The Press.

VOL. 3.—NO. 217. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860. TWO CENTS.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) [illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. [illegible]

MILLINERY GOODS.

1860. 1860.
MILLINERY GOODS.
SPRING, 1860.
The subscriber has now open a superior stock of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting in part of—
BONNETS, SILKS, CRAPES, RUCHES, FRENCH FLOWERS, and LACE GOODS.
—ALSO—
STRAW BONNETS,
FLATS, BLOOMERS, AND
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
of the latest and most fashionable styles, to which he invites the attention of Merchants and Milliners. Those wishing to save money by buying cheap will do by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere.
M. BERNHEIM,
No. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
Below Market street.

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS
EXCLUSIVELY.
ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO.,
431 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE,
Are now opening, for the Spring Trade, the most extensive and choicest stock in their line ever collected together under one roof.
RIBBONS of every conceivable description.
BONNET MATERIALS.
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
RUCHES, and all other millinery articles
STRAW BONNETS IN IMMENSE VARIETY,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES GOODS, DO.
BLOOMERS, SHAKER HOODS, &c.
Conscious of our superior facilities in obtaining our supplies, we flatter ourselves that superior inducements, both as regards choice of selection and moderation in prices, cannot be met with.

J. HILLBORN JONES,
Importer and Manufacturer of
FANCY SILK AND STRAW
BONNETS AND HATS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c.
The attention of City and Country Dealers is invited to a large and varied stock of the above goods at
432 MARKET STREET.
Below Fifth.

1860. SPRING STOCK ARRANGED. 1860.
One of the largest and most complete stocks of goods in our line in this country. The best terms and the cheapest prices.
C. H. GARDEN & CO.,
Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
SILK and STRAW BONNETS, STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c.,
Nos. 600 and 602 MARKET STREET, S. W. corner Sixth.

SPRING OF 1860.
MARTINS,
PEDDLE,
HAMRICK, & CO.,
No. 20 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Have now in store, and are daily receiving, complete lines of the following desirable goods, viz:
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND SHIRT FRONTS,
PARIS AND CANTON FANS,
[illegible] BELTS,
FANCY COMBS AND BRUSHES,
NOTIONS OF EVERY KIND,
Adapted to Southern and Western Trade, to which we invite the attention of first-class buyers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOKER & BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CITY AND EASTERN-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nos. 426 and 434 MARKET STREET,
Below FIFTH Street, South side,
PHILADELPHIA.

LEVICK, RASIN, & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE
AND
MANUFACTORY,
NO. 606 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We have now on hand an extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, of
OUR OWN AND EASTERN MANUFACTURE,
to which we invite the attention of Southern and Western Buyers.

HATS AND CAPS.

HOOPES & DAVIS,
No. 431 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN, FUR, WOOL, SILK, CASSIMERE, STRAW, AND PANAMA
HATS.
CAPS, BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RUCHES, PALM & WILLOW HOODS; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c.
We respectfully invite the attention of cash and prompt buyers to our large and well-assorted stock.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NEW YORK,
Issue Letters of Credit to Travellers available in
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
through the
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
of
PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT, VIENNA, NAPLES, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

MEDICINAL.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
[illegible]
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
[illegible]

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Is the most extensive manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
[illegible]

[illegible] MARTIN,
[illegible] STREET,
[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSES.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

WELLING,
COFFIN, & Co.,
116 CHESTNUT STREET,
Offer by the Package, the following descriptions of
AMERICAN GOODS
Of standard makes and in great variety:
PRINTS OF STAPLE AND FANCY STYLES.
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS SHIRTINGS, AND DRILLS.
OSNABURGS, DENIMS, AND STRIPES.
CORSET JEANS, SILESIAS, AND NANKEENS.
CANTON FLANNELS AND PRINTED LININGS.
LINSEYS, KENTUCKY JEANS, AND COTTONADES.
ALL-WOOL AND UNION CLOTHS.
BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES.
BLACK AND MIXED DOESKINS.
SATINETS AND UNION CASSIMERES.
TWEEDS, CASSIMARETS, &c., &c.

LAST ARRIVALS.
FARRELL & MORRIS,
IMPORTERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
232 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have received by the latest Steamers a full assortment of GERMAN and SAXONY CLOTHS and DOESKINS among which are all the grades of
J. A. KESSELLKAUL'S whole and half pieces;
GEVERS & SCHMIDT do. do.
E. & L. CELEBRATED DOESKINS.
F. & B. do. do.
With a full line of the very popular
IMPERIAL and ELECTORAL DOESKINS;
SILK MIXED COATINGS;
COTTON WARP CLOTHS;
COTTONADES and
VEST PADDINGS.
All of which are offered for sale ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

WOLFE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPETING, OIL-CLOTH, AND MATTING
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 123 CHESTNUT STREET,
Agency for Philadelphia Carpet Manufacturers.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE SPENCER, JR.,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 839 CHESTNUT STREET,
(ADJOINING GIRARD HOUSE; OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,)
Has always in Store a large stock of
FINE
SHIRTS, TIES,
COLLARS, STOCKS,
UNDER SHIRTS, HOSIERY,
DRAWERS, GLOVES, &c.
And every other article in Furnishing line, of the LATEST STYLES, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DRUGS, GLASS, PAINTS, &c.
ROBT. SHOEMAKER & CO.
NORTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH AND RACE STREETS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c., invite the attention of
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
to their large stock of Goods, which they offer at the lowest market rates.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BUTLER & McCARTY,
NO. 131 NORTH SECOND STREET,
AMERICAN WATCHES,
IN
GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
AT THE LOWEST JOBBING PRICES.

SILVER PLATED WARE
Of the finest quality, at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
J. S. JARDEN & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
Have now on hand an elegant stock of first-class Goods in their line, at their new store,
NO. 1026 CHESTNUT STREET.
A full assortment of Jewelry, Silverware, and Table Cutlery constantly on hand.
SAMUEL W. PEPPER, Superintendent.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
WILLIAM YARNALL,
No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Immediately opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.)
Invites the attention of HOUSEKEEPERS and others to his extensive assortment of
USEFUL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
TABLE CUTLERY,
NURSERY FENDERS,
CHAFING DISHES,
FIRE SCREENS,
PLATE WARMERS,
TEA POYS, &c., &c.

HARDWARE.

ABBEY & NEFF,
NO. 308 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Have now in store a most complete stock of
HARDWARE,
of late importation, and American manufacture, which they offer to the NEAR TRADE on the very best terms.

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
and GUN
WAREHOUSE,
No. 427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE Streets
PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERY.

MOSS, BROTHER, & Co.,
430 MARKET STREET,
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS, AND
BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Keep a large and well-selected stock, IMPORTED, DOMESTIC, and of their own MANUFACTURE Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.
BLANK BOOKS
On hand in large quantity, and made to order, of any desired pattern, of the best material and workmanship.
We are enabled from our extended facilities, to offer unusual advantages to purchasers.
A call solicited.

MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW ELEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
Constantly on hand Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

VANILLA BEANS.—1 case for sale, by
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

COLUMBO ROOT.—For sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND [illegible]

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

1860. FOURTH STREET 1860.
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET,
NO. 47.
Spring importation of new styles Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Imperial Three-ply, Super Ingrain, and Venitian
CARPETINGS,
of new and beautiful designs.
Fresh Canton Straw Mattings, white and colored, of a superior quality. Also, a large assortment of Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Crumb Cloths, and English Sheep Skins, Door Mats, &c. Also, an invoice of Calcutta COCOA MATTINGS, of various widths.
The early inspection of buyers is solicited, with the assurance of the most reasonable terms.
JOHN LEMON,
SUCCESSOR TO
RICHARD M. HUNT,
47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

CARPETING.
GEORGE W. HILL,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, &c.
WAREHOUSE, 144 NORTH THIRD STREET.

100 SHEETS
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of new and choice styles now in store. No. 920 CHESTNUT Street,
BAILY & BROTHER.

1,000 YARDS
INGRAIN CARPETS, part cotton, at 37½ cents a yard good patterns. No. 920 CHESTNUT Street,
BAILY & BROTHER.

5,000 YARDS
SUPER THREE-PLY CARPETS. Just opened, new styles, at No. 920 CHESTNUT Street,
BAILY & BROTHER.

10,000 YARDS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS. Just received, to be sold at ONE DOLLAR A YARD.
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street,
BAILY & BROTHER.

AN INVOICE
NEW STYLES ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
Just received by Steamer.
BAILY & BROTHER,
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street.

MEDALLION
VELVET CARPETS. Crosby's last new pattern. Just opened.
BAILY & BROTHER,
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street.

DOOR MATS.
A very large lot from Auction, at
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street,
BAILY & BROTHER.

ARCH-STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
OLDDEN & RICKNER,
832 ARCH STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH, (South side),
Have a splendid stock of
VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENITIAN CARPETINGS,
which they are offering at reduced prices for cash.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, One Dollar per yard.
DRUGGETS, OILCLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
F. A. ELIOT & CO., Nos. 23 and 24 North FRONT Street, are the SOLE AGENTS in Philadelphia for the ROXBURY CARPET COMPANY, and have constantly for sale a full assortment of VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETS, of choice patterns.
Also, a large supply of the various kinds of CARPETS manufactured in Philadelphia city and county, from nearly all the best manufacturers.
Dealers will find it to their interest to call and examine these goods, which are offered for sale on the most favorable terms.
N. B.—F. A. ELIOT & CO, being the Sole Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of the Worsted and Carpet Yarns spun by the Saxonville Mills (formerly the New England Worsted Company,) and being agents also for the Baldwin, Wilton, and Abbott Companies, have peculiar facilities for keeping constantly for sale the various kinds of Carpets manufactured in Philadelphia, on the most favorable terms.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.
Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venitian Carpetings.
Also, American Carpetings and Oil Cloths, in great variety, for sale, at the lowest cash prices, by
REEVE L. KNIGHT,
Importer and Dealer,
38 south SECOND street,
Above Spruce, west side.

McCALLUM & CO.,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN,
Also, Importers and Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTING, RUGS, &C.
WAREHOUSE 509 CHESTNUT ST.,
(Opposite the State House.)
Southern and Western buyers are respectfully invited to call.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

1860. SPRING STYLES, 1860.
OF
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers and Importers
OF
PAPER HANGINGS.
No. 17 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, below Market.
Offer unusual facilities to Southern and Western buyers, a splendid stock of goods to select from, and all of the newest and best designs. WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS in endless variety.

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
HART, MONTGOMERY, & CO.,
NO. 322 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will sell out, through this winter and next spring, their large stock of
PAPER HANGINGS,
consisting of every variety connected with the business,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THE FRENCH PAPERS AT 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
Persons wanting their Houses Papered, can get great
BARGAINS.

LOOKING GLASSES.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.

SHOE FINDINGS.

WM. JOHNS & SON.
IMPORTER AND DEALERS IN
BOOT, SHOE, and GAITER MATERIALS,
LASTINGS, GALLOONS,
SHEETINGS, PATENT LEATHER,
FRENCH KIDS, LACETS,
SLIPPER UPPERS, &c.
N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL
CHAMPAGNE,
FROM DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the country.
This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. It is recommended by some of the first physicians of the city of New York, over all other wines, on account of its extreme purity and delicacy, and those who once try it rarely use any other brand. Although only one year has elapsed since its introduction into this country, the demand is enormous and constantly increasing. Our arrangements are such as to insure the quality of the Wine being maintained at its present high standard. The Prince Imperial is imported solely by us, we being the sole Agents of Messrs. De Venoge & Co. in this country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, New York.
Sold in this city by
REEVES & DEAL,
204 MARKET Street.

CHARLES F. TAGGART,
(Successor to
J. E. KNORR & Co.,)
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c.
Choice brands Old Monongahela, Rye, and Bourbon WHISKEY constantly on hand, at
331 MARKET Street.

FERTILIZERS.

TO FARMERS.
PHOSPHATIC
GUANO
FROM SOMBRERO ISLAND, WEST INDIES.
THE RICHEST FORMATION OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME KNOWN IN THE WORLD.
It contains over 80 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, being 30 per cent. richer in Phosphate of Lime than Bone Dust.
FOR SALE BY THE TON OR CARGO, AND TO FARMERS, AT
$30 PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.
JOS. B. HANSON & Co.,
Sole Agents in Philadelphia,
No. 39 NORTH WATER Street.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—The subscriber has now on hand a large lot of GENUINE POUDRETTE, of a superior quality, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Warranted to give satisfaction. I will in all cases warrant its quality. WM. SIMSON, Second street, one square above the first Toll Gate. Office, No. 1213 North Second street, above Franklin avenue, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS and GARDENS, who have not sufficient manure of their own, or who are desirous of a quick growth and large and early crops of vegetables, a beautiful lawn and grass plat, will find what they need in the POUDRETTE OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY. This fertilizer is neat, handy, without odor, packed in new barrels, and has the advantage of not injuring the seed or plant by direct contact therewith, and of being known for twenty years as a reliable article. Price $1.50 per barrel, for seven barrels and over. Pamphlets with directions, &c., free. Apply to THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., 136 South DELAWARE Avenue, Phila.

FANCY DRY GOODS.

BURNETT,
SEXTON, &
SWEARINGEN
Importers of
FANCY GOODS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
SKIRTS—Shetland Wool, Zephyrs and VARIETIES.
No. 419 MARKET STREET.

H. DUHRING & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Are now receiving, by successive arrivals from Europe, their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, AND SMALL WARES,
Machine Sewing Silk and Thread—and solicit an inspection of their complete and well-assorted stock—ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE.

SKELETON SKIRTS.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
1860. 1860.
"WOVEN GORE TRAIL"
SKELETON SKIRTS.
CRINOLINE DE PARIS.
These fashionable Goods meet with universal favor by the Critical Trade; and for
QUALITY OF MATERIAL,
EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP,
AND SYMMETRY OF FORM,
These Goods Stand Unrivalled.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE BY THE TRADE.
As there are many worthless imitations, Ladies should be particular to see that OUR NAME is stamped upon the Band of Every Skirt, as a sure guarantee of quality.
OSBORNE & CHEESMAN,
ANSONIA,
CONNECTICUT.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
GORE TRAIL SKIRTS,
FRENCH CORSETS.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY
EVANS & HASSALL,
51 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES.
HENRY COY, Agent,
628 CHESTNUT STREET, SECOND FLOOR,
Machines, with Operators, on hire to Private Families.
BRANCH OFFICES:
7 West STATE Street, Trenton, N. J.
110 CENTRAL SQUARE, Easton, Pa.

WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.—The great and increasing demand for Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine is a guarantee of its superior excellence. Price $30. For sale at FAIRBANKS' Scale Warehouse, 715 CHESTNUT Street.

UMBRELLAS.

SLEEPER & FENNER,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA
AND PARASOL MANUFACTURERS,
No. 336 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

TURNBULL, ALLEN, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
CHINA AND
QUEENSWARE,
Nos. 23 and 25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
(Between Market and Chestnut streets.)
PITTSBURG GLASS AGENCY. GLASS, OPEN OR BY THE PACKAGE, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

BOYD & STROUD,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS,
Have now on hand a complete Stock of
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, and
FRENCH and
ENGLISH CHINA.
At their Old Stand, No. 32 NORTH FOURTH St., four doors below Merchants' Hotel, to which they invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS.
AGENTS FOR PITTSBURG GLASS.

BELLS.
CAST-STEEL BELLS.
FOR CHURCHES,
ACADEMIES,
FIRE ALARMS,
FACTORIES,
PLANTATIONS, &c., &c.
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
NAYLOR & Co.,
520 COMMERCE Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
These Bells have been extensively in use in all parts of Europe, the United States, and Canada, for the past five years. We are, therefore, now prepared to state their principal advantages to be as follows:
1st. Great strength and elasticity of the material.
2d. A very pure and melodious quality of tone, combining sweetness with power in a remarkable degree.
3d. An average saving of 40 per cent. in cost, as compared with that of ordinary bells.
Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper usage, in any climate.
Chimes of any dimensions cast to order, with great accuracy.

TABLE OIL.
FIFTY BASKETS
OF "LATOUR," AND OTHER BRANDS,
FOR SALE BY
C. H. MATTSON,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.

M. SHEW & Co
PHOTOGRAPH FRAME DEPOT,
No. 39 SOUTH EIGHTH Street,
Above Chestnut.
This is the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. A greater variety of OVAL GILT FRAMES on hand than can be found in any one establishment in the United States, and prices lower.
Bring your Photographs, and have them fitted without extra charge.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

J. W. GIBBS & SONS,
No. 531 MARKET STREET,
Are now opening their
SPRING STOCK OF GOODS
Adapted to
MEN'S WEAR,
In which will be found a full assortment of
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

ALLENDALE QUILTS,
BY THE CASE,
FOR SALE BY
JOSHUA L. BAILY,
213 MARKET STREET.

McCLINTOCK, GRANT, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
No. 333 MARKET STREET, (Up Stairs,)
Are now opening their Spring Stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade.

WM. S. STEWART & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILK
AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
305 MARKET Street,
Have now in store, and are constantly receiving a full assortment of New and Desirable
SPRING GOODS.
Purchased for cash, to which they invite the attention of cash and prompt six-months buyers.
Full lines of Black and Fancy Silks, and all the new styles of Printed Fabrics constantly on hand.

JNO. B. ELLISON & SONS,
333 MARKET STREET,
(Second door below Fourth,)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
Would invite the attention of buyers to their large lines of FANCY CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and different makes of FOREIGN CLOTHS and DOESKINS, in Blacks and Colors; and offer the exclusive sale in Philadelphia of HILGER'S celebrated make of Cloths and Doeskins; also, La Favorita Sewings (warranted 16 oz. to the pound,) and MACHINE TWIST in all colors.

SITER, PRICE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 315 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING, 1860.
BENJAMIN V. MARSH, HENRY HENDERSON,
LEWIS W. HAYWARD, RICHARD WOOD,
EDW'D Y. TOWNSEND, ALFRED H. FOSTER.
R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING,
No. 309 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

WURTS, AUSTIE, &
McVEIGH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 311 MARKET STREET,
Above Third,
Charles Wurts, Henry Austie, Hamilton T. McVeigh, John S. Weimer, Joseph Burgin.
PHILADELPHIA.

FITHIAN, JONES, & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
No. 240 MARKET STREET.
NEW GOODS receiving every day for
CITY AND NEAR TRADE.

SHAPLEIGH, RUE, & CO.,
Importers of
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACES, and
EMBROIDERIES,
NO. 329 MARKET STREET.
Our present stock, selected in the best European Markets by ourselves, is the most complete we have ever offered.

THIRD-STREET JOBBING HOUSES.

TO MERCHANTS BUYING OIL-CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
BLABON & SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS OF OIL-CLOTHS,
146 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We invite the attention of dealers to our large stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS.
GREEN GLAZED OIL CAMBRIC,
a beautiful article for Shades. The largest stock of WINDOW SHADES and BUFF HOLLANDS in the market, at prices which defy competition.

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.
NOS. 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SILK
AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, AND SHAWLS.

MILTON COOPER. WM. M. PARHAM. ROBT. D. WORK.
COOPER, PARHAM, & WORK,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND JOBBERS
OF
HATS, CAPS,
AND
STRAW GOODS.
NO. 51 NORTH THIRD STREET.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw and Lace Bonnets, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnet Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Ruches, &c.

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The Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

Opera-Singers and Opera-Managers.

Some days ago, we took leave to comment upon the skilful manœuvre of Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch, by which, after Miss Adelina Patti had taken leave of her Philadelphian patrons, she was brought back for a *second* and final farewell benefit. We wondered why, on Mr. Crummles' well-known plan of having "a third and last farewell performance," some excuse had not been made for having it, in favor of Miss Patti. An advertisement in the New York papers of yesterday indicates that there really will be a final farewell parting and concluding Patti Benefit. The announcement runs thus: [illegible] depart [illegible] the middle of May, the directors announce that she will make her final appearance on or about April 28. The Academy having been let previously for the anniversaries, the company will depart for Boston and Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving there the closing performances of the season."

"Certain people, says the proverb, should have good memories." So ought Operatic Managers. Last December, when Miss Adelina Patti was brought to this city, by Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch, the public were informed that the young lady was actually engaged for the Italian Opera in London, and must leave New York in March, in order to be in London at the opening of the Operatic season. Many persons, ourself among the number, certainly thought it somewhat remarkable, that within a few weeks after her début in New York, (and indeed *before* the news of her success could have crossed the Atlantic,) any engagement should have been so rapidly made by our English manager. Be that as it may, Philadelphia was told to make much of little Miss Patti, during the short time she could be here, because she *must* leave this country for Europe in March, in order to appear in opera, at London, in April.

We did make much of her, and she deserved it, for she is a very nice little *prima donna*, deficient in power, it is true, but singing prettily, with a nice, clear voice, which seems to gain strength by practice. If she is not overworked, and she has sang a great deal during the six or seven months which have elapsed since her *début* in New York, she will be a very pleasing and reliable vocalist, though neither a Malibran nor a Jenny Lind. For she has two drawbacks: first, her voice has a tendency to run into the high notes, which almost invariably ends in what is called *wiriness*; and, secondly, she has no prospect of ever becoming a *dramatic* vocalist, who not only *sings* but *acts*. To illustrate this, we would say that Madame Gazzaniga, with very little voice, produced great effects, by intense acting, and that Madame Colson not only acts well, but also sings with exquisite skill, natural and acquired. Miss Patti, so far from acting, has not yet learned how to walk upon the stage. Her short, quick, mincing steps are the reverse of graceful, and remind us of Madame de Wilhorst's rapid waddle, which was so amusing.

In March, just about the time when it might be expected that Miss Patti was packing up her trunks to issue forth, across the Atlantic, to commence her "London engagement," Ullman and Strakosch dropped her down in Philadelphia, where she took a solemn farewell (benefit) of the public, in the Academy of Music, on the plea that she was about going to Europe. Three weeks later, without a word of explanation, we had her again, taking a *second* farewell, (and benefit,) and playing two of Madame [illegible] parts!

There is a system in Ullman and Strakosch's management, of making great singers play second to inferiors. Thus, Lagrange was sacrificed to Gazzaniga; Laborde was put in the back-ground, to give place to that clever humbug, Piccolomini; and Madame Colson, by far the best dramatic vocalist we have had in this city for years, was kept back that the management might make play with Miss Patti. We learn that Madame Colson, who is known and appreciated in New Orleans, has gladly availed herself of the opportunity of quitting a company where she was sacrificed to advance such a child as Miss Patti. She has $3,500 for five weeks' performance in the new Opera House at New Orleans, with $250 for travelling expenses; $80 for extra dresses in each new *rôle* she appears in; and half a clear benefit. Not only was Colson sacrificed to Patti, but also to Gazzaniga, whom Ullman and Strakosch had to break with because she did not draw, in any week of her engagement, half as much money as they paid her.

Some years ago, in this very city, at the National Theatre, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, where the Continental Hotel now stands, this same game of keeping back a great artist to bring forward an inferior one was played rather strongly. The vocalists were Rose de Vries, with a shrill high voice, and Bosio. The latter was by far the better vocalist, but the managers kept her back, and gave all the fine characters to Rose de Vries. At last, in disgust, Bosio went hence to Paris, where she immediately was acknowledged to be one of the best singers of the day, and her reputation kept advancing until her untimely death in Russia, last year. Philadelphia submitted to the depression of Bosio and the undue elevation of Rose de Vries, and so far participated in it—just as they did when they allowed Gazzaniga and Patti, in two seasons, to be unfairly exalted over Colson.

It being part of our business carefully to read the leading foreign journals, advertisements not excepted, we have seen the announcements that Her Majesty's Theatre in London, under the management of Mr. Smith, (who previously had the Italian Opera at Drury Lane), and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, managed by Mr. Gye, would simultaneously be opened on Tuesday night, April 10th. We do not find the name of Miss Adelina Patti in the advertised lists of singers to appear at either of these houses. In fact, she is not engaged either by Mr. Smith or Mr. Gye, and the solemn announcement that she was, is a mere managerial fiction, which at once imposes upon and insults the opera-goers of Philadelphia.

Indeed, the announcement, in the New York papers, of its "*now being definitely* settled that Miss Patti departs for London in the middle of May," (to arrive there in June, when the opera season is nearly over,) shows the character of the declaration, by the same parties, last December, that Miss Patti was positively "engaged" for one of the London opera houses, and would appear at the commencement of the season. She is to make her *last* "final appearance" in New York on or about April 28th, after which "the company will depart for Boston and Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving there the closing performances of the season." This leaves it a little doubtful whether Miss Patti will come back here to have "the third and last final farewell," according to custom, but we are pretty sure she will give us the benefit of the doubt, and come.

Mme. Susini, and Amodio go, it is said, to New Orleans, with Madame Colson. If so, where will Ullman and Strakosch's company be? Brignoli is a fine tenor, though the most awkward and clumsy man on the stage, but his throat-affection is so much increasing that he must give himself rest, or risk the loss of his voice. Ferri is a good singer, but he is only *one*. Is it to be anticipated that Ullman and Strakosch mean to rely wholly upon Miss Patti? Just so, half a century ago, Captain Valabrèque, husband of the famous Madame Catalini, writing to Mr. Frederick Jones, lessee of the Dublin theatre, intimated—"You just put six *poupées* upon the stage, with my wife, and she will make the opera." Catalini could do it, but Adelina Patti cannot. Times are changed, and besides a girl of "sweet seventeen," with a very nice voice and no dramatic power, we want a full company of general, good vocalists.

Towards this young lady we have the kindliest feelings, which her tender years and her vocal ability naturally excite. She is a very good little girl, and her family have many reasons to be fond and proud of her. But she has been unconsciously made to participate in some deceptions upon the opera-goers of Philadelphia, and a third farewell will be the climax. If our opera-goers submit to it, they deserve the insult. None of our theatrical managers would presume to take such liberties with the public. Yet casual opera-managers, who draw large sums of money to be spent outside this city, whereas the salaries of the regular theatrical companies are spent where they are earned, think they may do this with impunity.

We have something to say about the rival opera-house, at the Winter Garden, New York, which Max Maretzek has just opened, but we have discussed the subject sufficiently to-day. Maretzek has done one good thing in engaging Madlle. Anna [illegible] ridiculed the idea of having a Philadelphian *contralto* in their company) but the hope which he appears to entertain of securing the reappearance of Madame Frezzolini is positively absurd. She cannot be much less than forty-five years old, was in her prime fifteen years ago, and has never sang respectably since she came to this country in 1857.

Industrial Home for Girls.

[For The Press.]

It is well known that there is in every large city a numerous class of females who have left the paths of virtue and happiness, and who wander wearily in midnight darkness of sin and misery. Most of our happy, virtuous wives and daughters would draw their garments closer around them to avoid contact with any one of these, and turn them from their doors with indignation and contempt. Ten years ago it was estimated that twenty thousand of these women were in the city of New York alone. Half that number, at least, may be supposed to exist now in our own city. With the limited efforts that are yet made to reach them, not more than one hundred and fifty in any one year are induced to enter the asylums provided for them. In looking with despair at the vast number left to accomplish their own destruction of body and soul, the question arises, cannot more be done to reach them earlier—before they are entangled in this web of evil? Cannot the ranks from which they chiefly come be entered, and the little girls taken and saved, before they are old enough to begin the life they are so sure to live if left to themselves?

And for just this purpose, there is a society which is working unobtrusively, but steadily and hopefully. The Industrial Home for Girls is endeavoring to do just this work. It receives girls from eleven years old to eighteen—whether brought there by policemen as vagrants, placed there by parents unwilling or unable to take care of them, or by those interested in them because they are homeless or worse. It takes none who *have* fallen, but any who are in danger of falling. It gives them a HOME, with instruction in household work, sewing, reading, writing, &c.; and as soon as they are fitted, provides them with carefully selected places, (generally in the country,) until they are of age. The Society is little known, and its means are very limited; but there are not a few, even now in the infancy of its existence, who have been taken from the streets or from wretched houses, that were no homes, and changed from dirty, ragged, vicious children, into quiet, modest, useful girls. A few of them have given evidence that their hearts have been turned to God, and more have shown that the seeds of truth have lodged deep, and will bear fruit in time to come.

But the managers want more means to extend their operations by taking a larger house, in which they may accommodate a greater number of girls, and keep them for a longer time. They desire earnestly also to have a house with sufficient ground for a garden, so that the girls may have air and exercise without going beyond the limits of the establishment. For this increase of means they appeal to the public, firmly believing that if their object, their plan, their necessities, and their encouragement for the work, are once fairly made known, there cannot be this community be slack of sympathy or of substantial aid.

Donations of any kind will be gratefully received at the Home, No. 321 South Thirteenth street, below Spruce, and subscriptions can be sent to the treasurer, No. 1202 Chestnut street, or to James T. Shinn, northeast corner of Broad and Spruce streets.

The Result of Free and Slave Labor in the British West Indies.

The public of Jamaica owe a debt of gratitude to the Jamaica *Colonist*—whoever that individual may be—who has recently addressed the London *Morning Herald* upon this important subject. He has well remarked that the cry of ruin has not proceeded from the planters of this island without deep cause; for that, with all the energy, skill, and economy in their mode of management, they have one by one seen their own hard earnings, or the hereditary property of their ancestors, melt away under the unequal competition of slavery, while they have been denied the only means by which they might have hoped for success. This is an old story, but it can never be stale while the cause of complaint continues; and as it is only by a reiteration of facts that we can hope to convince the British public of the grave error they have been seduced into committing, and the serious injury they have inflicted, it is the sacred duty of every one who has either pen or press at his command to contribute as he can toward effecting the desired end.

Despite the many facts and figures which have repeatedly been adduced during the last twenty years, in proof of the melancholy fact that without a due proportion of labor, the land in any country, and more especially in one so lavishly endowed with natural advantages as Jamaica, its resources can neither be properly developed, nor its cultivation be sustained; and in equal defiance, on the other hand, of the proofs of increasing productiveness of those countries, whether slave or free, where this equilibrium is at all maintained—it still continues to be contended by a party whose antecedents give them importance, either that free labor cultivation has not diminished, as we have represented, or, else—where admitted—that this has risen from circumstances wholly irrespective of the reasons assigned by us. To those who are inclined to argue in this manner, the following facts are respectfully offered:

In Cuba, possessing slave labor, the production of sugar in 1827, was only 100,000 tons; in 1850, it has risen to 250,000; and in 1852 it has reached the enormous amount of 400,000 tons.

In the United States, also slave cultivated, the production of sugar during the same period rose from 83,000 to 346,000 hhds.

In Brazil, also a slave country, the great staple of that country, coffee, increased from 8,000,000 lbs to 320,000,000.

In Java, where a modified slavery exists, the production of both sugar and coffee has remained nearly stationary.

On the other hand, Jamaica, which in 1805, during slavery, produced 150,000 hhds. of sugar, and in 1814 34,000,000 lbs of coffee, in 1856, after nearly twenty years of freedom, with a dispersed and wholly inadequate population, exported only 23,000 hhds and 3,000,000 lbs of coffee.

While Hayti, which under the management of the French, and with slave labor, annually produced above eight hundred million pounds of sugar, and some ninety millions of coffee, now, under a free system, does not produce sufficient sugar for its own consumption, and depends almost entirely on its cultivation of coffee, which is also less than half what it was sixty years ago!

In Barbadoes, however, the free system has worked well; and why? simply because it is densely populated—containing ten times as many inhabitants as Jamaica, in proportion to its size. In this model colony, accordingly, we find that the production now is just double what it was during slavery; while, in Mauritius, Trinidad, and Demerara—thanks to the command of immigrant labor to supply the deficiency created by emancipation—the products have also very considerably increased, although nothing certainly to compare with the gigantic strides made by Cuba, Southern States of America, and Brazil, or to compensate for the loss sustained in Hayti, Jamaica, and other free islands of the West.—*Jamaica Trelawny Advertiser.*

LETTER OF HON. WM. H. DIMMICK.—The letter of the Representative from the "Old Tenth Legion," in favor of the nomination of Judge Douglas, concludes as follows:

"In looking over the list of names that will be presented to the Charleston Convention, I only discover one with which we can make an inroad upon the enemy. There are a number of statesmen who would receive the unanimous support of the party; but I can only discover in a single one the elements which would obtain for us outside strength. (That one, you have long since conjectured, I conceive to be Mr. Douglas. Among the other gentlemen named, there are those distinguished in war; in the Senate Chamber; for this or that particular talent; with this or that record; but for not one of them do his most enthusiastic friends claim that he can obtain more than a strict party vote; to elect any one of them we should have to rely on the Democratic party, and it alone. But we require more, and we require, precisely that which Mr. Douglas is able to give.

"Every person concedes that Mr. Douglas has a personal and peculiar strength among men who have been nothing recently with us; while at the same time his long and consistent Democratic services would insure the warm and energetic support of our whole party. His recognised great ability, his bold and manly bearing, his defiance of the combined assaults of jealous foes, his consistency and trial and persecution, have won for him a place in the popular heart which cannot be eradicated. *His nomination would probably be equivalent to an election; the nomination of any other would, to say the least, leave the contest exceedingly problematical.* Hence, I favor the nomination of Mr. Douglas; and influenced by the same course of reasoning, many of my colleagues from the Southern States are joining in the movement which promises to carry him triumphantly over the utter hostility of men who prefer the defeat of the Democratic party to the success of a rival.

"I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
"W. H. DIMMICK."

RETIRING STATE SENATORS.—The term of the following Senators expired with the close of the last session: Messrs. Shaeffer and Baldwin from Lancaster county; Mr. Keller of the Snyder district; Mr. Bell of Chester and Delaware; Mr. Rutherford of Dauphin and Lebanon; Mr. Marselis, Philadelphia city; Mr. Turney of the Westmoreland district; Mr. Miller of the Washington district; Mr. Francis of the Lawrence district; Mr. Craig of the Carbon district; Mr. Schell of the Bedford district. Of those retiring, seven are Democrats, and four Opposition, namely, Messrs. Shaeffer Baldwin, Rutherford, and Francis.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A novel case of habeas corpus, involving curious and important questions of law, was recently tried before Judge S. M. Moore, of the Circuit Court, Covington, Kentucky. A resident of that city, named William Ross, a short time since became enamored with his step-daughter, Margaret Coleman, who reciprocated his affections, and a marriage engagement was the consequence. But the affianced pair found that their relationship was among the degrees prohibited by the laws of Kentucky. But the river was easily passed, and, once in Ohio, the restraints of the law would be removed—marriage between blood-relatives alone being prohibited in that State. They accordingly visited Cincinnati, were united in matrimony, and returned home rejoicing. The friends of the parties, however, were dissatisfied with the nuptials, and determined to separate them. The girl being a few months under twenty-one years of age—the period of female majority in Kentucky—and till the time of her marriage having been under the [illegible] Hill, but who [illegible] that event had taken place, [illegible] Elisha Coleman, a relation of the lady's, was appointed for the occasion, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued on Ross, commanding him to produce his wife before Judge Moore, and show by what authority she was detained by him. The proper evidence of the marriage was produced, and the fact that she was more than eighteen years of age, which concluded the period of her infancy at the place where the marriage was solemnized, was produced in court. The attorneys for the guardian claimed that as the parties were residents of Kentucky, a marriage elsewhere, to evade the laws of that State, was null and void. The judge sustained this position, nullified the marriage, and gave the lady into the custody of Mr. Coleman.

According to the new project of the Emperor Napoleon for the increase of the effective strength of his army, 150,000 men will be called out every year to serve in the army seven years, so that at the end of the seven years 1,050,000 men will have been enlisted, one-half of whom will be brought into the regular army, the other half constituting a reserved force, liable to be called into service when needed. At the end of seven years they will be drafted into the National Guard, where they will serve until forty-five years old. All discharged soldiers are also to be drafted into the Guard, and to be liable to service until forty-five years of age. By this arrangement the Emperor will have ready for service at any moment an effective force of 2,800,000.

On Sunday, a prize-fight was to have taken place in Havana, between a royal tiger of Col. Mann's menagerie and three bloodhounds of a celebrated Cuban breed. The affair was exciting a great deal of interest. The bettings were, of course, against the tiger, but there were certain shrewd, business-looking men, of unmistakable Yankee type, booking all that is offered. A few days since, the tiger astonished the natives by catching a hound near his cage, and, before he could be recovered, had killed and made way with the best portion of him, including a silver-mounted chain collar, which last did not trouble his tigership in the slightest degree. It was understood that the Colonel would back his protege to the extent of a hundred ounces.

THE NEGRO BURNING IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg *Sun* of Tuesday gives the following account of an awful tragedy in Washington county:

"We have just come in possession of the following facts in relation to the burning of a negro man at Mr. Woolfolk's plantation, on Deer creek. It seems that the negro thus summarily dealt with was a vicious, self-willed fellow, and becoming offended at a woman (black) on the same plantation, walked up to her as she was working in the field and deliberately plunged his knife into her heart. Upon perpetrating this bloody deed he fled to the woods, not, however, before giving several other negroes to understand that their time would come next, and after them two white men living hard by.

"Dogs were put on his tracks, and after a chase of several hours he was captured, though not without a desperate struggle, the pursuers being put to all they knew to take him alive. Having securely bound him, they took him back to the plantation to consider what was best to be done in his case. Several highly respectable gentlemen were present at the council, who decided that the severest punishment possible should be inflicted upon the black desperado, who had, for so trivial a cause taken his life, as it might be the means of preventing at once any similar ebullition of passion on the part of other negroes in that section of the country. They decided to burn him at the stake, which was done in the presence of all the negroes on that and several of the adjoining plantations, all of which seemed terrified out of their wits on viewing so awful a scene. The spirit of the doomed negro never was subdued. He died cursing his judges; his last words being that he would 'take vengeance on them when they meet each other in hell.'"

THE PRINCE OF WALES A PRISONER.—Considerable amusement has been afforded at Oxford through the eccentric conduct of a knight of the plough, named Hedges known under the *sobriquet* of "Lord Chief Justice Burns." It appears his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in company with Colonel Keppell, equery in waiting, Mr. Herbert Fisher, private tutor to his royal highness, Earl Brownlow, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart., H. Le Marchant, Esq., H. Chaplin, Esq., H. Taylor, Esq., &c., went out with the South Oxfordshire hounds on Friday last; but, meeting with different sport, the royal party, on their return to Oxford, determined on a ride across the country. Not being acquainted with the locality, they made their way across the lands of farmer Hedges, at Barton, and, without being aware of the temper of the sturdy farmer, rode up to the farm yard. Farmer Hedges, with his usual regard for trespassers, immediately closed his gates on the illustrious party, and levied a fine of a sovereign for damages, enforcing the demand with an intimation that none of them should leave until he had pocketed the amount. The party at first imagined that when Hedges was acquainted with the names of his visitors, he would at once have claimed the royal clemency; but in this they were quite mistaken, for upon being informed that he was detaining the future king of England, he remarked, "Prince or no Prince, I'll have my money." The astonishment of the Prince's retinue may well be imagined, but being mounted and encompassed by stone walls, they were compelled to yield to the inexorable farmer, who, added to an "amiable" disposition, is possessed of a powerful frame and on the occasion in question was armed with a dung fork, the emblem of his calling. The royal party, although somewhat annoyed at their detention and the obstinacy of the farmer, made the best of the joke, the Prince above the rest being much amused at the turn matters had taken.

MR. GOODRICH'S LATE PICTURE SALE.—An auction sale of considerable interest took place on Wednesday last at the residence of Hon. S. G. Goodrich, (Peter Parley), in Clinton Place, New York. The articles sold included some rare gems in painting and sculpture, collected by Mr. Goodrich during his residence in Paris as American consul, which position he held for a number of years. Among the paintings sold were a fine copy of Titian's "Model," an original portrait of Franklin, taken by a celebrated French artist during his residence at the French Court, and a superb copy of Murillo's great picture, "The Immaculate Conception." It is not generally known that Murillo made two pictures on this subject, the first one being now in the possession of Mr. Aspinwall, of New York, and costing thirty thousand dollars. The second one, which was considered the great picture of his life, was in the possession of Marshal Soult until his death a few years since, having been taken by him during one of his campaigns into Spain in the wars of the first Napoleon. After the death of Soult, this picture was sold at auction in Paris, and nearly every crowned head in Europe was represented at the sale. It was finally knocked down to the French Government for some five hundred thousand francs. (about $120,000.) Mr. Goodrich was present at this sale, and immediately engaged M. Billet, a celebrated French artist, to take a copy of it. The copy is half size of the original, is exquisitely finished, and is said to furnish a very correct idea of its celebrated original. This painting together with the portrait of Franklin and "Titian Models," were purchased by a gentleman of this city, and will adorn a private gallery which he contemplates erecting.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

The Humboldt Bay Massacre.

The California papers contain further particulars of the fiendish massacre of Indians at Humboldt bay, by some of the white residents of Humboldt county, California. A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"For the last two or three years there have been large settlements or lodges of Indians, on what is called Indian Island and South Beach, both of which are within a short distance of this place—say, a mile. These Indians—a great many of them at least—have learned to speak the English language so as to be understood; and a great many have earned an honest living, by working in town and among the settlers. There were not less than ten or fifteen half-breed infants among the squaws, and all were living on the most friendly and intimate terms with the whites; and all had been assured of the protection of the United States garrison of this place, commanded by Major Raines. In the midst of this fancied security, the two camps were rushed upon early in the morning of Saturday, 25th February, and literally and completely wiped out. Yes, sir, my pen almost refuses to record it. Nearly two hundred human beings were put out of existence in the short space of one hour from the commencement of the butchery; and though you will hardly believe me, I assure you that every squaw and child was killed that could be found. One man alone, captain of the band, boasted next day that he had killed thirty women and children with his own hand, or rather hatchet! Fire-arms were used to a very limited extent; but the work was chiefly done with hatchets, iron bludgeons, knives, etc.

"Next morning, I visited the camp and I assure you that the scene was harrowing and sickening in the extreme. Old squaws, decrepid and gray-haired; young squaws, the mother of two or three children, were lying in a pile. Sometimes, and frequently, the infant would be mortally wounded and clinging to the dead mother's breast. The stalwart bucks lay scattered round, quietly despatched with a blow from a hatchet, and a thrust or two about the heart with a bowie-knife. Infants were crawling around, and hiding among the rubbish, etc. Altogether, it was the most sickening spectacle that I ever beheld. And all this was done within stone-throw of the United States barracks; but, let me assure you, that a United States barracks and United States troops are as perfectly useless here as they are anywhere. Notwithstanding there is a petition, signed by all the families on the Eel river, praying Major Raines to protect the friendly Indians, yet he lets things rip.

"It does seem that we are advancing backwards in civilization and morality. This is the first war carried on against women and children that I have known. History fails to record anything like it; and I blush when I know that these things have been done by beings calling themselves *Americans*. I am credibly informed that the captain of this gang of outlaws openly boasts of having killed, with his own hands, sixty infants."