The Press.

VOL. 3.—NO. 219. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS.
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carriers. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

MILLINERY GOODS.

1860. 1860.
MILLINERY GOODS.
SPRING, 1860.
The subscriber has now open a superior stock of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting in part of—
SILKS,
CRAPES,
RUCHES,
FRENCH FLOWERS, and LACE GOODS.
—ALSO—
STRAW BONNETS,
FLATS, BLOOMERS, AND
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
All 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.

STERN & COOK,
NO. 730 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have now in store, selected expressly for their
WHOLESALE TRADE,
A superior stock of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of buyers.

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS
EXCLUSIVELY.
ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO.,
431 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE,
Are now receiving for the Spring Trade, the most extensive and desirable stock in their line ever collected together under one roof.
RIBBONS of every conceivable description.
BONNET MATERIALS.
FRENCH ARTIFICAL FLOWERS.
RUCHES, and all other millinery articles
STRAW BONNETS IN IMMENSE VARIETY, CHILDREN'S AND MISSES GOODS, DO. BLOOMERS, SHAKER HOODS, &c.
Cognizant of our superior facilities in obtaining our supplies, we rather vaunting their superior inducements, ask to inspect a choice of selection and moderation in prices affixed to our wares. fe6-4m

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
439 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth.

1860. SPRING STOCK 1860.
ARRANGED.
[illegible]
C. H. GARDEN & CO.,
Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in,
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
SILK and STRAW BONNETS, and STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c.
[illegible] MARKET STREET, S. W. corner Sixth.

SPRING OF 1860.
MARTINS,
PEDDLE,
HAMRICK, & CO.,
No. 29 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,
FANS AND CANTON FANS,
SUSPENDERS,
PARIS COMBS AND BRUSHES,
NOTIONS OF EVERY KIND,
Adapted to Southern and Western Trade, to which we invite the attention of first-class buyers. fe8-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOKER & BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CITY AND EASTERN-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nos. 432 and 434 MARKET STREET,
Below FIFTH Street, South side,
PHILADELPHIA.

LEVICK RASIN, & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE
AND
MANUFACTORY,
NO. 505 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. fe8-3m

HATS AND CAPS.

HOOPES & DAVIS,
No. 527 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 paying buyers to our large and well-selected 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.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Is the most extensive manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. Repairing promptly attended to.

GROCERIES.

R. S. REED & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 115 ARCH STREET, BELOW SECOND,
Have on hand, at all times, which they are ready to sell to prompt-paying and [illegible] and for cash, at the lowest market rates, a very general assortment of
GROCERIES, VIZ:
TEAS—Rio, of choice and medium quality; Java, Maracaibo, Mocha, Laguayra, and St. Domingo.
SUGARS—Crushed, Pulverized, coarse and fine, Cuba, Cut, Soft White, A, B, & C, in bbls. Porto Rico, New Orleans, and Cuba, in hhds and bbls.
FRUITS—[illegible] Standard, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia manufactured, of choice and medium qualities.
TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial, Oolong, and Chulan, of choice, ordinary, and medium and low grades.
[illegible]
[illegible]

[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, CASHMARETS, &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.
S. & 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. fe8-tap17

WOLFE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPETING, OIL-CLOTH, AND MATTING
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 328 CHESTNUT STREET,
Agency for Philadelphia Carpet Manufacturers.

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. oc5-tf

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 1035 CHESTNUT STREET.
A full assortment of Jewelry, Silverware, and Table Cutlery constantly on hand.
SAMUEL W. PEPPER, Superintendent.

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. ap6-2m

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
and GUN
WAREHOUSE,
No. 427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE Streets
PHILADELPHIA. fe8-3mo

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 very lowest prices.
BLANK BOOKS
On hand in large quantity, or made to order, of any desired pattern, of the very best material and workmanship.
We are enabled from our extended facilities to offer superior inducements to purchasers.
A call is solicited. fe28-2m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE SPENCER, JR.,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 639 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.

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.

300 Bbls. and 340 hfs. large No. 3 Mackerel, 125 bbls. and 400 hfs. small No. 3 Mackerel received per schooner [illegible] and for sale by WILLIAM T. TAYLOR & CO., 129 and 131 NORTH WHARVES.

120 Hf. bbls. extra Mackinaw White Fish, in store and for sale by WILLIAM T. TAYLOR & CO.

GROUND BROWN ZINC.—For sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

1860. FOURTH STREET 1860.
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET, No. 47.
SPRING IMPORTATION
Of 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.
JOHN LEMON,
SUCCESSOR TO
RICHARD M. HUNT,
Manufacturer, Importer, and Dealer. ap13-1m

CARPETING.
GEORGE W. HILL,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, &c.
WAREHOUSE, 144 NORTH THIRD STREET. ap10-1m*

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.

CARPETS.
F. A. ELIOT & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 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 various kinds of Carpets manufactured for sale at the most favorable terms. ja17-2m

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,
[illegible] SECOND Street, [illegible] side.

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. fe21-2m

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 20 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.
F. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, New York.
Sold in this city by
REEVES & DEAL,
204 MARKET Street.

BELLS.
CAST-STEEL BELLS.
FOR CHURCHES,
ACADEMIES,
FIRE ALARMS,
FACTORIES,
PLANTATIONS, &c., &c.
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
NAYLOR & Co.,
620 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.

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
621 MARKET Street.

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.
fe3-3m

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. fe3-6m

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. fe6-3m

JNO. B. ELLISON & SONS,
339 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 Favorite Sewings, (warranted 16 oz. to the pound,) and MACHINE TWIST in all colors. fe8-3m

SITER, PRICE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 315 MARKET STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
fe8-tap17

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,
fe8-3m 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,
EMBROIDERIES,
NO. 329 MARKET STREET.
Our present stock, selected in the best European Markets by ourselves, is the most complete we have ever offered.

FERTILIZERS.

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. TIMSON, Second street, one square above the first Toll Gate. Office, No. 1313 North Second street, above Franklin avenue. Philadelphia. ap11-1m*

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.
fe13-tmy3

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. fe8-3m

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.
ja19-6m

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.
fe8-tf

UMBRELLAS.

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

MEDICINAL.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will ALLAY PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
[illegible]
Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR Street, New York.
Price 25 cents a bottle.

LAMPBLACK.—Ground pure in Oil. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—1,900 Pieces City Smoked Hams and Shoulders; also 200 Pieces extra sugar-cured Hams, for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., ARCH Street, second door above Front.

The Slip 'twixt the Cup and the Lip.
BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Jimmy Dash was a dandy, too lazy to work,
And he cared not a [illegible] would wed
With a maiden of wealth, so that he, though a gull,
On the wings of her riches should spread.
He soliloquized thus: "There is rich Nelly Jones,
Who has wealth that would ease me for life;
There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,'
But I'll make the fair Nelly my wife."
So he called on her father, residing near by,
Whom he found o'er a bottle of wine.
And as Nelly's consent he gave, Jimmy he said:
"Does your heart to my offer incline?"
"Yes it does!" answered Nelly, "and to night I'll propose,
And our vows we will breathe ere we part;
'There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,'
And dear Nell should make sure of my heart."
Then he turned to the maiden, and said with a smile,
As he filled up a goblet with wine—
"I shall ever imbibe from the chalice of bliss,
For thy love, dearest Nell, makes thee mine.
I will taste of my wine, then I'll taste of your lips;"
But, alas, for his hopes! Nelly said:
"There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,'"
And she slipped from the room to her bed!

NOTE.

"There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,"
Such a slip may lead to a fall;
But there's never a rip 'twixt the head and the hip
In the coats from the great Tower Hall.
There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,
When the slip of the cup is the fruit;
But there's never a thread 'twixt the heels and the head
That will start in a Tower Hall suit.
Then, eschewing the cup, which may throw your heels
With a slip 'twixt itself and your lips,
If you buy garments all at the great Tower Hall,
You'll avoid both the slips and the rips.

A complete and well-assorted stock of Spring and Summer Clothing now on hand, unsurpassed in style and workmanship, to which the attention of wholesale and retail buyers is invited, at
TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET St., Philadelphia.
BENNETT & CO.

THIRD-STREET JOBBING HOUSES

1860. SPRING. 1860.
FRESH GOODS.
RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
NO. 47 N. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Would respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to their
LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS,
Which they are now receiving in Store.
Merchants would find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock. fe8-3m

1860. SPRING. 1860.
J. T. WAY & CO.,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 33 NORTH THIRD ST.,
Are now ready for the
SPRING TRADE,
And prepared to offer, to CASH and prompt six-months Buyers, one of the
LARGEST
AND
MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCKS
In the country, and at Prices that will defy competition, not only in this, but in any other city.
Purchasers will find our Stock well assorted at all seasons of the year.
J. T. WAY, JAS. H. DUNLAP,
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The Press.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

James Guthrie.

We publish below a sketch of the Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury under General PIERCE, taken from JOHN SAVAGE's new book entitled "Living Representative Men," about to be published by CHILDS & PETERSON, of this city.

Mr. GUTHRIE having been strongly recommended by the Democratic party of his native State of Kentucky as its favorite candidate for President, to succeed Mr. BUCHANAN, and having many admirers and friends in all parts of the United States, we think it may not be unacceptable to our readers to know something more of his private history as well as his public career.

Mr. GUTHRIE, moreover, has been of late more particularly and favorably spoken of in many parts of the country in consequence of his known conservative views in regard to the tariff policy of the country. That our readers may have some idea of them, we extract from his long and able reports on this subject, while Secretary of the Treasury, the following brief paragraphs:

"The history of the rise and progress of our manufactures, as given in the tables of this report, together with that of the growth of cotton and other productions, is suggestive of all that is required to extend our cotton manufactures, to that of the finer fabrics, and to the enlargement of the home and foreign market, for our cotton and cottons, and indeed for all branches of our manufacturing and agricultural productions. *Allow the incidental protection of a revenue tariff, and place our manufactures and productions upon the same beneficial footing that foreign manufacturers and producers enjoy, in our own and foreign countries, by taking off the duty we now impose on the raw material, and give them fair and equal competition, for the home and foreign markets, and we may safely leave all the rest to the skill and enterprise of our people.*

"Iron and steel being articles of general use, in all our States and Territories, and necessary in the prosecution of all industrial pursuits, the annual consumption and the annual home production and import become a matter of solicitude with many, and of interest to all. * * * *

"The suggested reduction of the revenue was, by an enlargement of the free list, so as to admit some articles of consumption and the raw materials used by our manufacturers to free entry, and lessening the duty on other imports. It was thought that the duties from customs could well be reduced to some forty or fifty millions of dollars, and leave an ample sum for all the wants and requirements of the Government, including the redemption of the public debt, as it should become due. It seemed to me that good policy required the raw material used in our manufactures to be exempt from duty, and our manufacturers placed on an equality with those of Great Britain and other manufacturing nations who admit the raw material to free entry. A tax upon the raw material is calculated to increase the cost of the production, by the profits of the importer on the tax on the raw material, and the profits of the manufacturer on his outlay for that tax, and the importer's profit thereon, and of the merchant through whom it passes to the consumer, interfering with the manufacturers' enjoyment of both the home and the foreign market, on the same advantageous terms of the manufacturer of other nations who obtains the raw material free of duty. * * * *

"After determining to raise revenue by a tax or tariff upon imports, the question arises as to the best mode of fixing the amount. It may be done by levying a specific sum, with or without minimums, on all articles of weight or measure, or by a certain per cent. on the foreign value, or on the home value, or by a combination of the specific and ad valorem principles. * * * *

"The existing tariff laws might be so modified as to be more certain and easy execution, and to the prevention of that fluctuation in duties of which the manufacturers and the friends of protection complain. * * * *

"The fluctuation in prices, and consequently the fluctuation of duties, could be greatly lessened, if not wholly removed, by authorising and requiring the appraisers to fix the value at the time of exportation, at the average foreign value for the last three or four years. The appraisers must have knowledge of all articles of commerce, the countries of their production, and their quality and value, also of the shipping and other charges, and must keep themselves informed upon all these points, in past years, as well as at the current time. If the legislature prescribed the value of four years, in fixing upon the appraised value, the extreme fluctuations in price and duties would be avoided, and the temptation to invoice below value lessened."

For a more full knowledge of his views on this subject, we must refer to the Reports of 1855 and 1856 themselves. But the leading trait of Mr. GUTHRIE's public character, while Secretary, was devotedness to the *legitimate* duties of his office, with an industry, energy, and integrity that nothing could swerve. His days and nights were not spent in making political combinations, or weighing political consequences or chances, or in punishing or rewarding political partisans or opponents. His aims were higher. It was his country, not his party, in the administration of which he formed a part, that could circumscribe his views or control his abilities. He believed he could best serve both by honestly and ably performing his duties to his country. And nobly did he succeed. No Secretary of the Treasury ever won more worthy or enduring honors. We had an opportunity to know, and can safely aver that he brought the Treasury Department, in all its branches, out of confusion into perfect order, insuring despatch and strict accountability everywhere. By this he saved the Government millions of dollars, and suffered none to be lost. He may have been, in many cases, too rigid, and in some unjust. But such a man, just now, seems to be needed at the head of the Government, as is fully shown by the recent developments of the manner the present incumbent has been squandering the public money upon his parasites.

We are no particular friend of Mr. GUTHRIE's, nor an advocate for his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, preferring another, but this much, as an independent Democratic journalist, we believe is due in justice to him.

There is another feature of Mr. GUTHRIE's position which will give him prominence at Charleston over most of the other Southern candidates: he has kept himself *entirely* clear, so far as we know, of any committal on any of the recent phases of the negro question, and, therefore, can stand on any platform that may be made on this subject without any personal dishonor, retractions, or explanations. But let us to his history, as it is written in Mr. SAVAGE's book, of which, however, we can only give a part:

James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Pierce, was born near Bardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky, in the year 1795. Remotely, he has Scottish blood in his veins, but his more immediate ancestors emigrated to this country from Ireland. His father, General Adam Guthrie, was an early pioneer westward from Virginia. A man of energy and activity, he participated with distinction in the struggle with the Indians for the region now embracing six or seven States and as many millions of inhabitants. Among other fights, he was in the memorable battle of the Saline, fought some ten miles west of Shawneetown, Illinois, in which General William Hardin was seriously wounded. After the peace with the Indians, General Guthrie entered upon civil pursuits, and represented his county in the Kentucky Legislature for eight or ten years.

The son, James, was educated chiefly at Bardstown, in the academy presided over by a Scotchman named McAlister, "by no means an ordinary man."

When about twenty years old he engaged in the enterprise—common in those days—of sending produce to New Orleans, and made two voyages on his own flatboats, returning home by land through the Indian country with the profits of his venture. Becoming dissatisfied with this business, he determined to embrace the profession of the law, which he did under the instruction of Judge Rowan, of Bardstown, one of the most high-toned gentlemen, as well as profound and acute lawyers, in Kentucky. Mr. Guthrie's manner of study is worthy of attention from the young candidate for distinction and fortune in *these days*. He studied as much daily as his physical capacity would admit; and, the more fully to discipline and perfect his mind, it was a regular practice with him, in reading reports, to carefully consider the *facts*, weigh the arguments of counsel on both sides, and then, before looking at the decision, to write out one of his own.

At the end of two years he was admitted to the bar. Not being of a disposition to rest satisfied with the reputation to be gained in a provincial town, he removed, in 1820, to Louisville, then, as now, the commercial capital of the State. It was not long before he "made his mark," and was appointed by the Governor prosecuting attorney for the county, the duties of which office he fulfilled with great zeal and ability. An incident will serve to illustrate his firmness of character about this period. Uncommonly slender in appearance, he was what might have been called "a gawky young man." He had prosecuted a noted bully with such explicit force for some offence, that, notwithstanding great ability on the opposite side, the jury convicted the culprit. Passing to dinner, after the adjournment, through the courtyard, in which, owing to a fall of rain, but a narrow pathway was left, he encountered the bully, armed with a bludgeon, who, raising it, thus accosted him: "Mr. Guthrie, in your speech this morning, you took the most unwarrantable liberties with my character; and now, sir, you have got to answer for it." To this Mr. Guthrie replied, "Why, look here, my friend; I got twenty dollars for convicting you: I don't think I should get a cent for putting you to death. Get out of my way." The fellow, either struck by the philosophy of the remark, for vagabonds are generally shrewd philosophers, or awed by Mr. Guthrie's undaunted eye, slunk away. * * * *

From 1825 to the present, Mr. Guthrie has been a Jackson Democrat. He secured the State for the hero of New Orleans, and to his exertions is largely due the gallant front of the Democrats of Kentucky have made, though almost constantly in the minority.

It may be further stated that he was elected for nine years successively from Louisville to the lower branch of the Legislature, and was six years in the Senate, at the end of which time he declined a re-election. In 1851, he was elected president of the Convention called to revise the Constitution of the State. In all these bodies he was an active member, giving the closest attention to the business of the committees, and a frequent and impressive debater. His inexhaustible fund of hard common sense—to use the language of the New York *Tribune*—was constantly at hand to shape and guide the legislative provisions for the welfare and prosperity of the State; and a general conviction of his probity and judgment on all occasions gave the utmost scope and weight to his opinions. Perhaps there are few men in the country who, considering the various measures which came before these bodies while he was successively in them, have had a more extended or more practical experience than Mr. Guthrie in the business of a legislative assembly. * * * *

An unprovoked murder had been committed upon a very worthy citizen of Louisville. The exasperation of the community was so great as to lead to the conclusion that the murderer could not have a fair trial in Louisville, and a motion was made in the court to change the venue to a different county. The judge put the usual question, "Is the prisoner in court?" The sheriff answered he was not. The judge then directed him to bring him in. The sheriff said that there was a furious populace of five thousand around the jail for the purpose of tearing him to pieces the moment he was brought out. "If that is the case," said the judge, "summon the *posse comitatus*." "I have done so," said the sheriff; "and I cannot get a force sufficient for the purpose." Mr. Guthrie, sitting in court, raised his head, and said to the sheriff, "Summon me." They proceeded immediately to the jail; the man was brought out, and Mr. Guthrie, grasping him by the breast of his coat, carried him through the crowd—his presence and bearing commanding their respect, and convincing them that it would cost them at least two lives to get the one they wanted. * * * *

In 1853 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. This, it will be remembered, writes a competent authority, was the era of the Gardiner and Galphin claims, of the employment of *secret inspectors* of the customs, and of unnecessary officers, of the use of the public funds by bankers and other favorites, and of general neglect, derangement, and delay in the business of the Treasury. In the four years during which he held the seals, a change that astonished the whole country took place. The money of the nation, amounting to some $5,000,000, was taken out of the hands of the many irresponsible individuals who had shared its illegal use; and the Independent Treasury, with all its admirable safeguards and sanctions, was put fully and fairly into operation. The secret inspectors were dismissed; the unsettled accounts and balances, amounting, when he entered the Treasury, to the enormous sum of $132,000,000, were reduced, at the end of four years, to $24,000,000. Order, system, method, the vigorous despatch of business, without respect of persons, took the place of confusion and favoritism. During this period some noble vessels were added to our navy; the army was increased in order to afford more ample protection to our extensive frontier; $10,000,000 were paid to Mexico for the Mesilla Valley, and large sums invested in the construction of public edifices for the use of the Government at Washington, and the accommodation of branch mints, custom houses, post offices, &c., elsewhere. Yet, after all these extraordinary drafts upon the Treasury, Mr. Guthrie paid off $40,000,000 of the public debt, besides the interest thereon, and premium on its purchase, and turned over to his successor, on the third of March, 1857, a balance of nearly $20,000,000.

Such is a summary of Mr. Guthrie's material acts in the Treasury Department.

His annual reports, which, it is hoped, readers will examine for themselves, abound in sentiments of the noblest nationalism and the soundest statesmanship, and show that he understands our people and their interests thoroughly, and has a heart for both. * * * *

But the purpose of this sketch is not so much to exhibit the public acts of Mr. Guthrie on those points which are open to the people, and can be known by them, as to show the interior working, and cast of his mind. Mr. Guthrie is essentially a reformer. He was not content to administer the Treasury; but he was determined to correct the abuses of the department, to scrutinize its recent transactions, to secure the rights of the Government where they had been sacrificed, and he introduced regulations and safeguards to protect the nation for the future; in other words, Mr. Guthrie served in the Treasury, not so much for his ease or fame as for the common welfare of his country.

The change in the system of accounts is one of those reforms the benefits of which will probably be seen and felt [illegible] the office, receiving and disbursing accounts for each quarter of the year [illegible], allowed an additional quarter, in which to make up their accounts, and transmit them to the Treasury. When they got to the Treasury the accounting officers were occupied from three to six months, if not more, in settling such accounts. The result was, that the transactions of these collecting and disbursing officers did not come under review of the controlling authority for approval or rebuke, in general, for more than a year.

The new Secretary's notion was the homely, hard-sense doctrine that short accounts make long friends; and, perhaps, of all the reforms he wrought in the Treasury, none was more difficult than the one he effected in this regard. He took "the bull by the horns," the largest of them all, the Collector of New York, whose accountability embraces thirty millions a year. He sent for Mr. Bronson, and talked the matter over with him; and, although that gentleman was startled at the proposition to make the settlements monthly, and believed it impracticable, referring to the ineffectual effort of a former Secretary of the Treasury to achieve the same object, to his credit be it spoken, he admitted the great advantage that would accrue to him as well as to the Government, and promised to do everything that he could to carry into effect the plan of Mr. Guthrie. This he did, and Greene C. Bronson is well entitled to share with Mr. Guthrie the credit of having achieved one of the greatest reforms ever made in our system of finance. A correspondence ensued, conducted in the most amicable spirit, in which Mr. Bronson candidly stated the difficulties and embarrassments in the way of reform, and Mr. Guthrie argued to countervail and remove them. Mr. Bronson finally yielded his objections, and admitted that the plan was practicable. Of course, when Bronson yielded no lesser collector could say nay, and Mr. Guthrie put the new regulation into authoritative force. The result is, that, from that time, Treasury accounts have been rendered monthly instead of quarterly, and within four days of the end of each month have been made to pass through all the forms of settlement in the Treasury before the close of the next month. It is not singular that, with this system, there were no defaults during Mr. Guthrie's administration.

In the department there are six Auditors, two Controllers, one Commissioner of Customs, one Treasurer of the United States, one Register of the Treasury, one Solicitor, and one Light House Board, making, in all, thirteen bureaus. Prior to Mr. Guthrie's time the heads of these bureaus had been left to manage them in their own way, and according to their own views of the laws establishing them. He prescribed regulations to improve the condition of these bureaus in many particulars of public duty; but, what was, perhaps, most important and efficacious, he required each head-officer to make him an annual report of the doings and proceedings of his office. In speaking of this regulation, Mr. Guthrie said to a friend, "Of course, when they make the report, they will exhibit their offices in the best condition they can; and the next time they report they will try to improve on their former, and, to do this, will have to work up to their successive reports and improve on them." Here was another practical illustration of his hard common sense.

The full exhibition of the Sub-Treasury act was not an ordinary piece of official duty, in which, when a head of a department pronounces a decision, the parties affected have nothing to do but to acquiesce. On the contrary, this act of Mr. Guthrie affected, pecuniarily, and to a large degree, the interests of some of the most potent men in the country, and subjected him to their most bitter denunciations. It will be remembered that three of Mr. Guthrie's predecessors had pronounced the act impracticable, and had placed the public funds, to vast amounts, in the hands of irresponsible bankers for deposit, for the purchase of stocks, for the transfer of money from point to point, and other purposes. Immense fortunes had been made by individuals from the use of the public money. The storm of wrath which sprung from the apprehensions of the threatened destruction of this source of gain was terrific.

A gentleman of high standing in this country remonstrated with Mr. Guthrie on the subject. He stated to him that, in changing the practice of the Treasury in this regard, he would disappoint the expectations of many of the friends of Gen. Pierce; that he would make a split in the Democratic party; and that he himself would be driven from office. Mr. Guthrie answered that, as to going back to Kentucky, it would not cost him a second thought, as he had never sought office; that he should regret to disappoint the just expectations of any friend of Gen. Pierce, and would deplore any division in the Democratic ranks; but, if these results were to happen—though he could hardly suppose they would—from this action of his, he must submit to them all, and would sooner see the continent shivered to atoms than to violate his oath, his duty, and his conscience.

Pursuing the idea of giving the interior workings of Mr. Guthrie's mind, it is to be stated that in the session of the Senate of 1855–56, a committee was raised on retrenchment and reform, of which the late Senator Adams, of Mississippi, was chairman. This gentleman addressed a letter—perhaps a circular—to Mr. Guthrie, requesting him to point out any abuses which had fallen under his observation, or any reforms to be made in the conducting of the business of the Government. It has already been remarked that Mr. Guthrie is by nature a reformer; and at this time, he had been more than two years in office. Mr. Guthrie answered by stating, first, that he had already corrected all the abuses, and made all the reforms within the province of the Treasury Department, which were within his competency as the head of that department, and gave a list of these reforms in detail. He next pointed out to Mr. Adams the abuses existing and the reforms to be made, which could only be effected by the authority of Congress, adding that he had repeatedly brought them before its notice without being able, as yet, to procure its action thereon; and, thirdly, he subjoined, that if there were any abuses to be corrected, or reforms to be made in Congress, or in departments of the Government other than the Treasury, he supposed that it was not for him to suggest them, but for Congress itself, or the heads of such departments to move in the matter.

There is much more of a like kind in the history, character, and services of this eminent statesman which gladly would be presented if space permitted. One more anecdote, however, to show, not merely the cast of Mr. Guthrie's mind, but his ideas of the authority and responsibility devolving on the guardian of the public Treasury relatively to the other members of the Government. This anecdote is given on the authority of General Cushing, in a speech delivered at Faneuil Hall. A claim had been presented on the Treasury by a gentleman in Washington, arising out of legislation in Congress, to the amount of $100,000, or more, and the Secretary, upon full argument on the law and facts of the case, had rejected the claim in writing. Some time after this decision the President, having sent to the Treasury for the papers, brought the subject up in Cabinet meeting. It was discussed, various gentlemen expressing their views, Mr. Guthrie remaining silent. The President at length said, "Mr. Guthrie, this is a claim against your Department; we should like to hear your opinion on it." Mr. Guthrie immediately rose and said, "Gentlemen, this case has been *decided* in the Treasury. Good morning," and, putting on his hat, walked out; thereby intimating, Gen. Cushing supposes, that if they were about to allow the claim they must get some other Secretary to do it.

Since Mr. Guthrie's return to Kentucky he has been devoted almost exclusively to the pursuit of his railroad enterprise, and to the enjoyment of domestic and social intercourse. He does not understand, and consequently cannot practice, the arts of the politician. He probably thinks, with Lowndes, that "the Presidency is neither to be sought nor shunned."

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Sermon by Rev. T. H. Stockton, D. D.

DELIVERED IN THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We have received a copy of the first sermon, in pamphlet form, preached by the Rev. Dr. Stockton, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, since his election to the Chaplaincy of *that body*. It was delivered on Sunday, March 18th. As its publication has been in compliance with the request of a number of distinguished gentlemen who heard it, (which, we learn from the published correspondence,) including the names of Hons. Speaker Pennington, John Hickman, Roger A. Pryor, E. Joy Morris, Judge McLean, and others, its appearance in print may be regarded as a substantial compliment to its gifted author.

The discourse was founded upon our Saviour's prophetic announcement contained in the 24th of Matthew, "Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." We have read the sermon with much pleasure, and are not surprised that its delivery should have induced a desire to have it preserved in a more enduring form for circulation. In reading it we could almost imagine the white-haired man of fifty-one, apparently burdened with the frosts of seventy winters, looking out over his new congregation, surveying the now changed surroundings, and hear his strongly impressive accents like echoes from the tomb, as in absorbed retrospect he recalled the past, with its long list of living M. C.'s who have since passed away. Of these, *one hundred and eleven* members of the House are named, who were living when Mr. Stockton was Chaplain of that body a quarter of a century ago, that have since departed this life, and *twenty-seven* contemporary Senators are also named as having died during this interval.

The circumstances, no less than the manner in which this reminiscence is introduced, were well calculated to induce serious reflection on the part of his hearers. The Doctor does not suggest the inquiry as to the transfer from time to eternity which a quarter of a century hence may be expected to perform, but the reflection could hardly have escaped his hearers. Alas! who shall record the history of those years when they are gone! What mighty changes may there not be to record!

The following, which we extract from the columns of the *American Presbyterian*, is a description of the occasion above referred to, by a Washington correspondent:

"The House hall was crowded yesterday with a very large audience, who came out to hear a sermon from the new House chaplain, Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. His discourse was a very interesting and eloquent one. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Stockton was chaplain to the Senate, and his allusions to the prominent Congressmen of that day were full of pathos. The chaplain was himself a picture—tall, slim, and with long and black hair of snowy whiteness falling down upon his shoulders, he brought to mind the patriarchs of the Old Testament. He has been very ill of late, and was too weak to stand, so he sat while delivering his sermon; yet, in spite of this fact, it was one of the most touching, eloquent, and impressive sermons I ever heard. A remarkable feature of it [illegible] defense of the [illegible]. Raising his voice to its shrillest tones, the old man said: 'No man, who is not an unblushing infidel, will deride the higher law.' It was a novel thing for a Congress chaplain to have the courage to even utter the phrase of 'the higher law,' lest members of Congress might take offence."

RETURN OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.—Among other efforts making to facilitate the return of the Jews to Palestine, we see that a meeting of Christian gentlemen was recently held at the Mediterranean Hotel, in Jerusalem, the object of which was to consider the propriety of commencing a settlement in the Holy Land, to teach agriculture to the Jews, with the view of restoring them to the land of their forefathers, a plan for which was unanimously adopted. Large contributions are also being given to this object by the Jews. The four principal cities in Palestine at the present time, where children of the Hebrew faith reside to any extent, are Jerusalem, (where there are about three thousand,) Hebron, in Judea, and Tiberias and Safed, in Galilee. Most of these live in great poverty. There are not a few indications, especially in some of the recent movements of European sovereigns, that, at no distant day, this nation, long "scattered and peeled," will become a subject of great interest, to say the least.

That there are many erroneous notions held by both Jews and Gentiles with respect to the manner in which the unfulfilled prophecies concerning Israel as a nation, are yet to be realized, is not to be doubted; nor should it be supposed that any movements set on foot by men are at all likely to be, in their ultimate results, in accordance with the objects of their designers. Of this, however, we may rest assured, that every future movement which in any degree looks to an interest in this long-neglected, and we may say, despised people, will be hailed as pregnant with premonitions by students of prophecy, although the grand *ends*, still maturing in the womb of destiny, may be attained through means, permitted and employed, which on the part of their human originators, look to a vastly different issue.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.—We learn that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Sweeney, recently appointed by the Holy See to the Bishopric of St. John, N. B., will be consecrated on Sunday, the 15th inst. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Halifax, with other prelates, will take part in the ceremonies. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick will assist at the consecration.—*Boston Pilot, April 14.*

THE REV. J. L. BRECKINRIDGE, a prominent minister in the Baptist Church, for several years pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lafayette, Indiana, has been obliged to resign his pastoral charge, on account of ill health. About two years ago we remember that strenuous efforts were made to secure the services of this eloquent minister for the Fifth Baptist Church in this city, now the charge of Rev. Merriwether Winston.

MORMONISM.—A correspondent of the *Independent*, speaking of the abominations of Mormonism as they exist in Utah, says:

"You have no idea of the state of things out here. Mormondom is a kingdom in the United States; Brigham is king. He is the Church. He makes war and peace. He treats with the Indian tribes, and sets them against the citizens of the United States. He *raises armies; coins money;* assumes to be independent, and is independent *de facto*. This is the state of Deseret. The Court of Probate is the Supreme Court, and there is no appeal. The naturalization laws are defied, and nineteen in twenty are foreigners. They will take part with England in war. They cut off the roads East and West. Every man has as many wives as he pleases; he gets married for $10, and $10 more gets a divorce. And yet you rest easy at the North. I could tell you much more. It (Utah) is the plague-spot of our country."

A UNITARIAN TURNED EPISCOPALIAN.—Dr. Huntington, of Harvard College, who recently renounced Unitarianism, was confirmed in the manner and form prescribed by the Episcopal Church, by Bishop Eastburn, in Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., last Sunday. The doctor is a candidate for Holy Orders, and a new enterprise is being started for him in Boston, which has already raised $30,000 towards building a church.

SPURGEON NOT COMING TO AMERICA.—Mr. Spurgeon has declined an invitation from the Congregational Union to participate in its anniversary exercises in May. He writes to Dr. Thompson that it is quite impossible for him to leave home at present, for America, and adds: "I have been nearly seven years without a rest, and am hoping, this year, to make a little journey upon the Continent. I must then come home again, and if God shall help me, stick to it for another seven years."

REV. T. L. CUYLER, of New York, has resigned the pastorate of the Market-street Reformed Dutch Church, and accepted the call of the Park Presbyterian Church, corner of De Kalb and Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. He enters at once upon his new pastorate.

SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE DR. ALEXANDER.—Rev. Henry C. Alexander has been elected Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in Princeton College, in place of the late Dr. Alexander. The gentleman chosen is the fourth of that name who has been connected with the institution, his grandfather, father, and uncle having held positions in the Faculty.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.—Mr. J. H. Brown, who supports *fifty-two* young Baptists theological students at Howard College, Alabama, at an annual cost of $13,000, has recently endowed a theological chair in that college by a contribution of $25,000.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

DR. TYNG'S CHURCH.—In St. George's, (New York,) on Good Friday, the provisional bishop confirmed *forty* persons. On Sunday Dr. Tyng preached his 15th anniversary sermon.