE STYLES,

LOW PRICES. mar18.8m Silk and Dry Goods Jobbers. SPRING TRADE NOTICE

1859. RAIGUEL, MOORE, & CO Are now receiving their Spring Importations and exhibiting at their flatesrooms,

220 & 222 N. THIRD ST., The most extensive, elegant, and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO DRY GOODS ever before offered by them, and presenting unust ttractions to the trade generally Their extensive stores having been remodelled en Their extensive stores having been remodelled ent bles them to appropriate to each class of Goods a sep-rate department, vis: BOMESTIOS, GINGUARS, PRINTS, AND LAWNS,

BILKS,
DRESS GOODS
WHIT LOTHS AND CASSIMERES. SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, & TRIMMINGS

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS CABH AND PROMPT SIX-MONTHS BUYERS MARKET STREET. 325

A. W. LITTLE & CO., IMPORTERS AND JUBBERS OF SILKS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES;

TUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMOGOPATHIC REMEDIES. 306 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, (Agents.) THESE INVALUABLE PREPARATIONS are ex-

disively prepared by PROF. E. HUMPHREYS, well nown for his contributions to Homospathic Litera ure, and as former PROFESSOR OF THEORY and PRACTICE in the Homesopathic Medical College Philadelphia, and who has made these Specifi Remodies; a special stuly for eight years. His SPECIFICS have now been before the public four ferrs, and are in use by thousands, in every part of the bountry, with the most uniform and satisfactory re-rults. Pages of testimonials can be exhibited, showing eral satisfaction given, and the many very grave serious, and often long-standing, diseases which have been cured by their use. No class of remedies has thus far ever been known which have given the public such uniform satisfaction, or have produced such brilliant and wonderful cures. They are alike removed from the poisonous, danger

They are alike removed from the poisonous, danger-ous, and repulsive doese of quarkery or old-school practice, the inconvenience of water-cure, or the in-tricate and perpiexing obscurities of the usual Homoso-pathic books, and medicines. Oonsisting of simple ipecition for the various diseases to which they are re-lated, put up in the form, of simple sugge pollets, and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nordisgust-ing, they form at once the ready resource of the parent or nurse, and are the comfort of the complaining or the invalid. possess these positive advantages: They are HIRMLESS—no injury can arise from their use; they BY SIMPLE—you always know what to take and how to take it; they are OGYMINENT—YOU can give the, proper SUGAT Pill at a moment's warning, without hesitation

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES. No. 1. Fever Pilli-For Fever, Congestion, and In ammation of all kinds. No 2. Worm Pills-For Worm Fever, Worm Colle Wetting the Bed.

No. 3 Buby's Pells-For Colic, Grying, Teething, and Wakefulness of infants and nervousness of adults
No. 4. Diarrhaa Pills-For Diarrhas, Cholera Infantus, and Summer Complaint.

[antum, and Summer Complaint. (Antum, and Summer Complaint. No. 5. Dysentery Pills—For Colle, Griplags, Dysen-lery, and Bloody Flux. No. 6. Cholera Pills—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, And Yamitsan And Vonatting

No. 7. Cough Pills—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
Indiagnes, and Sore Threat.

No. 8. Toothache Pills—For Toothache, Faceache,
and Neutalgus.

No. 9. Headache Pills—For Headache, Vertigo,
Heat, and Fulness of the Head.

No. 10. Dyspensia Pills—For Weak and Deranged
Skumachs, Constipation, and Liver Complaints.

No. 11. For Female Irregularities—Scanty, Painful,
or Suppressed Periods.

or Suppressed Periods.

No. 12. Femals Pills-For Leucorrhos, Profuse Monses, and Rearing Down.

No. 18. Croup Pills-For Group, Hoarse Cough, Bad tions, Pimples on the Face. No. 18: Rheumatic Pills—For Pains, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs. A .- For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, ternal.

O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eye and Eyelids,
Palling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.

O.—For Gatarth, of long standing or recent, either
with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. U.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence
and shortening its course.

om the previous treatment.
In all Chaosic Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Romach, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Piles, Pemale solility and Irregularities, old Heddache, Sore or Weak yes, Clatarth, Sait Rheum, and Sither old eruptions, he case has specifics whose proper application will ifford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cdre of a ringle chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsis, Piles, or Ottarrh, Heddache: or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

REMEMBER.

That thousands of the most gifted and intelligent minds in this country and Europe have long since given in their adherence to Homeopathy, and employ it ex-clusively in all cases of disease for themselves and tamilies

REME t BER.—That these Specifics are entirely harmless in all instances. and in all cases. Babies use them,
children uses them, the aged, infarm, or invalid use them,
without danger and with benefit.

BEMESIBES.—That not only in long-standing old

ray the them, with advantage,
RESIEMBER—That the cure of a single chronic fillsent, such as Piles, Osterrh, Headache, or Balt Ribbim,
rill more than ten times pay for the cost of a foll case.
REMEMBERE—That two or fire dollars invested in
case of Specific Remedies will return many times its
alue to you every year, in freedom from anxiety, preention of disease, and absolute relief.

CASES AND CURES.

DYSPEPSIA.

A young lady of twenty six had been troubled with ndigestion for several months, so as to reader great are necessary in the selection of her food. After eating the stomach became acid, food rising in her mouth rith water, and an unpleasant, heavy, lead-like sension in her atomach, continuing some hours; frequent leadache, bowels constituted, and adepressed mental condition. She commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one morning and night, and in less than a week every ymptem of her disease had vanished, and she felt like new being.

nir riding in A carriage, or even mounting an eninence, little dangerous. After trying several things ineffectu-illy, he fell upon the Dysphese, Pills, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning worked the a charun, relieving all his vertige and other tha-COUGH AND BRONCHITIS.

old, which settled on her lungs, causing severe on in in the side, and considerable fever and hoarse; teh colds were usually very lacting and troubles; the taking the Specific Cough Pills four times y, in three days she was entirely well.

day, in three days she was entirely well.

A young man of 22 had a cough and hoarec-ses for afteen months. During cold weather his voice with lost, so as only to speak in whispers, plan indicad on coughing, ough dry, or raising only a trille in the diorning, quito feeble and emdaisted. Had taken several medicines, with bit little or no benefit. He commenced with the Goigh Pills—one pill three limes a day—and soon found himself improving, his cough milder and soiter, hoatechess passed oil, strength and appetite improved, and in a few weeks was entirely well, having taken no other medicines. PILES.

and in a few weeks was entirely well, having taken no other medicines.

PILES.

A clergyman of the Bapitat Church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously efficited with theeding plies, and have regarded my care as a severe cot; at one time, indeed, hopelers; but I have used your medicine (Pile Specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligations."

A gentlemant of fity years, well and favorably known at Delhi Belaware county. New York, had been a martyr to the piles for twonty years. Sometimes, from excessive hemorrhare, psiu, and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miscrable enlistence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business, and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies, from all sorts of doutrs, to little purpose. He consulted inc why years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began, to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of Piles. From the first mouth, up to a year past, he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint; but a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the piles. A more brilliant ours is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.

OATARRH.

This class of discuss, as is well known, is of very frequent and almost unitersal prevalence, and the chronic containt, even when so for advance. As to have lost, in a great degree, the sense of smell.

Oatkant.—A clorgymah gaed 43, had long anglered with catarth, which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes profuse discharge from his head, frequent seeds and the control of his head, frequent seeds and the control of his head, frequent seeds and the control of his profused to the file.

Price of any 6 numbered bo

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1859. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Moravians, or United Brethren--Their History and Denominational Peculia-rities. BY GRAYBEARD.

Of all the denominations of Christians in th community, there is, probably, less general infor-mation as to what constitute the distinguishing catures of the Moravians, than of almost any other denomination. It is to their unobtrusive character as a people, and their commendable freedom from sectarian ambition, that this compa he facts contained in this sketch, (which is given n response to sundry inquiries upon the subject,) he writer is largely indebted to "Ritter's History n Church in Philadelphia," and their "Synodal Results," published in 1857. Although the name of Count Zinzendorff is usu ally associated with the origin of the Moravian

as a religious denomination, his connection with hem is of comparatively modern date, and derives its importance mainly from the fact of his having become the protector of this persecuted people in the early part of the eighteenth century, and his ubsequent position as one of their number, (haing been formerly a Lutheran,) in effecting the sent organization of their Church, on the 13th of August, 1727, which, up to the present time, is observed as the spiritual birth-day of their Church. At that time they were settled in the village of Hernhut, on the Count's estate, in the east

Saxony. Their origin is said to date back to the ninth century; also, that they numbered among their early members the King of Moravia and the Duke of Bohemis. After enduring persecutions for severa enturies for their adherence to the simple doctrines of the primitive Church, they were permit-ted to live in a waste province on the borders of Moravia, where, in 1457, they established a church on what they deemed the "Rule and Law Christ," having preserved among themselves what Luther and his collesgues centended for in the Reformation a hundred years afterward. Their name is based upon the full, literal acceptation of the text, "One is your Master, even Christ, and Breathing all ye are brethren." From the first they exhibited a remarkable missionary spirit, not with the view of prosclyting fer the aggrandizement of their own sect, but by their labors, whenever a door was opened, to promote the glory of the Lord's name, and the union of souls in him. Oneness in Christ seems to have been the great first thought of the Moravian Church, through all her history, cherishing as her chief treasure the union of heart and life which binds Christians to their Head and to each other. One of their peculiar and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Indamma. It is all acute diseases as Scarlet Fever, Messles, and such cruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Messles, and Stryspielas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specific titles a charm. The entire disease is often arrested to one, and in all cases the violence of the stack is inderated, the disease shortened and rendered less hagerous. Even should a physician afterwards have be called, he will take the case at decided advantage somether accordance what Soripture has left proaching, never to define what Soripture has left to the course of t preaching, never to define what Scripture has left undefined, or to contend about mysteries which

are impenetrable to human understanding. But to resume our historical thread: Count Zinzendorff arrived in America late in 1741, and in the ensuing summer visited Bethlehem, (which next to Hernhut, Germany, is, to this day, the most important Moravian settlement in the world.) from whence he made a missionary tour among the villages of the Indians in the neighborhood being scarcely less successful in winning the affections and confidence of the red men than was the immertal founder of Pennsylvania. The year following Zinzendoffi's arrival in this city, a lot of ground was secured on an alloy (which afterwards Third, upon which was built, in 1742, the first quaint old edifice in 1819, when it was demolish-1856, when the property was sold at public sale, and is now occupied as a German theatre. With the removal made by the congregation, in 1856, to their present commodicus new edifice, on the corner of Vine and Franklin streets, those who loity about even this new striidture and its sur

oundings, which is calculated to arrest attention and induce inquiry. Although the congregation see of worship; of that, the Rev. Edmund A. e Schweihite is flow the pastor, a sketch of who iscourse, preached on last Sunday morning, will

ppear in a few days. The denominational peculiarities of the "Renewed Church of the Brethern." (which appellation they have assumed since 1735, in consequence of a weight of the creating them and in the ordination of their ministers, whereby the edicistatioal privileges of their fathers were renewed,) may be briefly sta-The ienominational peculiarities of the "Renew ministers, whereby the ecclesiastical privileges of their fathers were renewed,) may be briefly stated as fellows: As a society they object to being considered d defends sent, claiming that their seculiarities relate solely to their social ofganization, which is intended only to put principles of ito and conduct into actual practice. They cons quently admit of no peculiar articles of faith; although as a body, when required by Government to point out their creed, they have always profess burg, as most congenial to the views of a majority. They rank with what are styled orthodox Chris tians. Trinitarians they are in the fullest sense ng that Christ was real God and real man and that he was delivered for our offences, and word of the Cross, and the treasures of grace pur r the ministry, are subjected to the most exacting examination as to their possessing the peces sary qualifications of head and heart, a thorough

notifiedge of the Scriptures being classed among The ritual of the church, we believe, approxi mates more nearly to that of the Episcopalians than to any other. The Lord's Day is regarded and observed by them as a weekly memorial of the redemption effected by Jesus Christ, and is held to be a day appointed alike for physical re-orention and spiritual activity. Infant baptism is practised and enjoined as a sacred rite. Persons are admitted to membership by confirmation, after receiving calcohetical instruc-tions. They are required publicly to profess their belief in the Triune God, after which they are blessed with the imposition of hands. At heir celebration of the Lord's Supper, which is the kiss of peace was dontinued among them until very recently, the giving of the hand being now substituted in most congregations for this affec-tionate and time-honored custom. The washing of feet, which, in their early history, was uniormly observed, has also in later years been bandoned. Their rule is to permit the presence of none but communicants when the Lord's Sup-per is administered, though believers of other and participate. Their manner of conducting funerals is at once simple and impressive. Value anegytic or rigotous consure are alike abstained

PROPERTY OF A PROPERTY AND A PROP

TWO CENTS. bership of society, but also to lead them in the way It is estimated that nearly one hundred ther

and persons have been converted to the Christie religion since 1733, in different parts of North an South America, Australia, and the West Indie through the preaching of Moravian missionaries although their whole number in the United State to-day is probably less than ten thousand. Th supposition by some, that in their settlements ommunity of goods is maintained among the s incorrect, and probably arose from the fact that in their early history in this country, many of their number were in circumstances requiring heir support from a common fund. In concl ion, it may be said that a far better view of the actical workings of the social regulations of this ple than can be presented in the narrow limits of a newspaper article may be had by visiting—as many do during summer—the beautiful country-town of Bethlehem, Northampton county, in this State, where the blending of their practice and precepts, as there exemplified, has formed a fruitful theme of admiration with intelligent visitor

om all parts of the Union.

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING:

WALBUT-STREET TERATRE.—" Lucretia Bo The Belle's Stratagem " WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE. Our American Cousin"..... Victorine." MoDerough's Gairries.—Selections from Plays louis from Operas, Pantemimes, Dancing, and Singing THOMEUF'S VARIETIES.—" Gems from Operas, Regro coentricities, Farces, Singing, and Dancing."

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Philadelphia Society for the employment and instruction of the Poor, was held at the Moyamensing House of Industry yester. day afternoon. The attendance was not as large as usual, swing to a misunderstanding that had arisen in relation to the day of meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting of the secretary were read, and adopted.

The report of the treasurer was then read, showing the receipts to be \$3021 50, and a balance of \$121,18 yet in the treasury. The report was adopted.

The report of the board of managers was read. It was a conpies and well-written document, setting forth the doings of the society for the year that has ended, and the present aspect of the society's affairs. The modes lay afternoon. The attendance was not as payerage number of immates during the year ha 118; the average length of each person's sta-six days. The population during the presen-ad been greater than

ear had been greater than any year since ion's organisation, the last year excepted if the great number last year is accounte orevalence of universal ruin and business During the last few years the number has

An election of officers to serve the ensuing year was nen had with the following result: President, Thomas T. Taker. Vice Presidents, Charles D. Cleaveland, Richard Charden

esponding Secretary, William D. Bispham. ording Secretary, Coleman L. Nicholson. Recording Secretary. Coleman L. Nicholson.
Treasurer, Wistar Morris.
The following managers were also elected:
Gentlemen.—O. Godfrey. William D. Thurston, T.
thester Morris, Joseph W. Sharp, John G. Saverr
thomas T. Tasker, Jr.; I. W. Morris, Jr., Jacob P.
thomas T. Tasker, Jr.; I. W. Morris, Jr., Jacob P.
tones, Horses Smith, Junes Whitall, Anthony M. Kim
ter, Joshua L. Baily, Israel H. Johnson, John Kelley
L. Wistar Brown, John P. Brinton, Thomas L. Baily
thomas Richards, Jr., Caspar Morris, M. D., Charle
Wheeler, Jr., Oharles J. Rowland, and Archibas
Assiror.

The meeting then adjourned.

We took advantage of our presence to take a hurried look at the arrangement of the House, which, we must say, are in a style of neatcess and comfort rarely seen in such institutions, and reflecting infinite credit on the matron and managers. It is a noble and unobrusive charity, and the appeal the managers make for a d de-NEAR one o'clock yesterday morning,

fire occurred at No. 740 Lebanon street. Third ward The building was occupied by a Mr. Murray and thra-ether families. At the hour named, Mr. M.'s child was taken sick, and he and his wife went down stairs Eighteenth ward, has received the appointment of measurer of paving stones, in accordance with an eve of the Legislature, passed on the 5th instant. The act

THE POLICE made a descent on a disorderly ise in West Philadelphia, near Market-street bridg

on Sunday morning, about two o'clock. A nu igorderlies, of both sexes, were captured. THE COURTS

YESTERDAT'S PROCEEDINGS

eported for The Press.] UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT — Judges brief and Oadwalader.—Stephens vs. Harrison. Before ported. An action of ejectment to recover possession f about forty acres of land in York county, Pa. This was that commenced in the early portion of last week. Fabout forty acres of land in York county, Pa. Thi Sass was commenced in the early portion of last week at was continued on account of the sickness of one of the parties inferested. On trial. NISI PRIUS—Justico Road.—This court was NISI PRIUS—Justico Road.—This court was QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—
Adolph Hardt plead guilty to the larceny of a pair of
pantaloons, a vest, and an overcost, valued at \$13, the
property of Frederick Flecher.
Samuel MicIntosh was charged with the larceny of
three sheets and an iron pot, the property of Edward
Walker, valued at \$4. The datendant upon being arraigued, plead guilty to the charge
Jacob Norvell plead guilty to the larceny of 26 yards
of calico valued at \$3.12, the property of Matthew Rogeri.
Samuel McDowoll, alias Samuel Johnson, plead guilty
to the larceny of six pairs of bosts, valued at \$18, the
property of Thomas McFailand.
Michael Ferris was charged with the larceny of two
shawls and a piece of vesting, tygether valued at \$16,
the property of John Ponder, and plead guilty to the
darge. the property of John A couct, said property of John T. McIones. Bernard Gorman and Michael Connor were charged with the larceny of a coat of John T. McIones. Bernard Gorman, upon being arraigned, plead guilty to the charge. Verlict not guilty as to Michael Connor. David Anderson was charged with receiving five sheep, the property of Thomas Schnecht, knowing them to have been stolen. Thy boys testified that they found the sheep upon an open lot, and sold them to the dethe sheep upon an open lot, and sold them to the de-endant. Verdict gully John Davis was acquitted of the larceny of a quantity if wearing apparel. Wearing apparel. George Marks was charged with the larceny of a black nawl, a purse, a gold sleeve-button, and a gold slide, slued at \$5,60, the property of Caroline Harman. Ver-

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylania, and other States, for contributions giving the rent news of the day in their particular localities, he resources of the surrounding country, the increase f population, or any information that will be interest

g to the general reader.

TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES, Monday's Procoodings.

Conclusion of Mr. Graham's Speech. OPENING OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE. VERBATIM REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Such is the anxiety manifested to be present at the trial to-day, that before the decir were opened for the admission of the audience the court from was crowded by persons who had obtained ingress through the window.

The points which Mr. Graham presented for consideration on Saturday were—

First. That the Government was bound to make out their case.

Second. That malice was not to be presumed but proved. proved.
Third. How far adultery is to be considered provocation.

Fourth. Why such a crime under the old common law was not murder, but manelaughter.

Fifth. Why the explanation of the "privilegium clerical," the slight burning in the hand, which was the punishment in such cases, was tantamount was the punishment in such cases, was tantamount to an acquittal:

Sixth: Whether the frenzy natural to a husband under circumstances of such a character does not operate as mental unsoundness.

These six points were considered on Saturday, but the seventh point, which counsel had not discussed on Saturday, is to be discussed to day.

Seventh. Whether, viewing the case as one of ungovernable passion, and as one of resentment produced by passion, there was: a sufficient time for the defendant's passion to cool, and for reason to get the better of the transport of passion; and whether his subsequent acts were deliberate, before the mortal wounds were given to the deceased.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Judge Crawford took his seat on the bench at twenty minutes past ten c'clock this morning.

The general jury panel was called; the jurors not engaged in this case who had been instructed to attend to day, the judge dismissed until Monday next.

dock, fome of his counsel and Mr. Emanuel B. Hart having seats near him.

The jury having been called, and having answered to their names,
Mr. Graham resumed his argument.
He said he was fast approaching the close of his present duty. If there were no other reason to admonish him to do so, his own exhaustion would be a sufficient reason. The interest which he felt did not reach all cases; that the omission to p vide against this wrong was simply to turn us or to our instincts as regulated by the laws of nato He suggested that, as to the relations between band and wife, and parent and child, nature had created duties of protection which it was not only not oriminal to discharge, but which we were bound to discharge.

not oriminal to discharge, but which we were bound to discharge. He had suggested that an invitation to a man's friend and neighbor to pariake of the hospitality of his house implied an understanding that all of the husband, and as against him possessed no dominion over her person in favor of another. He had then considered how the Bible and how the common law regarded adultery. While the Bible made adultery so high a crime, it was fair to presume that our minds were framed with corresponding perceptions. In other words, that when the Almighty had portrayed adultery as to believe an offence, He invested us with that quality of mind which enables us to look upon it in the

vested it.

As I understand the law of all reasoning, it is this: that the power which creates the duty gives the ability to understand and appreciate it.

The counsel referred to what the old judges had said: that jealousy is the highest rage of man, and adultery the greatest provocation that can be given to him.

In regard to the criminality of Mr. Sickles' act, the counsel understood the basis of all accounts.

and adultery the greatest provocation that can be given to him.

In regard to the criminality of Mr. Sickles' act, the counsel understood the basis of all accountability to be that amount of reasoning which enables a man to see the right way, and that amount of will which enables him to pursue it. The intention, or will, is the principle which gives life to orime. It was impossible to separate this intention from the corpus delicti, or body of the offence. Although, in this case, a human being was stain, nevertheless there was not that will or intention on the part of the alayer that rendered him amenable to oriminal justles. It was no matter how the unsoundness of the mind was produced, provided it was produced. Mr. Sickles was not a party to the origin of the provocation which acted upon him. He stood entirely clear of the conduct of the adulterer. He had never comitted at it. And the first intimation he got of it was the ruling motive which induced him to commit the act for which he was now arreigned.

The counsel had shown that wherever mental unsoundness was set up, the question for the jury was, whether the cause which produced it. This question had been already before the learned judge on the bench. He referred to Judge Crawl ford's directions to the jury in the case of the United States against John Day. When the defence set up was insanity, the cause being mortification of the prisoner at a child being born to him within three months after his marriage. The judge ruled that if, from the evidence, the jury found the fact as to the birth of the child, and as to the fact of the prisoner's mind becoming diseased thereby—that it was an unwarranted and unsound delusion, which increased in intensity till his mind became diseased thereby—and it, in such parcy; you do not compare was not guilty of murder. In other words, if shame acted upon him to that extent as to render his mind diseased, he was not guilty of murder. The counsel also referred to his Honor's ruling on the second trial of Day, where the judge h

mind is endowed. Intil is mistre which and be as well passed upon in the verdict you may render on your own innate feelings, as it can be passed upon by you after any enlightenment which I might be able to throw upon you.

It is for you to say what must have been the fremry of Mr. Sickles at the time he encountered Mr. Key, under the circumstances leading to his death. Because, remember this, there was no deliberation on the part of Mr. Sickles in meeting