DATEY (SUNDAYS BXORPTED) BY JOHN W. FORNEY, Office No. 417 Chestnut Street. DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CHAPTE PER WRISE, payable to the Coviere.
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Trans Dollars, for Monys—invariably in advance for the time ordered. TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.
10. Schoolbers out of the City at Tunes
ar Angon, in styanop. WERELY PRESS. d. Some Monthly Jin Sime for the Californ Millinerp Goods. MISSES O'BETAN, 914 OHEST-NUE, above Ninth, will open Parts MILLINE Lay-for the Spring, on THURSDAY, April 7th. ap6 444 INCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Balmosa Seventh and Highth. STRAW and PANCY BONNETS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S PLATS. PLOWERS, RIBBONS, RUCHICS, LACES, &c. STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS! The subscribers invite the attention of Hat Buye A The Street units and the Straw HATS, which em-to their splendid nic of STRAW HATS, which em-strains a full line of all the desirable styles of the sea-Lincol n, wood, & nichols, CHESTNUT STREET, APS-10-10 J. HILLBORN JONES, Importer and Manufacturer BILK AND STRAW BONNETS, LEGHORN and PANAMA HATS, ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS, BUCKES, & To which the attention of City and Country Deal MANAGE STREET ST. STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. I. S. CUSTER. MANUPACYDENE AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN STRAW HATS The Thirt And the section in MILLINERY GOODS, 607 NORTH SECOND STREET, MONE MAPHILADELPHIA! METROPOLITAN RIBBON HOUSE. RIBBONS, AIBBONS, AND MILLINERY GOODS, Of every description. CRAPES, BONNET SILKS FRENCH PLOWERS and SPRIGS, RUCHES, &c., &c. J. C. & W. E. TABER, PHILADELPHIA mbl. 3m 431 MARKET STREET. 431 AT A BMALL ADVANOR UPON COST, BIBBONS of every description, MONNET MATERIALS, in Silk and Crape, PERNCH AND AMERICAN PLOWERS. BUCHES, TARLATANS, BLOND LACES, And other Millinery Goods. ALSO OF STRAWGOODS Comprising every possible variety in BONNETS BLOOMERS, FLATS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, SHARER HOODS, and TRIMMINGS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO., (Formerly No. 33 South Second St MILLINERY STREET AND TO LAND TO STRAW GOODS. Now and complete assortment of OBAPAS, AUGHM, LACIN And every other article in that line STRAW BONNETS FIRAW TRIMMINGS, city, and to which we invite the attention of buyers well to give us a call before selecting elsewhere. M. BERNHEIM & CO., A GOOD ASSORTMENT

PRENCH BOOTMAKER.—AUGUST
BICKER, No. 166 North FOURTH Street, respectfully informs the public, and SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS particularly, that he chainses to manufacture Feshionable Boots and Shoes to order; assuring those who patronise him, that he will guarantee that his work will give satisfaction, both as regards superior finish and excellence of material. Filoss resources him. 1859 NEW 1859 STRAW GOODS HOUSE. 15. J. T. PIGGOTT, 15. THOMPSON & JENKINS. No. 528 MARKET STREET, Javite the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of Ladies' Strew and Silk: Bennets, Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Miss's, Boys', and Children's Hate; Artificial Flowers, Reiches, Trimmings, &c.

Being and saively engaged in this branch of business
purchasers will find it to their interest to examine on No. 15 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Has a full line of the above Goods. Also, receiving fally JOBS from Auction, to which Cash and Shor THOS. F. FRALEY, (torserly, of Wilcock, Rogers, & Fraley), now engaged with the above house, solicite from his friends on a zamination of the stock of Messes.
Thompson & Jonkins. SPRING TRADE. Nos. 26 and 28 NORTH FOURTH STREET, STRAW GOODS. ENGLISH AND GERMAN ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS, BUCHES, AND STRAW f every vallety, are now open, and for sale, at a sma lyance upon first sout, for each, at And solicit an inspection of their complete and well msprcially adapted to Southern and southwestern trade. H. WARD'S. NORTH BECOND STREET, BURNETT, SEXTON & SWEARINGEN HATS, FURS, * STEAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL, PLOWERS, RUCHES, 40. HOOPES & DAVIS, FANCY DRY GOODS, MANUPACTURERS AND DEALURS Mos. 19 and 21 South Fourth Street, (up stairs,) And selection, which they offer for sale to buyers fro all parts of the United States, on the most liberal term PRILADELPHIA Maye of hand an entirely new and complete stock of the above goods, tald in for OARH, to which the attention of Daylors is invited. SCHAFFER & ROBERTS. ORAS. MALLOWELL, late of the firm of Ohas. Hallowell & Oc., long known to the trade, would be pleased as an interest at the warrooms of Messrs. Moope in the contract of the firm of the f CHIERY, GLOVES. David

ALLLINERY, STRAW, GOODS, RIBMALLLINERY, STRAW, GOODS, RIBMALLLINERY, STRAW, BUCKER, &c., are
new open said for said, at very low prices, for cash and
short-time buyers, 44

BYRAUS, LIPPERS, 4 00 18,
all South SECOND Street,
mails low.

Between, Market and Chestnet. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S REMOVAL. PATENT TOURNURE CORSET. This article combines in one carment a COREST OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH, and a BUSTLE OF PERF SON. MODEL, consumpt free seed scatteful action to the image, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been provisioned by all who have seen it (among whom her several smisent members of the Medical Faculty) to be the only Cortic michaet on objection, either artistic or physiological. Mo lady can well do without it. fodel Hair-Dressing and Bathing Establishment moute main-pressing and Bathing Establishment,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and BRANCH Streets.
This is the only COMPLETE BRIBLISHMENT of
the hind in this city, and, in fact, rivels any in this
country, or Europe The secont modations in the Bathing Department are most perfect. In the Heir-dressing
Department none but the best artists are employed.

mar24-im ithous is. The Beatill mountaging their well-known EXPANSION SKIRT

MATINEE SKIRT.

which for COMPOST and ELEGATOR is unsurpassed together with over seventy other different styles, all or right are for each at all, the principal cloves in the Unit self-mine and Caselle. All artiples of their mean factor and are unsured to the Thirty of the Composition of the Co

PAPER AND RAG WARRHOUSE,

No. 20 NORTH PIPTH STREET.

THE THE PROPERTY.

A. EUGENE SMITH,

leadingly in hing all living

PAINTING,

VOL. 2-NO. 218.

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MANUFACTURERS AND

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198 BROADWAY,

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Have now on hand the finest amortment of ladies

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We have now on hand an, extensive stock of Boo

ed Shoes, of all descriptions, of our own and Easter

nufacture, to which we savite the attention

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GLOVES, AND SMALLWARES,

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A NDBOME ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING STYLES

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GERMAN AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS,

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NEW

HANCOCK & CO.

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HAVE REMOVED TO

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DEILLS & SHEETINGS FOR EXPORT.

BROWN, BLEACHED, & BLUE DRILLS.

HEAVY & LIGHT SHEETINGS,
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FROTTHINGHAM & WILLIS,

MARGINE HEAVE TO, & B. LETITLA ST.

OF THE CHLEBBATHD HABIT SHIRTS,

REMOVAL.

BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES

SMALL WARES, COMBS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE

at heels, to be found in the city, at the mh9-lm

DHILADELPHIA

HOOTE, and County of the

outhors and Western buyers.

Which they are prepared to offer at the lowest prices

403 MARKET STREET,

Above Fourth, up stairs.

ROOTS AND SHOES.

feb16-2m

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WHELAN & CO.,

HENDRY & HARRIS,

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1859.

HERRING & OTT,

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Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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EMBROIDERIES, c.

hosiery, gloves, mitts & shawls

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

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CHAPLEIGH, RUE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

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IIF Our present stock, selected in the best European markets by ourselves, is the most complete we have

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

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MODLINTOOK, GRANT, & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

133 MARKET STREET.

(UP BYATES,)

JOBBER OF

AUCTION AND GENERAL

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 3 BANK STREET.

ween second and Third, below Market.

ANSPACH, REED, & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

DRY GOODS.

No. 180 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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255 MARKET STREET,

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CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

To which the attention of BUYERS is invited.

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ilks, shavls, cravats, bombazines, dress

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Have now open a complete stock, to which they invite the attention of buyers. (ebl-2m

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Is now complete in all its departments, and ready for Buyers. Prompt-paying merchants, from all parts the Union, are respectfully solicited to call and ex-mine for themselves.

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HENRY COHEN,

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IT - Sole Agents for

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the attention of purchasers

CPRING OF 1859.

PHILADELPHIA.

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feb16-20

CASSIMBRES,
VESTINGS, and

TOSHUA L. BAILY,

LACES, and

EMBROIDERIES

WHITE GOODS,

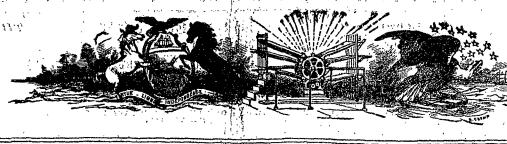
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WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINENS,

EMBROIDERIES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

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Retail Dry Goods.

DRY GODS.

DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE

DU JUPE BORE DRESSKI.

\$1 and \$1.25 DRESS SILKS,

PIN PLAID BROWN BILLS,

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FOULARD SILES, BOUQUETS,

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SPRING CLOAKS

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OPENING

EVERY MORNING

AT THE

PABLE

MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

708 OHESTNUT STREET

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Carpetings...

CANTON MATTINGS.

BAILY & BROTHER.

NO. 920 CHESTRUT ST.,

HAVE NOW OPER THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

CARPETINGS.

AMERICAN THREE-PLYS

AND ...

INGRAINS

BAILY & BROTHER,

CASH CARPET DEALERS,

No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

JAMES H.ORNE,

CHESTNUT, BELOW SEVENTH.

FROM EUROPE

CARPETING

CANTON MATTING,

large variety of all widths and solors. App.

WILER & MOSS,

225 BOUTH FIFTH STREET,

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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OPPOBLTE THE STATE-HOUSE,

HAVE NOW OPEN

BPRING IMPORTATIONS

CARPETINGS.

1,000 PIECES

CANTON MATTINGS,

OF ALL THE DESIRABLE STYLES,

LOW PRICES.

Silk and Wry Goods Jobbers.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE

1859.

RAIGUEL, MOORE, & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations and exhibiting at their Salesroom,

220 & 222 N. THIRD ST.,

The most extensive, elegant, and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DBY \$00DS

ever before offered by them, and presening unu

Their extensive stores having been remodelled ena-bles them to appropriate to each class of cods a sepa-

tions to the trade generally.

rate department, viz :

BELOW WALNUT,

CTAIR ROD MANUFACTORY.

NEW CARPETING.

Has received, by late arrivals

full assortment of New Livies

Together with an unrivalida accortment of

NEW CARPETINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE. GRENADINE DOUBLE SEIRT DRESSES THE PEACE CONGRESS. ngland Consents to the Admission of Sai dinta.

CONSOLS 95% @95%.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at New ork yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 30th The steamship Jura arrived out on the 27th, and the Europa on the 28th uit.

It was confidently asserted that the Congress would be held in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and most likely in the town of Baden.

A Paris telegram says: "After several proposals, it appears that Baden has been fixed upon for the coming Congress, and that it will meet about the 1st of May. It will be attended by five Cablinet ministers—Malmesbury, ropresenting England: Walewski, France; Gortzenhakoff, Russia; Buol, Austria; and Schleinit, Prussia. The Italian States will be indirectly represented at the Congress. M. Azeglio (Bardinian minister to England) has arrived here to meet Count Cavour. It is not impossible that they may complicate the negotiations, and their visit to this capital is not viewed with pleasure by the votaries of peace."

The Paris Presse says that facts justify the assertion that it is the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna which has readered the Congress possible. The English Government is said to have given its consent to the admission of Sardinis to the Congress. The steamship Jura arrived out on the 27th, and

Jongress.
According to some authorities the Congress will meet between the 15th and 20th of April.
It is said that Lord Cowley will assist the Earl of Melmesbitry, and that M. Drouyn de l'Huys will act as second commissioner to Count Walewski.
The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that, althoughlaustris has promised to attend the Congress, she is not inclined to think peace will be maintained, and consequently continues her armaiments. her armaments.

Le Nord says that Count Cavour's note to the
five Powers, claiming the admission of Piedmoni
to the Congress, points out that in associating them
selves with the policy of Piedmont, they would as
sure at once the triumph of nationality, and o
order in Italy. By excluding Piedmontthey would
abandon the fate of Italy to revolutionary influ
ences.

anamon the fate of Italy to revolutionary influences.

The latest reports were, that while Piedment will have a seat in the Congress, she will not have a vote; and that, on the same conditions, other Italian States will be heard.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th ultime, the Barl of Clatendon put a question to the Foreign Scoretary, with reservence to the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna, and the results which were likely to flow from it. He observed that at present the public knew nothing in reality of the nature of this mission. He gathered from the newspapers that heard Cowley had been entrusted with no power to negotiate; but he was desired to assertain what were the differences between France and Austria, and to endeavor to bring them to a conclusion. If that were so, he thought that the instructions which had been given to Lord Cowley were most judicious. The friendly observed that the instructions which had been given to Lord Cowley were most judicious. The friendly observed that the properties of the noble lord's mission seemed to have been fully appreciated by Austria, and he

that the instructions which had been given to Lord Cowley were most judicious. The friendly character of the noble lord's mission seemed to have been fully appreciated by Austria, and he was been fully appreciated by Austria, and he was been fully appreciated by Austria, and he prospect of the £7,000,000 loan being increased to ten or twelve millions.

Indian finance, and the prospect of the £7,000,000 loan being increased to ten or twelve millions.

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In dian finance, and the prospect of the rivers on experience.

In discussion, and and the prospect of the friends of the closed electron was midded and now finance, and the prospect of the fire of prospects of the closed positive but without any sale that the prospect of the selection and the prospect of the selection and the prospect of the closed positive process.

In demand for money was moderate. Few bills were discounted below the banks present to the and advanced to 4 per cert.

AMERIUAN SECURITIES.—The market was quiet; and without material alteration. The sales on the 28th comprised—

In the demand for money was moderate. Few bills were discounted below the banks present the closed the close the closed to the or market was quiet; and without material alteration. The Apsirian Government. Since Lord Cowley's use-ful mission to Vienna, a Congress had been as-sented to by the five great Powers, but the details of which were to be considered, and the composi-tion of the Congress had not yet been decided upon, although he had no doubt that it soon wind he

fould be.
"Her Mejesty's Government were desirous tha Her Mejesty's Government were desirous that every one of the Italian States should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion in some way or other at the Congress', and their object was to recommend to the Italian people what they believed would be for their own benefit, and for the safety of Europe. Although no setual disagreement had taken place, both Austria and Fiedmont had formally declared that they would not attack one another, and that they would abstain from hostilities; therefore, unless some untoward or impossible event should coour, we might hope that peace would not be broken, and that the Congress, which would smeat at the out-of-next-month, would knoor the result which all Europe desired." In the House of Commons Mr. Owen Stanley said

In the House of Commons Mr. Owen Stanley said that in consequence of the explicit statement of the Attorney General for Ireland, that the Government would consider the rejection of the second reading of the Reform bill equivalent to a vote of censure, he should withdraw the resolution to that effect, of which he had given notice.

Mr. Cowper asked whether it was intended to incur the expense of a third mail to America in addition to the two mail services for which a sum of £100,000 was included in the packet estimates, before a vote for this purpose could be submitted in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Disraeli said the contract was before the Admiratty, but that it was not yet completed. It was not necessary to take an additional vote for the purpose. The debate on the Reform bill was resumed, the ncipal speakers against it being Mr. Edwir nes, Monkton Milnes, and Sir James Graham lle those in its favor were Lord Eloho, Lord A while those in its favor were Lord Eloho, Lord A. Vanc Tempest, and Sir John Pakington. The latter objected to the conciliatory tone assumed by Lord Palmerston, and declared that Government would hold itself staked on the issue of the debate. On Tucsday, the 20th, the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant, and in the House of Commons the debate upon the Reform bill was continued. Mr. Gladstone was the principal stake of the avening, and he took ground

liques of Commons the debate upon the Reform bill was continued. Mr. Gladstone was the principal speaker of the evening, and he took ground against Lord John Russell's resolution.

The debate was adjourned till Thursday, the Sist, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli, a vote would be taken.

The London journals were speculating on the course ministers would pursue in the event of the passage of Lord John Russell's amendment. The Liberal journals teck it for granted that they would resign, and were allotting offices to their anticipated successors. According to the Morning Star, Lord John Russell will make up a Cabinet, independently of Lord Palmerston and those who acted with him while in office.

The remains of John Hunter, the great physicallest, had been re-interred at Westminster Abbey with appropriate solemnities.

A deputation had waited upon Sir John Pakington at the Admiralty, on the subject of the Hondural Interoceanic Railway. It was stated that a substantial contractor had tendered to construct the railway for £2,500,000, and, pending its construction, to put through a sufficient road for the carriage of the mails, within 12 months from the present time. The great advantages of this route were largely dwell upon.

at been prepared for them.

The Paris floarmarket was firm, and wheat was rithout essential change. Wines were quiet, but leady. Brandles dult.

Paris floarmarket was firm, and wheat was rithout essential change. aris correspondent of the Daily News as-t armaments were going on in France The Paris Patries states that Government had 101ded upon adding a fourth battailon to each of a hundred infantry regiments of the line. The w battailons are to be formed out of the 3d and

defenceless in the face of the provoking and armed TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES attitude of Austria." AUSTRIA.

It is computed that by the end of March, Austria would have in Lombardy seventy battalions of infantry; and with artiller, cavalry, and engineers, the army in Italy would be about 120,000 ittons.

or meanry, and with artitlery, cavalry, and engineers, the army in Italy would be about 220,000 strong.

The London Daily News is informed that the conditions on which Austria has assented to a Congress are of a most insufficient character.

Letters from Placenna announce that between the 23d and 25th of March, 1,200 Austrians, with fifty cannon, 150 barrels of resin, and a great quantity of congreve rockets arrived there. The church was converted into a magazine.

Warlike preparations were going actively forward in other parts of Italy.

A rumor was in circulation in Paris on the 28th (but it had not been confirmed), that a collision had taken place in Lomberdy between an Austrian detachment and some recruits, who wished to escape the service. It is said that one man was, killed and several wounded in the meles.

GERMANY.

It is officially announced that the Federal Assembly had voted supplies for arming the federal fortresses with the necessary artitlery. Prince Irederick, of Wurtemberg, is said to have been appointed Commander-In-Chief of the Eighth Federal Corps d'Armee.

The mails from Calcutta, of Feb. 25, and Hong Kong, Feb. 15th, arrived at Alexandria on the 21st of March.

There is nothing of political importance from India. At Calcutta imports were declining, and Mianchester goods were very duil. Produce generally was steady but quiet. Freight duil and drooping.

Exchange on Lendon 2s 11da23 13d.

in y was about the factor of the former of the former, the former of the nt. discount. Exchange at Madras, on the 1st of March, 2s id

Act 17d.

Lord Eigh had left Canton, and was preparing an expedition for the exploration of the Pearl river. Admiral Seymour was about to return to England. Exchange at Hong Kong had advanced to 4s 7d for Bank bills. Freights were fat.

At Canton experts were quiet. Menufactured articles were in better demand.

At Shanghae on 7th February, imports were firm and steeks light. Tea continued firm and tending thward. Silk also rising. Exchange, 64 a64, closing less firm. Freights to London £1 los for Tea and £3 los for Silk.

The Government telegram from India states that tranquility continued to prevail threughout Oude, and the disarming of the province progressed rapidly. Up to the 12th February, 378 cannon and 975.000 arms of all kinds had been collected. while 756 forts had been entirely lossiled. The

rai.
The rebeis in Central India, under Tantia Topes, were reported to be making for Pertabljhur. AUSTRALIA.
The Melbourne mails of February 4th reached England on the 26th March.
The details add nething of importance to the news already telegraphed.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
The Cape of Good Hope mails from Table Bay down to February 21 had reached England.
Commerce at the Cape was prosperous. Provisions were in good demand. Peace had been maintained along the frontier.
The Markets.

The Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS—The latest according to the Canada reported a considerable decline in C is under the influence of the unfavorable aspect dish flushed, and the prospect of the £7 nm according to the £7 nm accord

change for yarns, but goods are in some cases rath lower, particularly for India descriptions. A modera business was doing in yarns for the Continent at fir

GENERAL NEWS.

A FRIGHTFUL Scene.—On Wednesday last a fire was also-vired in the extensive dry-house attached to the tub and bucket factory of Messra-Crary Hughes, & Besbe, on the west side of the river. The building, which is a three-story brick, was full of out limber in the process of drying, and for some time after it was discovered no flames and for some time after it was discovered no flames were seen, but an immense cloud of smoke ascended from the roof. For a few minutes after the first stream of water was thrown the mass of gas and smoke seemed to increase in volume and density, whou suddealy it ignited, the flames burst out is all directions with an explosion like that of gunpowder, which swopt the platform clean, pitching those who stood upon it (some fifty persons) to the ground in a mass, a distance of some thirty feet, but by a miracle no person was killed, although all were somewhat hipured. Seven or eight persons who were standing close to the wall were terribly burth. —Columbus Statesman.

A TEMALE HURGIAR. —A hout 2 o'clock on sons who were standing close to the wall were terribly burnt.—Coltimbius Statesmam.

A Temale Burglar.—About 2 O'clock on Friday morning last Mr. John B. Hrady, who lives at 229 Division street, New York, heard strange footstops about the house. Jumping out of Bed, he instituted a search for the intruder, and to his utter astonishment discovered a woman. Heselzed her just as she was going out of the street door. She made desparate efforts to get away, but he held her till a policeman came up. The gold watch of Mr Brady, which she had just stolen, some jeweiry and clothing, worth altogether \$150, were found in her possession, as also a bunch of skeleton keys. She frankly confessed that she entered the house for the purpose of robbery, and begged hard to be let off, saying that her name was Mary Warren, and that she was married and had a hasband and children.

A Mankao in A Church—Strange Invent.

A Mankao in a Catholic church, on the corner of Bremen and Green streets, while a couple were being married, uttering fearful screems, and entireating some one to give him a knife that he might savifice himself on the alter. The bride and her friends were frozen with horror, and the street was a friendly as theretofore.

John H. Goddard, Chief of Police, examined by Mr. Sickles heaved him. In a possession of the purpose of robberg and begged hard to be let off, saying that her name was Mary Warren, and that she was married and children.

A Mankao in a Catholic church, on the corner of Bremen and Green streets, while a couple were being married, uttering fearful screems, and entireating some one to give him a knife that he might savifies himself on the alter. The bride and her friends were frozen with horror, and the entire party thrown into the deepest construction. Of course, the ceremony was interrupted by this startling circumstance, and the bride nearly fainted; but the fellow was seized, and delivered i A PINE'S PEARER'S MISHAP .- The heavily A Pine's Peaker's Mishap.—The heavily-laden wagon of an adventurous "Pike's Peaker's was lately run away with by his two black mutes, which dashed recklessly from Biddle street up Broadway, St. Louis. Their course was soon ob-structed by other teams, and they therefore rushed towards the Levee, down O'Fallon street. The "Peaker's" forty-five hundred pounds of merchantable wares and provisions were in a fair way of being prematurely used up, when Pravi-dence interfered by taking off one of the wheels, and thus compelling the fierce steeds to pause. Only the wheel was destroyed, and little other harm resulted.

carriage of the mails, within 12 months from the prosent time. The great advantages of this route were largely dwelt upon.

As announced in the latest news by the Canada. Count Cavour arrived at Paris on the morning of the 28th, and had an interview with the Emperor at noon the same day. He was also present at a private dinner given by the Emperor at the Tuiteriso on Monday, the 28th. He was reported to be much pleased with his visit, and it was expected that he would leave Paris for London on the day the City of Ballimore sailed.

It was asserted that the Conferences respecting the Danubian Principalities would reassemble in Paris in the course of the then current week. Two-Statistics.

defight of the induce; and dangerous wound of eight of the induces and an eight of the control of deficiting and described with great force. It is doubtful whether he can survive. He has a family—'internate and the county for the control of the county for the c

TWO CENTS. Tuesday's Proceedings. THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

VERBATIM REPORT BY TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, April 12.—Judge Crawford took his seat on the bench at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. Mr. Sickles was then brought in and placed in the dock.

The Bev Dr. Pyne, pastor of the Episcopal church on Lafayette square, occupied a seat among the prisoner's counsel, and the Rev. Mr. Haley a seat near the prisoner.

Mr. Wooldridge, who has figured so comploutely in this case, occupies a seat next the prisoner's father. He is a tall, powerfully-built man, of some thirty-five years of age. He has lost the use of his lower limbs by an accident, and has conse quently to use crutches. He wears a thick moustache, and is a resolute-looking man.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES FOR THE DEPENCE.

EXAMINATION OF WITHESSES FOR THE DEFENCE. EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES FOR THE DEPENCE.

John J. McElhone was the first witness called for the defence. He was examined by Mr. Brady. Resides. in Philadelphia; is one of the reporters for the Congressional Globe; has known Mrs. Slokles two or three years; has known Mrs. Slokles more than a year; visited Mr. Slokles frequently, and was on terms of friendship with him; witness is not married; has not been at the receptions given by Mrs. Slokles, they having eccurred during the hours of his business at the House; knows Mr. Haskin; knew Mr. Key very well; has known him seven or eight years; had frequent opportunities of knowing the relations that existed retween him sand Mr. Slokles.

Q. What are they? Objected to, and the ques-Q. What are they? Objected to, and the ques-on modified. on modified.

Q. What acts or facts do you know on the part of Mr. Sickies towards Mr. Key, showing a friend-y disposition towards him?

Fails of the recomment.

1 Ido.

When was that?

1 Some time during the summer last year.

Who were the party?

A. Mis. Sickles, Mr. Key, Mrs. Haskin and New York.

Q. When did you last see Mr. Key?

A. Eight or ten days before the afray.

Q. Do you remember the hop at Willard's?

A. Yes; think it was the Thursday preceding the decease of Mr. Key; saw Mrs. Sickles there and Mr. Key.

Q. Was he in her society at the time? Objected to and waired for the present.

to, and waived for the present.

Jonah D. Hoover examined by Mr. Brady.—Redes in Washington; was formerly United States sarshal; Mr. Key was my most intimate and che shed friend for two years or more; first became equainted with Mr. Sickles some time after the

Q. Do you know who introduced Mr. Key to Mr. A. I think I did, either at Willard's or at my A. I think I did, either at Willard's or at my own house; the relations which existed between Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles were relations of friendship; Mr. Sickles was the friend of Mr. Key for reappointment to his office at the time. President Buchanan came into power.

Q. Did you know, at the time it occurred, of a correspondence between Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles?

A. I was privy to it, and to everything relating to it, being the friend of both parties.

Q. What was the date of that correspondence?

A. March 26, 1858.

Q. After the correspondence, did you have a conversation with Mr. Key concerning the letter re-

Q. After the correspondence, did you have a conversation with Mr. Key concerning the letter received by him from Mr. Sickles? Objected to.

The question was argued on both sides, the counsel for the defence stating that they had given notice to the prosecution to produce that letter, and that they now intended to give parole evidence of its contents. of its contents.

Mr. Garliele stated that the prosecution know nothing of the letter referred to.

Mr. Bady argued as to the admissibility of the evidence.

The Judge said that he had no doubt that the letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence, but he did not think letter itself was evidence. letter itself was evidence, but he did not think occasion?

A. That is more than I can tell you. give parole evidence of its contents.

Q. Where did they take place?

Mr. Carlisle stated that he should not require he defence to take up time in sending for the dministrator of Mr. Key to ask about the letter. Question to witness—What did Mr. Key say on Question to witness—What did Mr. Key say on the subject of that letter?

A. I bore the correspondence referred to yester day, accompanied by a note from Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles; afterwards Mr. Key told me that he had received a note from Mr. Sickles, telling him that so far as that affair was concerned he was perfectly satisfied, and that he hoped their relations would continue as prayionally. continue as previously. Q. Do you remember Wednesday, the 2d of Fe-

A. I do. Q. Was Mr. Key at your house on that day?

Who came with him? A. He brought with him Laurs, the daughte for the division of the door between eleven and twelve; left the child and went away came back to the house two or three hours after to you?

A. Yes, I met him at the door, and conversed with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle.—Were you frequently at Mr. Sickels' house during the past winter?

application of M. de Lesseps for permission to commence the work of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and M. Licontice, the control of the Sues Canal, and the control of the Sues Canal, and the control of the Sues Canal, and perhaps undertook to "strike and break forty bottles in accession, to be thrown in the air by a selected that the succession of the properties of the recoption of troops had been complete, and the Sues Canal, and perhaps in accession to the town in the air by a selected the succession of the path of the Sues Canal, and perhaps in accession to the town in the air by a selected the succession of the succession of the succession of the succession of the Sues Canal, and perhaps in accession of the succession of the succession of the succession of the succession of the Sues Canal, and perhaps in accession of the succession of the succession of the Sues Canal, and perhaps in accession of the succession of the succession of the succession of the succession of the Sues Canal, and perhaps in accession of the succession of the Sues Canal, and p

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. ondents for "Tax Pausa" will place b

urrent news of the day in their particular localities, resources of the surrounding or to the general reader

inring the statement of the witness, was violently effected, breaking out into and profusely shedding ears. E. B. Hart and Isaac Bell, one on each side, and Mr. Sickles, Sr., together with others, accompanied

tators, were moved to tears. The scene was one of deen interest.

In some five minutes Mr. Sickles was brought back, his countenance still indicating extreme mental suffering, and the decolateness of his whole appearance awakening strong sympathy in the breasts of all who saw him. His father was much affected by his condition.

The cross-examination was then resemted by the District Attorney. I do not knew who sent for Mr. Goddard, the Chief of Police; my impression was that it was Mr. Sickles or some of his friends; after a time Mr. Sickles became calmer, but did not resume his natural appearance; he quit sobbing and crying for some time.

To Mr. Carlisle. Could compare Mr. Sickles' condition to nothing but an agony of despair; it was the most terrible thing I ever saw in my life; he was in a state of frenny at the time, and I feared if it continued he would become permanently insane; his screams were of the most frightful characteristics; they were uncartily and appelling, and were interrupted by something between a sob and a moan; sometimes he would start and scream in a very high key; he appeared in a state of perfect frenzy.

Q. What do you mean by that? Bo you mean

Q. Did you visit and see the prisoner frequently A. Oh, yes; I knew him since his boyhood very

A. I think not.

Q. Wore you alone with Mr. Sickles?

A. I think I was; probably Mr. Butterworth
was present; I do not think Mr. Godderd was.

Q. How long was that after the examination?

A. Not many minutes.

Q. Was the commitment then made?

A. It was; the percyame the second time were
not of a character that alarmed me at all.

Q. Was it anything more than a natural burst
of grief?

A. It was a violent cath.

a haif?

A. I think I did.

Francis Mohun was then examined by Mr. Brady.—I reside in this District, and have resided here since 1820; was introduced to Mr. Sickles before he took his seat in Congress, about three years ago, and have ever since known him; was not particularly acquainted with him, but familiar with his person and manner.

fronzy.

Q. What do you mean by that? Bo you mean a passion of grief?

A. It was much stronger than grief; it exhibited more alarming symptoms than any grief I had seen a man a long time ago under similar circumstances in Pitisburg. Pa., but his grief was not so strong as this; Mr. Slokies' exclamations of grief were more about his child the child.

cain; I went with him to the jail because I feared a recurrence of his paroxysms of grief and despair; I remained at the jail from one to two hours; no physician saw him during that time to my know-edge; there were few persons at the jail; none but the magistrate, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Buttërworth, and one or two others; it could not be more than four or five minutes between these paroxysms and the coming in of the magistrate; the first near of

of them; the rooms communicated by folding doors, and I think they were closed; I went through these doors into the back room; the persons in the front room could not witness this scene, as the doors were closed at least during part of the time; my mpression is that the next person I saw in the Nack room was Mr. Berrett, the Mayor.

Q. Where is Mr. Butterworth now?

intimately.
Q. Your families were acquainted with each other?
A. Yes.
Q. On reaching the jail did Mr. Sickles have any recurrence of these paroxyama?
A. He did, some time afterwards, on that day.
Q. Of the same description?
A. They were not so violent.

A. In the front room of the jail. Q. Were any of the officers of the jail pre-

on grief?

A. It was a violent outburst of grief, but not so violent as the first.
Q. Nothing compared to it at all?
A. Nothing like it.

Q. You saw the prisener this morning very much affected—was it similar to that?

A. No, it was deeper than that; the sobs were very much nore violent, and there was an approach to convulsions; his person got rigid, his hands were to his head; he bent them down and sobbed bitterly; he wept; wept and sobbed.

Q. You remained there as hour or an hour and

is person and manner. Q. Did you see him on the 27th of February

Q. Did you see him on the 27th of February
last?
A. Yes sir.
Q. About what time of day?
A. It was near sundewn.
Q. State under what circumstances.
A. I was standing immediately in front of a house which I own on the avenue, near the Adams' Express office; Mr. Sickles came along, and I observed him for, I suppose, fitteen or twenty feet before he got immediately opposite where I stood; he looked, to me, in a very excited condition; I looked at him very steadily; his whole appearance, though I cannot exactly desoribe how it affected me, did affect me very seriously at that time; I thought there was some very high excitement operating on his mind at the time; I thought no more of it till I keerd next day of this occurrence; I then spoke of observing him in that excited condition; I said I thought he was crasy or insane; that was the recollection I had, and the impression I had, howeve undefined it may have been.
Gross-cramined, by the District Atternay.—Q. What time of the day was that?
A. Fifteen or twenty minutes before sundown.
Q. What way was he proceeding?
A. He was going west, coming from the Capito'; as I supposed.

at the time of the commitment of Mr. Siokles; It was not it when I received it; it was in the same oundition as now.

To Mr. Stanton. The mud and dirt on the glass was on it when I received it; it was in the same condition as now.

Rev. Mr. Smith Pyne examined by Mr. Brady—I am a clergyman of the Episcopalian church; red, being in the city of Washington, and have resided here fourteen years; know Mr. Siokles and his wife; made their acquaintance twelve months ago; I saw him the Stantany preceding the day of Mr. Kry's death; it was about 5 o'clook in the faternoon; I was coming from the Capitol, with my son. As we were passing Lafayette Equare, my stention was called by myjson to Mr. Siokles, who was passing, going eastward; I was struck by his appearance, and called my son's attention to it.

A. I do not know that I can very scourately despite the this appearance was very poculiar; I thought that there was a wildness about Mr. Siokles' appearance on that cocasion; he seemed to be like a man who was in some profound, some great trouble of some kind or the other:

To Mr. Carlisle. I was at Mr. Siokles' appearance on that cocasion; he seemed to be a straigh movement about his pearance on that cotasion; he seemed to be like a man who was in some profound, some great trouble on one occasion; it was in the season of the court house a constancy it was in the season of the court house a constancy it was in relation to the baptism of her; it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation to the baptism of her it was in relation

aw battalions are to be formed out of the 3d and th companies of the already existing battalions. The Paris Bourse, on Saturday, the 26th, was all and dropping, the Rentes decilining to 68,70. In Monday, the 23th, the depression was still reacter, owing to disquieting rumors, and the questions decilined to 68,25. On the 29th the Bourse pened at a further deciline of more than a quarantum a slight insurvament subsequently took place, and the Three per cents. closed at 68.10 for honey, and 68 for account. The Vicerce on the 30th.

The Vicercey of Egypt had rejected the written application of M. de Lesseps for permission to commence the work of the Suez Canal, and M. Licantbeg, the engineer in chief, had tendered his resignation.

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UMBRELLAS & ARASOLS,
To all of which the attention of OASE AND PROMPT SIX-MONTHS MYERS MARKET STREET. 325 A. W. LITTLE & CO., The abnouncement of the Congress on the affairs of Italy had no produced any improvement in the general trade of France.

It had been arranged by the War Department that all the material lately prepared, such as artillery, projectiles, clothing, and tents, should be departed by the Lyons and Marseilles, where stores had been prepared for them. IMPORTERS AND JORBERS OF BILKS, FANOY DRESS GOODS. RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES BHAWLS, MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c. Wholesale Grocers. TUNGERICH & SMITH.

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