ROSE ELMER;
OR
A DIVIDED HEART AND A DIVIDED LIFE.

BY MRS. CORNELIUS.

It was early in the evening of a lovely day in June, when the Stagecoach from London, with its sixteen outsides gathered in front of the Swan Hotel, in a quaint old tavern in the village of Stoke Poges, in Buckinghamshire, in the west of England.

By their looks and conversation, it was evident that some event of unusual importance was expected to come off.

They were, in fact, awaiting the arrival of the small coach, which, at a long, lazy pace, from Gotham, Hastings, and Eltham, was to bring home the bridegroom elect of the Lady Ethelrige, the heiress of Stoke-burne, the last of the ancient and illustrious house of that name, and the sole heiress of her family immense wealth, and the patroness of her family living.

The anxiety was not to be satisfied until the following day, and the rejoicings and congratulations of the noble bride, who almost worshipped her for her goodness of heart, were cordial as to one from one who was to be their beloved "lady bountiful."

They had not long to wait. The quick, measured, thundering up to the door, and as soon as the steps were let down by the obsequious landlord, Colonel Hastings turned forth. He was an elegant gentleman, tall, spare, and stooping; was, although in a suit of clothes of black, and his pale, dreaming face was surrounded by hair, and whiskers prematurely gray. He was steadily attended by his secretary—Ferdinand Casimove—an Italian of such graceful mien and dignified bearing, that he might have been taken for a prince of the blood, attended by an old gentleman in waiting.

Next came forth a young gentleman, whose handsome person and manner at once attracted general attention. His form was tall and finely proportioned, crowned by a haughty head and face, with high, intellect features, and fresh complexion, light blue eyes, and very light, brown hair. His deportment of obstinacy, in keeping with his whole character, was stern almost to super-lative severity. Great beauty of person, with great dignity of manner, formed a combination very attractive to most young women, and perhaps it was this that fascinated the young Baronet of Stoke-burne Castle, for this was Albert Hastings, the bridegroom elect. He was followed into the house by his valet, and by all drooping eyes.

After a slight repast, Col. Hastings, attended by Casimove, drove off to the castle to have a preliminary interview with Lady Ethelrige, (who was his ward,) and arrange the marriage settlements. On arriving at the lordly castle, Casimove was shown into a sitting room, while the Colonel proceeded to the library, whither his ward was requested to come to meet him.

As the young Italian paced up and down the room, occasionally pausing before a full-length mirror, which reflected the opposite window (reaching from ceiling to floor), and the charming landscape beyond, unless the sweet outside, glided a purple-draped female figure, that immediately riveted his attention. It was a woman in the earliest bloom of youth. As young Casimove gazed upon her reflected image, as he never gazed upon her, he felt as though a goddess had suddenly descended among the flowers. Her form was above the medium height, and well rounded. Her head was finely formed, and covered with a profusion of jet black, glossy ringlets, which were plainly parted over her high, massive forehead, and swept around the temples, and wound into a rich and massive knot at the back of the head. Her eyes were large, luminous, dark grey orbs, that seemed, whenever the long veil of lashes was lifted, to throw a light wherever they fell. Her nose was straight and well formed, her lips rounded, and, like all the rest, full of character. In the carriage of her head and neck, and in her stately footstepe, there was a certain natural majesty that, even in a peasant's dress, would have proved her one of Nature's queens.

The fair young girl, with her impetuous, enthusiastic heart of brilliant, illusive, was at once vivid, deep, and strong, quick as sun-painting, permanent as sculpture. He saw the goddess of the intellectual—from and unlatch two open the window and advance into the room, and as she approached him he felt his whole frame thrill with a strange emotion of blended pain and delight. He stirred to move; yet, as the needle turns to the magnet, he felt himself turning from the reflected image to face the original. He stood before that queenly form, and met those large, luminous, dark eyes fixed upon him in royal graciousness, as she said—

"You are Colonel Hastings' secretary, I believe, sir. Pray sit down. You will find the London papers on that table." And, with a graceful bow, the lady seated him, and seated herself on a sofa at the extremity of the room, took up a portfolio, and was soon deeply engaged with its contents.

After the profound bow with which he had returned her courtesy, Ferdinand Casimove remained motionless where she had left him. But ten minutes had elapsed since she had glided in among the flowers, and passed him like a vision seen in some beautiful dream! But ten minutes and life, the world, all changed! Ferdinand Casimove and Casimove. *He felt, from that moment, that what his fate must take its character for good or evil from the will of that royal-looking woman.*

In the midst of the pleasing pain of his dream the door opened, and a gray-haired servant entered softly, and stepping across the room to where the lady was seated, he gave her the low, subdued tone in which royal messengers are addressed, and—

"My Lady Colonel Hastings' respects, and he awaits your ladyship in the library."

"Very well, William; go and say to Colonel Hastings that I will attend him immediately," answered the lady, rising.

This queenly woman, then, was Lady Bereese Etheridge of Swinburne! For ever and for ever unattainable by him! Oh, despair! His castle in the air tumbled all about him, and buried all his hopes and aspirations in its fall.

After grooming Colonel Hastings on her entering the library, Lady Etheridge, he informed him from a drawer in the centre table, and handed it to her guardian. On examining the document, the Colonel found it to be a deed of gift, absolute, of her entire magnificent estate, to Albert Hastings, her intended husband. The Colonel pretended much surprise, and refused to accept the gift, alleging that such an act might give rise to unpleasant criticism.

"Oh, Colonel Hastings! there can be no question of mine and thine between me and Albert. The deed of gift that transfers all my possessions to my future husband is made out; let it be executed. He shall then never be jealous of his wife's riches, as he would if I should say to my lover as a cottage girl," exclaimed Lady Etheridge, with a pure devotion of love flashing her chaste and fighting her eyes.

After protesting somewhat further against such noble generosity, the Colonel allowed himself to be persuaded to accept the deed, and left the Countess to prepare for the marriage. The Colonel and his poor secretary could scarcely hold the pen which the Colonel handed him, so great was his agitation. His employer could not help remarking upon the unusually poor signature which the Italian affixed, as witness, to the deed; *but little did the Colonel or the Baronet know the terrible passions, and even soothing to the secretary's cause, as the imperious results that they were destined to bring about!*

We will now return to the bridegroom elect, whom we left at the Swinburne Arms.

Colonel Hastings had scarcely left the room ere Mr. Albert Hastings arose, stretched himself with a weary yawn, and began to pace thoughtfully up and down the floor, muttering—

"Men think we are very fortunate and happy men, and, doubtless, we usually receive a great gift, have been showered upon us by the Gods of the blind goddess, much, the least merit, there would be esteemed the hand of this wealthy young heiress, my bride; separated, by a thousand miles, every thing we want in this world, save sweet Rose Elmer only should be the wife of Albert Hastings. Poor girl! the little dream that the man who has wooed her, under the name of William Lovel, is really Albert Hastings, the rival bridegroom of the high-born Lady Etheridge of Swinburne. It cannot be! Rose, my lady-bird, my light, or maiden's honor. Here, then, for a divided life—my hand to the lady of Swinburne—my heart to the lovely cottage girl; only Lady Etheridge must never know of Rose Elmer and William Lovel, nor must Rose Elmer know Lady Etheridge and Albert Hastings. And how to prevent Rose from go before me into Wales, where myself and my lady bride are to spend our honeymoon? Come, Rose!

And so saying, he took his hat, and strolled out into the village.

Taking a few steps again to that which led to Swinburne Castle, Albert Hastings soon came to a cross-roads, one of which led through the green fields, and, after leaving him a by path, he went on until he came to a secluded and lovely cottage. Opening the door of the elegant retreat with a latch-key, he passed in. It was a lovely abode, fit for the home of a fairy. And for a fairy Albert Hastings had taken to furnished. The fairy's name was Rose Elmer, and she was the daughter of a village lieutenant. Albert had accidentally met her on one of his visits to the castle, and, as his soliloquy, given above, shows, had fallen desperately in love with her; and, under the assumed name of William Lovel, had won the beautiful maiden's heart.

He had had the cottage furnished, and was that morning to meet Rose there, where they had so often met, by appointment. Rose came at last; and as soon as the first joyous greetings were over, the intriguing lover set to work to persuade her to consent to a secret marriage; as he well knew, by a thousand tones of charming tone he would ever gain his purpose unless Rose believed herself to be his wife. His task was a hard one; but he finally succeeded, by promising that you should say with her mother just the same, as long as she lived.

This was not all that Mr. Hastings wished, but neither Rose nor any eloquence could convince or persuade him of the necessity of keeping the secret from her mother. Unable to secure her ailing mother, and upon no other condition than that of being allowed to remain with her would she consent to the secret marriage.

And, finally, he obtained a promise from Rose that she would meet him at the cottage that same night, where, by a previous arrangement, his confidential servant, disguised as a clergyman, was to be in attendance to perform the marriage ceremony. After which, Rose should return to her mother, to remain during the few weeks of his absence in Wales, whither, he said, important business had called him. This agreed upon, they took leave of each other for a few hours, and returned to the village by different routes. Mr. Hastings went to his inn, and summoned his confidential servant to his bedroom. And Rose Elmer, full of hope and joy, turned down the street leading to her mother's cottage.

When Rose entered the house, there was a smoldering fire in the grate, and beside this fire, in an old arm chair, sat a female, whom, at first sight, would have passed without a second look. She was a woman of commanding presence. Her form was tall, and moved with a queenly dignity, which, however it was worn this almost to Amazonian height. Her features were noble, classical, and might once have been strikingly beautiful, but now they were sunken and emaciated, as those of dying. Under her broad and prominent forehead, and heavy black eye brows, shone a pair of large, hazel-gray eyes, the brilliant intensity of which, with the flush of fever on her cheeks, but jet black, hair, slightly streaked with silver, covered with a white handkerchief, and the long, black lashes that softly fallen in all their beauty on her pale cheek. A trusty black servant had evidently arranged her dress, as she was neatness itself, and her features equally, if not more, regular than Rose's. Her little form was dressed in better style, and she looked, as she sat in her chair, a queen in the midst of her court.

"Rose, my child, where have you been? Your dear mother has been very anxious about you. Come, darling, come to the fire and warm yourself, and tell me all about it."

"Mother! oh, why do you talk so wildly? It is very dreadful! But you are not well!—let me go for some one."

"Yes; you must go for some one. You must go to the castle this afternoon," said the woman, in the same tone of deep gravity.

"To the castle! I, mother?" exclaimed Rose, in surprise.

"Yes, you must go to the castle; and, when you get there, ask to see her who calls herself Lady Etheridge."

"The Baroness! Dear mother, why do your thoughts so run upon the Baroness? What is she to us? Besides, it is likely that she will see me, a poor girl, a perfect stranger, this day of all others, when she is with her lover."

"Hush, Rose; and for once obey one *whom you have so long looked upon* as your mother. It will be the last time I will ask you to do so. Demand to be admitted to the presence of the Baroness. Say that you have come upon a matter of life and death, that nearly concerns her ladyship; insist and she will not venture to refuse you. When you stand before Lady Etheridge, say that her old nurse, Magdalene Elmer—"

"Her nurse, mother! You Lady Etheridge's nurse! I never knew that before!" interrupted Rose in surprise.

"There are many things that you never knew, my child. But stand! Say to the Baroness that Magdalene Elmer is dying."

"Dying! Oh, mother, do not say so! it is very cruel! You are not sick in bed—you are sitting up! You are not old either, but have many years of life before you!"

"Child, heat thy words, but do not judge them! Say to Lady Etheridge that Magdalene Elmer, her dying nurse, prays—nay, demands—to see her this night! Tell her that *I have a confession to make that she must hear to-night, or never!* Go! give her by all she holds dear on earth! by all her hopes of Heaven! by all her fears of hell! to come to me to-night! Tell her *if she would escape the heaviest curse that could darken a woman's life*, to come to me to-night! to come to me at once! There; get on your bonnet, and go!"

The above is part of this story that will be published in this column. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New York *Ledger*, the great family paper, which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and country where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New York *Ledger* of May 26, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.

The *Ledger* is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to Robert Bonner, publisher, 40 Park Row, New York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

GENERAL NEWS.

"NON-INTERCOURSE" EXPLODED.—The New Orleans *Picayune* notices the fact that, notwithstanding all the clamor about non-intercourse, the exports of cheese from Boston to the Southern States show a considerable increase for the last three months over the corresponding period of 1859, and asks: "Of what effect is all the cry of non-intercourse, when, in the very heat of the excitement against Northern manufactures, the trade of the South with the most obnoxious of Northern States grows as shown by these statistics?" No fact could better illustrate the folly of Conventions and resolutions, so popular in some parts of the country, as a substitute for practical action.

CLASSIC GROUND.—The seceders from the Democratic Convention, in assembling at Richmond, Va., agreeably to appointment, will find there many objects calculated to remind them of their duties to the whole country. The *Dispatch* says:

"We have in our midst the monuments of the great men of the past—of Washington, of Jefferson, Mason, Patrick Henry, who delivered us from foreign tyranny, and laid the foundation of the American Union. The old Church, which is still standing, in which Patrick Henry thundered in which the first impetus was given to the ball of the Revolution in the South, and in which the Convention met that accepted that Constitution. This is a sacred place, and all around it is holy. This old, classic ground of the Revolution is again to be a grand political battle-field. It is well for National Conventions to meet here and drink in the inspiration which illuminated the soul of the sages, statesmen, and soldiers, by whom our independence was achieved, and our Government established."

☞ Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, in a recent speech, said:

"We have been driven round and round on this slavery question, till our heads reel, and our stomachs are sick. But if the slavery agitation is the subject to be introduced always, I care not what may be before the Senate! * * * * Really, it seems to me if some member of this body were to introduce the Ten Commandments, somebody would find a nigger in them somewhere. The decisions are, if introduced by a Northern man, he would argue they had a tendency to diminish the area of slavery and prevent the increase of slave population, and in the end, perhaps, abolish it; while on the other hand, if some Senator from the South were to introduce the Lord's Prayer, somebody would immediately find a 'nigger' in it, and would argue that it had a tendency to advance slavery, while another would argue that it would abolish it. Is it not time the legislation of the country should be directed to something else, and should not some other things be considered? I do believe the country, North and South, are becoming sick and tired of the constant agitation of this question, and the exclusion of all others. I do trust in God the people of the country will rise above this agitation, and the purposes for which it is kept up."

☞ One of the most wonderful things in the North, writes the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, is the display of female fashions at the Academy opera matinees. Imagine five thousand fashionable ladies, mostly young, and all dressed for display, in their biggest and handsomest bonnets, their finest and amplest gowns (is the word obsolete?) in violet, lemon, or other lightly tinted gloves, rosy-cheeked, ruby-mouthed, and faintly odorous with "Lubin's!"—imagine a vast compact mass of feminine material, such as this, exclusively filling the parquette, boxes, dress circle, and even the lofty amphitheatre. The sight can be likened to nothing but one enormous flower-bed, only that the diversity in the color and beauty of the blossoms is greater than was ever seen in any parterre or hot-house. Looking over these modister female mass meetings from the stage or other favorable stand-point, one cannot help falling in love with the entire sex, and wishing that all womankind had but "one rosy mouth," that he could kiss them all at the same time. With all this in praise of the ladies, it must be said that they are not patient or generous hearers. They talk like blackbirds during the performance, and applaud very little, and then always in a stingy manner, and almost invariably in the wrong places. With the natural instinct of the sex, their approval is lavished almost exclusively on the handsome tenor (if there happens to be one in the place), while the equally skilful and painstaking *primo donna* gets little, if any, notice from the delicate hands which patter all over the house like a volley of kisses.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EIGHTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 9.—Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The first business in order was the selection of the Court of Appeals, after which the routine business was resumed. A petition was presented in relation to the administration of the discipline in the Genesee Conference. Considerable discussion ensued upon the proper reference of this petition. It is understood to relate to the subject of Nazarites, a question of considerable importance, which is expected to occupy much of the time of the Conference. The petition was finally referred to a special committee of one from each delegation. A petition was presented from the North Ohio Conference asking for a change of the rule, so that a majority may determine how the congregation shall be selected, and another from the Pittsburg Conference asking for a restoration of the old rule requiring men and women of congregations to sit apart. The number of petitions to-day in favor of a change of the rule on slavery was 179, and against any change 15.

Mr. J. T. Mitchell, from the Committee on the Arrangement of the Order of Discipline, reported that they had examined the plan of Dr. Cobon. It is a division of the discipline into parts, sections, and paragraphs, but, without altering the substance of the language.

Mr. Cobon offered a resolution that the Book Committee be directed to arrange the contents of the next edition of the Discipline in accordance with the following plan: First, Doctrine; second, Government; third, Ritual; fourth, Ministerial Institutions; fifth, Temporal Economy. A motion to lay the resolution on the table and print it for information prevailed.

The Committee on the Book Concern reported adversely to the memorial asking pecuniary assistance for the missions in Germany, and recommending the transfer of the papers to the Committee on Missions. Report adopted.

The Committee on Correspondence was instructed to inquire into the expediency of sending a delegate to the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterians, which assembles at Rochester next week. The Committee on Law Questions was instructed to give an opinion as to whether the discipline, as it now stands, prohibits the holding as well as the buying and selling of slaves. The Committee on Revivals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making each annual Conference, except Oregon and California, hereafter responsible for the expenses of their respective delegations to the General Conference.

The attendance of spectators has been larger to-day than upon any previous day, and the proceedings, as they assume importance, are becoming more interesting.

IMPORTATIONS.

(Reported for The Press.)

LIVERPOOL—Ship Savannah—2 cases mdse J Pennington & Son; 6 bales mdse Jas R Campbell & Co; 1 cask 3 cases, S K Tyson & Co; 2 bales, Barcroft & Co; 14 cases mdse J Steiner & Co; 1 cask mdse Jas B Rees, Son & Co; 1 cask B F Farrington; 1 cask Vaughan & Landig; 1 cask D D A Y Parrish; 1 cask, 2 cases Hazlehurst, Smith & Seltzer; 1 cask Jas Brother; 1 case, J Buttin & Sons; 16 cases, 1 bale, Sharples Brothers; 3 cases, Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Co; 2 cases W H Horstmann & Sons; 1 case, 2 bales carpetrags, J H Orne; 16 bales mdse, Sitler, Wright & Co; 1 case, Wirth & Sons; 1 case, Jas T & F Evans; 1 cask, A Amstick & Sons; 1 cask, T Thompson, Son & Co; 1 case, Kenderdine & Justice; 2 bbls mdse, H Bitzer; 1 bale H Bonsall; 1 case, Jas Mayne; 18 bo, A Wray & Co; 1 cask, Jesse Lee; 2 do, W H & S W Allen; 1 do 31 bars nails, Handy & Brewer; 1 case, 5 mullins; 4 do Jas D Lamdin; 2 cases 3 bales, W Raphael; 3 cases, J V Cowell & Sons; 1 do, J B Lippincott & Co; 4 do, W F Read; 5 do 15 bales, Wray & Gillelan; 4 cases mineral water, S Morris Wain & Co; 27 bales & cases, Leurs & Co; 1 sak 1 case, James Lesley, Jr; 1 cask, Field & Hardie; 2 cases, E & J Coleman; 18 do, Billings, Nonp & Washington; 3 do, Sonat Bros & Co; 26 do steel, D T Holly; 105 cases soda ash, Yarnall & Trimble; 1192 box tin plates 7 bdls tarred circles 4 cases sheet iron, N Trotter & Co; 70 sheets lead, C & F Lennig; 641 ears, 267 bdls bar iron, M B Mahony & Co; 84 bags nails, Lewis & Maguire; 121 bdls steel, Morris, Wheeler & Co; 19 do, Jas F S Justice; 28 do do, Sheble & Fisher; 216 do do, H P & J W Watson; 36 do do, M D Plemsoll; 210 bdls iron, G D Robbins & Co; 1556 do do, 352 bars, do, 108 bdls sheet do, W F Potts; 432 bdls iron, T J Potts; 176 do do, Graves and Whitaker; 268 bars do do, Coleman & Middleton & Harned; 310 bdls 16 bars iron, J C Grace; 288 do 90 do do, Gorrell & Son; 149 do do, J Gill; Hallman & Son; 1 case, J Pemberton Fabius.

BATH—Brig Ocean Bride, Eric C Billings—323 hhds sugar, 25 pkg do, S & W Welsh.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE
JOHN S. ADDICKS,
THOS. S. FERNON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JOHN SPARHAWK,

LETTER BAGS.
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Norway, Walker, Aspinwall, Noon.....soon
Bark Cheshire, Reed.....West Coast of Africa, soon
Brig Black Squall, Davis.....St. Jago de Cuba, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

WHITHER	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	May 12
New York	New York	Southampton, L	May 12
C of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 12
North British	Boston	Liverpool	May 12
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	May 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	May 16
Europa	New York	Liverpool	May 19
C Washington	New York	Liverpool	May 19
Asia	New York	Liverpool	May 23
Cunard	New York	Halifax	May 26
Felton	New York	Havre	May 26
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	May 26
Stevens	Panama	Southampton	June 15

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	April 28
Asia	Liverpool	New York	April 28
Canadian	Galway	New York	April 28
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	May 2
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 12
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 12
Stevens	Southampton	New York	May 12
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	May 19

The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 2d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month.

When the above dates fall on Sunday, the steamers will sail on Monday, except from New Orleans.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1860.

SUN RISES.....5 57—SUN SETS.....7 3
HIGH WATER.....8 37—LOW WATER.....7 31

ARRIVED.

Brig Factor, Reed, 4 days from Richmond, Va, with coal to City Gas Co.

Schr P Artman, Eaton, 28 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses to J & H Newman. 20th ult, off Cape Florida Light, spoke ship Chas Davenport, from New Orleans for Liverpool; on the 7th inst, lat 36 long 74 30, spoke a westward bound steamer, supposed to be the Arabia, and the keel of a boat above the water.

Schr Haio, Newman, 4 days from Gloucester, with mdse to Geo A Wood.

Schr Young America, Howard, 6 days from Newburyport, with mdse to Geo A Wood.

Schr Native American, Condor, 6 days from Charlestown, with mdse to Cochran & Russell.

Schr Dorothia, Hynes, 3 days from New York, with mdse to captain.

Schr Rector, Calloway, 3 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to W Bacon.

Schr Star, Wooten, 3 days from Concord, Del, with railroad ties to W Bacon.

Schr John Nicholson, Street, 4 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to J W Bacon.

Schr John Henry, Parkington, 4 days from Laurel, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon.

Schr O Carter, Hoover, 12 days from Mehern River, N C, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Ann E Stanton, Walker, 12 days from Mehern River, NC, with 75,000 long cypress shingles to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Gem, Star, 10 days from Hamilton, NC, with 159,000 two-foot cypress shingles, 41,000 No 1 bunch do, and to bile tar to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Elizabeth Parsons, 3 days from Newburn, NC, with lumber to Samuel Bolton & Co.

Schr S S Mason, Lake, 6 days from Boston, with plaster to captain.

Schr J L Rentier, Cordery, 4 days from Boston, with plaster to B Wheaton & Son.

Schr Northern Light, Corson, 4 days from Boston, with plaster to H Wheaton & Son.

Schr Mary Rowell, Covell, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shoter, Keating & Co.

Schr J Konnet Williams, Davis, 3 days from Fall River, with fish to captain.

Schr Northern Light, Weaver, from Roxbury.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Amesquin.

Schr Adelaide, Young, from Boston.

Schr S Frink, English, from Deaversport.

Schr R A Rodgers, Rodgers, from Boston.

Schr Ophelia, Ingersoll, from New York.

Schr T Cooper, Taylor, from Warren.

Schr J H Wainwright, Corson, from Boston.

CLEARED.

Ship Tocawanda, Julius, Liverpool, Colie Bros.

Schr Hale, New Haven, with Geo A Wood.

Schr J E Wainright, Corson, Boston, Tyler, Stone, & Co.

Schr Adelaide, Young, Boston, C Heckscher & Co.

Schr Woodruff Sims, Mason, Boston, L Hochmeister.

Schr Keshine Mayhew, Gloucester, do do.

Schr Sarah Clark, Weaver, Roxbury, Saddusch, Norton, & Co.

Schr R A Rice, Baker, Portland, do do.

Schr Louisa Tucker, Miller, Washington, do do.

Schr John H Jones, Bacon, N Haven, do do.

Schr Ida V Mariner, Conkin, Stamford, Ct, do do.

Schr S S Ashmead, Young, Boston, do do.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, New Bedford, Noble, Hammett, & Co.

Schr T Cooper, Taylor, Warwick, do do.

Schr S Frink, English, Danversport, B Milnes & Co.

Schr R A Rodgers, Rodgers, Quincey Point, Hay & Godshall.

Schr Gipsey, Ingles, Salem, Sinnickson & Glass.

Schr Crisis, Kansar, Cambridgeport, C Pearson & Co.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, May 10, 1860.

The Wyoming left with 9 boats, laden and consigned as follows:

Wm A Thomas, wheat to Perotz & Brot; D F Shurcorn to Brandywine Mills; S M Wright, railroad iron to Steward, Abbott & Co; J C Hoffman, lumber to S Nicholson; S B Bailey, do to Wilmington; Conrad & Barber, do to Norcross & Sheets; George & Charles, corn and flour to Humphreys & Richards; S M Wright, F Ford and Agricola, coal to Delaware City. W. E. W.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, May 10.

The following boats from the Union Canal, passed in to the Schuylkill Canal to day, bound for Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Spring Mill Diver, 6 cds coal to captain; Charity, grain to Sidel & Comly; Wm F Eisler, bark, &c, to captain; J A Lemon, grain to A G Cattell & Co; Raft, timber to Schuylkill Navigation Co.

F.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Kennebec, Hand, hence at New York 9th inst.

Steamship Phidias Spragua, Matthews, cleared at Boston 9th inst, for this port.

Ship Horatio, Palmer, cleared at New York 9th inst. for Shanghae.

Ship Philadelphia, Peole, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was spoken 30th ult. W BW of Sand Key Light.

Ship Zered, McGonegle, from Londonderry for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th inst, lat 40 33, lon 61 34.

Bark Stylish, Jones, for Philadelphia, hence at Savannah 8th inst. with 365 bales cotton, 50 tons pig iron, 500 empty bbls and 12 bbls rice.

Bark Sophia, Jones, cleared at Baltimore 9th inst. for Rio de Janeiro.

Bark Oak, Ryder, cleared at Boston 9th inst. for this port.

Schr L S Crocker, Presby, and R S Dean, Cook, hence for Taunton, at Dighton 8th inst.

Schr C A Heckscher, Stubbs, from Sagua la Grande, at New York 9th inst.

Schr Stampede, Burroughs, at New York 9th inst. from Galveston.

Schr Shooting Star, Walker, cleared at Baltimore 9th inst. for this port.

Schr Industry, hence for St John, N B, sailed from Dutch Island Harbor 8th inst.

SAVING FUNDS.

"A little, but often, fills the Purse."

FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 South FOURTH Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia, pays all Deposits on demand.

Depositors' money secured by Government, State, and City Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, &c.

This Company deems safety better than large profits, consequently, will run no risk with depositors' money, but have it at all times ready to return with 6 per cent. interest, to the owners, as they have always done. This Company never suspended.

Females, married or single, and Minors, can deposit in their own right, and such deposits can be withdrawn only by their consent.

Charter perpetual. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, with authority to receive money from trustees and executors.

LARGE AND SMALL SUMS RECEIVED.

Office open daily from 9 to 5 o'clock, and on Wednesday evening until 8 o'clock.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob B. Shannon, Cyrus Cadwallader,
John Shindler, George Russell,
Mainchi W. Sloan, Edward T. Hyatt,
Thomas Robbins, Henry Delaney,
Nicholas Rittenhouse, Nathan Smedley,
Jos. H. Satterthwaite, Jones Yerkes,
Jos. W. Jones, Jacob P. Jones.
JACOB B. SHANNON, President.
CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.
ap28-y

"A Dollar saved is twice earned."

SAVING FUND—FIVE PER CENT INTEREST.—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southwest corner of THIRD, Philadelphia. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania.

Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.

The office is open every day from nine o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings until eight o'clock.

HON. HENRY L. BENNER, President.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President.
WILLIAM J. REED, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Henry L. Benner,	T. Carroll Brewster,
Edward L. Carter,	Joseph B. Barr,
Robert Selfridge,	Francis Lee,
Samuel K. Ashton,	Joseph Yerkes,
O. Landreth Manns,	James L. Stephenson,

Money is received and payments made daily.

All investments are made in the manner with the provisions of the Charter, in Real Estate Mortgages, Ground Rents, and such first-class securities as will ultimately insure perfect security to the depositors, and which cannot fail to give permanency and stability to this institution. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, Jr.,
mh19 128 and 134 NORTH WHARVES.

SAVING FUND—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, corner THIRD and CHESTNUT Streets.

Large and small sums received, and paid back on demand without notice, with FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.

Office hours, from 9 until 6 o'clock every day, and on MONDAY EVENINGS from 7 until 9 o'clock.

DRAFTS for sale on England, Ireland, and Scotland, from £1 upwards.

President—STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD.
Vice-President—JAMES R. HUNTER.
HENRY PISK, Actuary.
ap17-1y

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.
For sale by FAIRBANKS & EWING,
No. 124 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HANDSOME SITE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—TEN ACRES—three minutes from Germantown Station, on the North Penna. R. R., adjoining the Germantown Female Seminary. All the improvements at this station. Apply to JAMES LYND,
ap10-3t 924 South SIXTH Street, (second story.)

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 26th day of May, 1860, at the public house of WM. CLOSE, in BOSTON, in the city of CAMBRIDGE, county known as the READING STEAM FORGE, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the latest improvements, including a seven-ton Nasmyth steam hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, stock, with heating furnaces, and boilers attached. A tire bending machine and oven; three welding furnaces; five bla'ksmiths' forges; two thirty ton cranes; one largest class boring mill; adding machine; turning lathe; and sixty-horse power engine. The building 300 by 500 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick stable, with tin roof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 20 acres.

Said Forge is most conveniently located for business; adjoining the Kansas Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal, and other freight without cost for hauling. Sidetracks run outside the building, by which coal, scrap-iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of extensive business, having been opened and finished the main shafts of the "Adriatic," (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of machinery for various other Government and others.

The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 88 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad (the main line to Pottsville), and within 135 miles by rail direct from New York; 358 from Baltimore; 94 from Harrisburg, and 34 from the Schuylkill coal region; hence the best quality of anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2.25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, and is rapidly growing into note for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks county contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of the best quality can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately on the sale; or, if desired, on the 1st of June. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business.

For any further information, apply to
B. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.
April 13, 1860. ap19tm38

FOR RENT OR SALE—Two pretty Cottages, Stables, etc., four miles north of Second and Vine streets. Ten rooms and half acre lots each. Very property taken in part payment. Also, handsome Cottage, 10 rooms, and half acre, N. F. SMITH, 1 South SIXTH street, (second story.) ap14-3t

TO NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS—For sale a large lot in the Southwestern section of the city, well adapted for a Nursery. Terms accommodating. Inquire at 1 South SIXTH street, (second story.)

TO RENT—Two beautifully situated double houses, well shaded, with coach houses and gardens attached, on Tacony Plank Road, one mile below Tacony, and three-quarters of a mile from Frankford Depot at Bridesburg. Apply at 147 WALNUT Street. mh17-tf

FOR SALE.—Thirty Acres of high, beautiful land, two miles north of the Second street pavements, near a new and handsome settlement. Persons desirous of building a first-class country seat or purchasing on speculation, will find here a rare opportunity. To improvers it will be divided into lots of from one to five acres, payable in easy instalments; or city property taken in part payment. A passenger railroad will probably soon pass within two squares. Apply to H. F. SMITH, 924 South SIXTH street. ap14-3t

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

SPRING TRADE.
SPEED, ECONOMY, AND SAFETY
THE NEW EXPRESS COMPANY,
238 CHESTNUT STREET.

Respectfully give notice that they are prepared, with increased facilities for the ensuing season, for

SPRING PURCHASES,

By Passenger Trains, to all parts of the
WEST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
RECEIPTS GIVEN.

With rates inserted to destination, which we guarantee will be as low as those of any other responsible Express Company.

The despatch with which we put all descriptions of merchandise through to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Chicago, Lexington, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Grand Junction, Canton, Jackson, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, and all other cities and towns in the South and Southwest.

Expresses leave for the West and South from our Office, 238 CHESTNUT Street, daily, at 7 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

For New York, at 6, and 11 A. M., and and 11 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted). Steamship leaves for Charleston and Savannah, close at our office at 7 P. M. on the days before sailing.

Our Express will take charge of goods in any part of the city within the following limits: Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and Cates and South streets, provided notice be left at our office before 9 o'clock P. M. Merchandise handling out the Call Cards of the Adams Express Company, may depend upon our drivers giving strict attention to the same. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Phila., Feb. 16, 1860. ap6-3m JOHN BINGHAM, Supt.

NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 506 South SEVENTH Street, until noon of FRIDAY, June 8, for the supply of any part or the whole of Fifty thousand tons of Bituminous Coals, suitable for the manufacture of Gas, to be delivered at the Gas Works, on the Schuylkill river, in such models as shall be specified in the contract. The first deliveries to commence in the month of July next.

The coal must be fresh, clean, and dry, and of a quality to be approved by the engineer.

State the particular variety of Coal it is intended to furnish, and if it is kind not before used at these works, samples of not less than 50 tons for trial will be required previous to the time of opening the proposal.

The gross tare of 2,240 pounds will be considered as the weight intended in the proposal, unless otherwise expressly stated, and it is preferred to deliver by measure, the 31 cubic bushel of 2,688 cubic inches will be used in order of the Board of Directors, at the time of delivery.

The contractors prefer to deliver the Coal earlier than required, it may be received, if convenient to store, but payments will be made to date