THE PRESS. BHOW W. FORNEY, DAILY PRESS. TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. MILLINERY GOODS. ING OPENING ALDREN'S GOODS, "NOOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS, FRAMES, STRAW GOODS. CABINET FURNITURE. LOOKING GLASSES. WKING-GLASSES. LOOKING-GLASSES, JAHES S. EARLE & SON. 516 CRESTAUT STREET. MERCHANT TAILOR. 0. THOMPSON, Announces a New Stock of CARPETINGS. PERS CANTON MATTING. opposive State House, Have now open their DOUBLE EXTRA IMPERIAL PURPLE, and RED CHECKED UANTON MATTING. A ALL THE DIFFERENT WIDTHS, AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, GROCERIES. TO PAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at the Country Residences with every description of FINE SHOCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STREETS. EXCELSIOR HAMS. J. H. MICHENER & CO. SENERAL PROVISION DEALERS. CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" M 142 AND 144 NORTH FRONT STREET (Between Arch and Race Streets,) PHILADELPHIA. ir-calebrated Excelsion Hams are cured by Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), ax-family use; are of delicinus flavor, free from sant tase of sait, and are pronounced by epi-nor to any now offered for sale. and an BANKING. MICHENER & Co., BANKERS No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET. TIME PAPER NEGOTIATED.

CULBETIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS IN THE UNION. THE AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLP ON COMMISSI P Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at the lower of Discount.
This for sale on England and Ireland. [my8 satuthing the content of th AUGUST BELMONT & UC. BANKERS, WALL STREET, NEW YORK, London, Frank Cort. Maples, Vienna, and their cor JEWEL RY, &c.

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FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.

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PRICES LOW. at No. 164 North WEIRD STREET, (up strire.)

SEWING MACHINES.

HED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) SO 417 CHESTNUT STREET. 'ER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. 175 out of the City at SIX DOLLARS DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, VOL. 4.—NO. 251. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. JOSHUA L. BAILY, NO. 913 MARKET STREET, CASH BUYERS TO HIS CHOICE STOCK ILRSDAY, APRIL 11. FANCY AND STAPLE That the IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK DRY GOODS, PRICE, FERRIS, & CO. COMPRISING ONE OF THE BEST ASSORTMENTS No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET. FRESH GOODS gench flowers, IN THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET. ap27-t SPRING OPENING No. 807 CHESTNUT ST. STR STYLES CONSTANTLY RE-CEIVING. FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL CLOTHS, CASSIMERES; VESTINGS, gOS. KENNEDY & BRO. LADIES' CLOAKINGS, 149 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTR. That you can buy JACONETS, CAMBRICS, MULL SWISSES, NAN-OOKS, BRILLIANTES, and other descriptions of WHITE GOODS, at the above LOW RATES. MEN AND BOYS, WEAR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. HBINET FURNITURE AND BIL-C. SOMERS & SON'S. 25 CHESTNUT Street, under JAYNE'S HALL WOORE & CAMPION. That you can buy SHEETING. FILLOW, and PLAIN and PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, HUKKABACK's TUWELS of all KINDS. TABLE DAMARKS. NAP KINS. every kind of HANDKERCHIEFS, and all other descriptions of LITEN GUODS, at the above LOW RATES. SOUTH SECOND STREET, SPRING. 1861. 26, 261 SOUTH DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T LADIES! REMEMBER J. T. WAY & OO. LASE GOODS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, SKIN, VEILS, MITTS, MAGNIFICENT EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, QUILTS, &c., at or all others.

to all others.

taking and finish of these Tables the manually and finish of these Tables throughout the control of the series of the series are ling with the character of the no, as noggh whird arrEET. IMPORTERS AND JOBSERS DRY GOODS. FACTS, NOT FICTIONS And we respectfully solicit all who wish to receive OCULAR DEMONSTRATION fthe truth of this assertion, to examine our stock. relies in Wainut and Gold and Rosewes, remes for MIRRORS. lextensive and varied assortment in the OBET STOCK IS THUSUALLY LARGE AND PRICE, FERRIS. & CO., COMPLETE. 1861. HRES' GALLERIES, N.B.-NEW ARTICLES. 300 pieces shear Printed Linen Cambrios, neat styles, for ladies' and children's summer wear.

20 pieces of the "New Style Nets." embroidered in colore, for Undersleaves, and covering bonne's.

my20-ijunel DALE, ROSS, & CO., DALE, ROSS, & WITHERS, NO. 521 MARKET STREET, Have now open their full SPRING IMPORTATIONS WERCHANT TAILOR, E CORNER WALNUT AND SEVENTH ST. SILKS SESPRING AND SUMMER MATERIALS, POR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
MARKING IN PART OF VERY desirable styles of super
THE AND English Melton CLOTHS, COATINGS,
MINERS, Ac., selected with especial care and
MINERS to the vants of a DISCRIMINATING AND
MINERS THE following wedness with the selection of the control of the contr FANCY DRESS GOODS. The attention of CASH BUYERS is especially i COMMISSION HOUSES. defers the following inducements for your pa-nule: Good Material, a Perfect Garment, and Callity and Precision in the execution of al PRINTS. SEPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED. UNION PRINTS. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NO. 935 CHESTNUT STREET. WELLING, I. F. & E. B. ORNE, OOFFIN. & Co., No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET SPRING IMPORTATIONS

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & AR-1008 CHESTNUT ST., Invite the attention of purchasers to their unusually arge and well-selected stock of LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS. CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, They beg leave also to inform their customers and the public generally that they will from this date DEBUCT FIVE PER CENT. on all goods bought of them and paid for on delivery.

my6-1m BLACK SILK COATS. GORED MANTLES. POPLIN DUSTERS. NEWEST DESIGNS. READY MADE, OR MADE TO ORDER. COOPER & CONARD, Dunnell MFG. CO.'S Prints and Lawns. Greene MFG. Co.'s furkey red and staple my11-126 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. NEW ULOAK MANTILLA STORE, No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET, Fine Bleached Cottons. OMBDALE, HOPE, BLACKSTONE, SLATERS-VILLE, JAMESTOWN, RED BANK, GREENE WNION, AND BELVIDERE. FIRST DOOR ABOVE CHESTNUT. The finest qualities, the newest designs, the very ETHAN ALLEN, MT. HOPE, FREDONIAN, ET-TRICK, OHIO, GROTON, VIRGINIA FAMILY AND RECHANICS AND PARMERS. best work, and reasonable prices.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE CITY. NOTICE! Brapton. Blatersville, and Jewett City We beg to inform the public that we do business on out our account, and neither envy the success, nor fear the rivalry, of any other parties in the trade. We pay cash for all we buy, and sell "for the beneft of" THE PROPRIETOR. my16-6t DENIMS AND STRIPES.

LONSDALE CO.'S NANKEENS AND SILEST CONTINUATION OF THE GRANG WILLIAM CO.'S BLACK AND GLENHAM CO.'S FANCY MIXED CLOTHS.

STEARNS AND SAXTON'S RIVER CASSIMERES. GREENFIELD CO.'S BLACK DOESKINS.

RODMAN'S FINE JEANS, DOUBLE AND TWISTED CASSIMERES, NEGRO CLOTHS, &C.

CONTINUATION OF THE CASSIMERES. OF CASSIMERES, NEGRO CLOTHS, &C.

CONTINUATION OF THE CASSIMERES, NEGRO CLOTHS, &C.

CLOAKS, LACES, TRIMMIN · GREAT SALE CLOAKS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c., liquidation of the Estate of J. W. PROCTOR & Co., NO. 708 CHESTNUT STREET. The Stock consists of PRING CLOAKS. PLING CLOAKS,
ENGLISH TWEED CLOAKS,
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MANTILLAS, LACE FLOUNCINGS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
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FRENCH LACE BOURNOUX,
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DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, &c.,
All in immense variety, and to be sold at about one
half the usual prices, for the bansift of oreditors.
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.
TOS CHEST OUT Street. SPECIAL NOTICE! On and after this date
THORNI BY A CHISM will offer
EVERY POSSIBLE INDUCEMENT CASH PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS! Being determined to reduce their Stock they will give food Horganis!! Beautiful Fancy Sliks for 75 cents, worth \$1.22 Heavy Side Fancy Sliks for \$1. well worth \$1.25, Grenadine and Harogo Goods, about one half their Grenadine and Harogo Goods, about one half their values Mixed Goods, in every variety, from 8 cents per fard & 80 cents at the Street of the Street o Linens, Musius, Flannels, Quilts, Covers, &c., &c., SHAWL AND CLOAK-ROOM EXHIBITION, French Lace Manties, Poutes, Shawis, Eugenes, Cambria Lace Manties, Chantilla Lace Goods, &c., Black Silk Coats, Manties, &c., in everystyle, At THORNIE'S CHISMS, S. E. Cerner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN Sts. 4-4 POLKA SPOT FRENCH LAWNS,

MINOT, BASS RIVER, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, CHE-SHIRE, BRIDGEWATER, AND BRISTOL SATINETS. feld tf SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON NO. 112 CHESTNUT ST., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE DOCTRINE AND POLICY PROTECTION. HISTORY OF OUR TARIFFS, ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERN-MENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER. Now that a desperate assault is being made upon the new Tariff to preindice the public in advance against it, and, if possible, to have it repealed, it is important that its friends should be prepared to combat the specious arguments of its autagonists. Nothing will better serve this purpose than the circulation of the pamphlet whose title is quoted above, which is one of the ablest and most interesting documents that have ever appeared and most interesting documents that have ever appeared in support of the true American policy of fostering the great industrial interests of our country. It will be great industrial interests for 19 cents per simple forwarded by mail or express for 19 cents per simple forwarded by mail or express for 19 cents per single copy; 75 cents per doxen; \$5 per hundred. Address POLKA SPUL

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WIDTHR, fair prices.
Fine Grades of Black Silks.
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FOLRTH and ARCH. TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES. DO YOU WANT WHISKERS! TACE MANTLES, BOURNOUS, AND
ACCOUNTIES.—A large stock, to be closed
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CHARLES ADAMS & SON,
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EIGHTH and ARGH Streets. DO YOU WANT WHICKERS 00 YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACKE CENTS' AND BOYS' WEAR.—LARGE, select. and especially chesp stock of Men's and Boys' sensonable wear. Especial attention devoted to Cloths, Cassimeras, Vestings, and to Soods for Boys' COPLE & CONARD.

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Black Wool Delaines, \$2 and \$3 cents.
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Black Bareges, \$2, 25, and \$1 cents.
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Black Tamartines, \$1 cents.
Black Tamartines, \$1 cents.
Black Figured Delaines, Bombaxines, Merinces,
Black Figured Delaines, \$2 cents.
Black Figured Delaines, \$2 cents.
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The subscribers take pleasure in amouncing to the citizens of the United States that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public the above justiy-celebrated and world-renowned article. CLOARS AND MANT; LLAS.— UAU.

TION.—Ladies are cautioned against the pefarious statements of persons formerly in our employ, and now in the employ of other parties, who represent themselves to be connected, with its, and their establishments to he branches of the Paris Mantilla Emporium. Such statements are simply unrururus, Emporium. Such statements are simply unrururus, went to enspare and cheat the unsuspecting.

We have no other store than the one we have cooupled these six years, at 705 GHETNUT Street.

W. PROUTOR & CO.,

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that have hitherto given no satisfaction to the vacuum of the property of the pro WHISKERS, OR A MOUSTACHE BAREGES. Rich Firured Bareges, 19, 25, and 31 cents.
Barege Robes, \$5.50. \$4. and \$5.
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Travelling Dress Goods.
Shepherds' Plaids, Mohair Plaids.
Gughams, Lawns. Frints, Challes.
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S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
N. B.—Best Hoop Ekirts, #4 cents to \$2.25. dressed.

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Price one dollar a box; for sale by all Druggies and Price one box of the "ONGUEN's," warranted to Dealers, or a box of the "ONGUEN's," warranted to have the desired effect, will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, direct, securely packed, on receipt of price and posters. Salis. Apply to, or address PER CENT. UNDER COST
PRICES.—
SAYE TIME AND MONEY.
Persons can do both, by going at once and buying their Dry Goods of remons can no both, by going at once and only in their Dry Goods of H. RTEEL & SON.

Who have a lar e and wall-assorted stock of No. 713 North TENTH, above Coates, Which they are now closing out at THIRTY PER CENT. UNDER COST. Rich and thousy Black Silks, at 200.

Great Bargains id Good Block Silks, from 37% to 62%c. Rich Ryles of Foulard Silks, from 37% to 62%c. HORACE L. HEGEMAN & Co.,
Druggists, &c.,
24 WILLIAM Street, New York.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861.

OFFICIAL.

DROPOSALS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

LADIES!

DO NOT FORGET

LADIES! DO NOT FORGET

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AT RETAIL.

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50 CENTS ON THE

DOLLAR.

MORE ESPECIALLY

REMEMBER

No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET.

SILK BABQUINES.

TWO CENTS.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861

ries of the mail
To guard against offers being opened before the time
spr inted, bidders are requested to endorse on the enrelope above the address, and draw a line under the enthus: ls for Class, No. 'name the class) for the at (name the yard." Thief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks,

Form of Offer.

(here insert the name or names composing the firm), (name the town), in the State of (name the State), easy offer to lurnish under your advertisement, dated to of advertisement, and subject to all the requirement of the same, and of the printed schedule to which ifers, all the satisfies embraced in Class No (name oless), for the navy yard, at (name the yard), selling to said schedule, and opposite each stricle set price, and carry out the amount in the columns for price and carry out the amount in the columns for his and costs, and foot my the aggregate amount of bid for the class), amounting to there write the unit in words).

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guaranter) of (name the town.) and State of (name the State.) and (name of Second guarantor, &c..) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, it his for their Joffer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United states within it teen days after the date of notice through the boat office, of the acceptance of his for their Joffer before mentioned.

I certafy that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

To be signed by the Bistrict Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 2, stone; class No. 6, hinte pine, spruce, uniper, and oppress; class No. 7, lime, hair, and plaser; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; lass No. 11, iron, iron nai's, and spikes; class No. 12, last; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, cils, and lass; class No. 16, files; class No. 16, paints, cils, and lass; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firswood; are; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firswood; ass No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; ass No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, beltine, packing, id hose; class No. 24, aperia and lubricating cils; class No. 25, iron castings; class No. 26, avgers; class No. anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberda coal; BOSTON. NEW YORK.

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, class No. 18, ship chandlery; olss No. 18, ship chandlery; olss No. 17, hardware class No. 18, ship chardlery; olss No. 17, hardware class No. 18, ship chardlery; olss No. 17, hardware class No. 18, ship chandlery; olss No. 17, and straw high, having been imported under the old tariff, can bo sold much below the present market rate. Top, &c., coal.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white sine, sprace, cypress, and jumper; class No. 7, lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 10 sizie; class No. 11, fron iron mails, and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, pannts, oils, and glass; class No. 16, shap chandlery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and strow; class No. 21, provender; class No. 20, hay and strow; class No. 21, provender; class No. 25, augers; class No. 27, and lubricating cid; class No. 25, augers; class No. 27, and hose; class No. 20, semt-bituminous, Broad Top, &c., coal.

Class No. 1, clothing; class No. 2, hats, boots, and shoes; class No. 2, provisions; class No. 4, groceries; class No. 5, provisions; class No. 4, groceries; class No. 6, dry-goods; class No. 6, broad, &c. class No. 9, hardware; class No. 10, paints, oils, and glass; class No. 11, limbe; class No. 12, stationery; class No. 13, firewood; class No. 14, coal; class No. 15, provender; class No. 16 broaks, &c.

Washington.

olass No. 16 bricks; class No. 2. stone; class No. 3. vellow pine timber; class No. 2. stone; class No. 3. vellow pine timber; class No. 4. vellow pine, spruce juniper; and cypress; class No. 7. time, hair, and plass or; class No. 10. cement; class No. 9. stravel and sand; class No. 11. iron, iron heils, and spikes; class No. 12. steel; class No. 13. promise; class No. 9. No. 15. ship chandle ty; class No. 11. iron, iron heils, and spikes; class No. 12. she not class No. 15. ship chandle ty; class No. 18. and glass; class No. 16. ship chandle ty; class No. 19. foreded; class No. 29. hsy, and straw; class No. 29. hsy, and straw; class No. 29. here occi; class No. 29. hsy, and straw; class No. 29. httm://doi.org/10.1008/10 WASHINGTON.

upon to deliver attoics without deny when they such be required, and twenty per centum as additional will be required, and twenty per centum as additional will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. Us classes of articles beaded "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal rear, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first day of January. April, July, and totober, when the deliveries have been satisfactor, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the precentation of bills, in triplicate, duly Youched and approved presentation of this, in triplicate, unity voicined shift approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the jard, unless specially authorized by the Besartment.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned it any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and pirces above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not be exceed twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the set of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 343. Congress in that case provided, approved March S, 843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy, agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau, the bureau of the contract that the bureau, shall have the power of annulling the contract without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works setting the state of the completion of works setting the contract of the constant in based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities hamed in the classes not headed this cellaneous. In the sphedule twenty-five per centure. Persons whose offers shall be accepted with the notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not sater into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their but a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidsers will be held responsible for all calinquencies.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertiment will, at the option of the bureau, be re-

to pay his debts, Macaulay remarks that it is either right nor becoming in a man to whom the public has given an income more than sufficient for his comfort and dignity, to bequeath

TURSUAX, MAY 21, 1861

Brographies of William Fitt.

Lord Mahon is well known in this country by his "History of England from the Peace of Utrische to the Police of Versilles," a general control of the Police of Versilles, and the acknowledgment, by Register of Search of the Search of the Search of the Police of Versilles, and the acknowledgment, by Register of Search of the Police of Versilles," a general control of the Police of Versilles, and the acknowledgment, by Register of Versilles, and the acknowledgment, by Register of Versilles, and the Search of Versilles, and the William III. It was almost friends, available than the world have almost friends, available than the world have almost friends, available than the William III. It was almost friends, available than the Desire of Versilles, and the Search of Versilles, and the William III. It was almost fabules. The quantity of bitches of the Search of Versilles, and the Search of to that public a great debt, the effect of mere negligence and profusion, and adds:

until now, in being shown to the world by his biographers.

At the University of Cambridge, where he completed his education, Wm. Pitt has a clerical pedant named Pretyman for his tutor. When Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1782, he appointed this Mr. Pretyman his private Secretary, and, attending to his advancement in the Church, successively made him

The Lite of Pitt, by Lord Stannope, ought to be full, authentic, and well written. So it to be full, authentic, and well written. So it the nakedness of the land l'? Alas I poor, old, decrepid State I her nakedness is evident, and trequires a practical politicant owrite the life of a great capture it as readily as they could take Alexipation. This individual persecution will do Virginia no good: it will make her many bitter enemand. ment in the Church, successively made him Prebendary of Westminster, Bishop of Linable correspondence, and other manuscripts, coln, and Dean of St. Paul's. When his Lord Stanhope still has had important sources. There is no despotism equal to that now prename was submitted for the bishopric to of information, unpublished as well as recently validing in Virginia.

Part of my journa "Thirty five," answered Pitt. "Too young, Rutland Correspondence and the docum Pitt, too young! Can't have it, Pitt, can't at Melville Castle, with fragments pos have it." The Minister insinuated, "Had by the Duke of Bedford, Lord St. Germains, it not been for him, sire, I should never and Mr. Dundas, of Arniston, and these comhave been fit for your service." This settled bined with the Malmesbury, Buckingham, and glyphics from the obelisks of Luxor, or the the point. The King exclaimed, as hastily as Cornwallis Papers, added to the biographies before, but more decisively, "Shall have it, of Sidmouth and Wilberforce, have mainly Pitt; shall have it." And so the Reverend, contributed to give value and reliability to no capital verdict—no crime worthy of hangand learned, and heavy George Pretyman be- what deserves to be considered as the best- ing, or tar and feathers, I was provided with came Bishop of Lincoln in 1787. Thirty-three we might say, considering the brevity of Ma. a pass, and a police escort to the frontier. years later (in 1820) he was made Bishop of canlay's sketch—the only good biography of Washington city is to be my residence here-Winchester, and, in the following year, published the first portion of the Life of William We shall defer, until to-morrow, a particu-

Pitt, in two great volumes, to which a third | lar account, with extracts, of this work, and was subsequently added, and a fourth was in shall conclude now by relating an anecdote of Tomline's Life of Pitt, which, it strikes us, is ands when the poor Bishop died, in 1827. When Pitt was on his death-bed, in January, rather too good to be lost. 806, he bequeathed all his papers to Bishop Dr. Tomline, fourteen years after the death Pretyman who subsequently changed his of Pitt, had completed the first and second name to Tomline, and assumed the title of volumes of his heavy biography. At that to their own leader. Many of the communica- George Winton's note, and declines the proftions from George III. to Pitt remain, and are fered publication." Soon after John Wilson rinted by Lord Stanhope, but the Bishop, Croker came in, and Murray, still piqued, threw the "Winton" epistle across the table to him. n his ruthless and barbario holocaust of "The very book," exclaimed Croker, "and valuable papers, included the draft-notes of the very man to write it." Murray, astonish-Pitt's communications to the King. One would ed, demanded an explanation. Groker anthink, not unreasonably, that Pitt's private papers ought to have been esteemed as most swered, "The Bishop of Winchester was

aluable materials by his lawn-sleeved biogra- Pitt's tutor, private secretary, correspondent, pher. The biographical Bishop did not so friend, and literary executor." Murray, still think. After burning the valuable manu- mystified, asked "What has the Bishop of scripts, which alone would have made his Winchester to do with that letter?" Oroker Life of Pitt worth reading, the Bishop la- explained the matter of the Episcopal signaboriously applied himself to disinter heaps of ture. "Bless me," said Murray, seriously heavy rubbish from the Parliamentary De- annoyed, "I thought it was some Grub-street pates and Annual Registers of the time. The compiler, and wrote him a short, stiff answer only part of the biography worth reading is I hope it has not been posted." On inquiry, that which describes Pitt's residence at the it was found that the letter had been taken, University. Macaulay said that the book had with others, to the Two-penny Post Officethe honor of being the worst biography of its an institution which existed, for city delivery, size in the world. The Edinburgh Review before Rowland Hill's time. With some diffisaid that "the work was less indebted to the culty, Sir Francis Freeling, Secretary of the General Post Office, allowed Murray to with-Bishop Tomline's first two volumes did not draw the letter, happily undelivered, in lieu appear until 1821. Of course, Pitt, dying of which he sent a very courtly epistle, offer early in 1806, did not remain without a bi- ing to wait upon the Bishop, and so on. The next. ographer until then. In 1809, appeared, in result was the publication of the first part, in three great quarto volumes, a History of the two volumes, of Tomline's Life of Pitt. In ful-Political Life of the Right Honorable William ness of time, Croker, who knew the Bishop, and Pitt. This was the production, paste and scissors largely assisting, of a certain John Richards Green, who, for some reason or other, assumed the name of John Gifford, and has sometimes been ignorantly mistaken for, or confounded with, William Gifford, author

spared no one, told the particulars of the Wing of maintaining his post; and Gun. Twiggs for two was in the secret. Dr. Maginn barely of much reason could the neutrality of any line of breastworks be contended for. If the Border States could prevent both sides from occurous confounded with, William Gifford, author

Ambrosianz," promising to publish it in full. nfounded with, William Gifford, author
Baylad and the Maylad, political and
y saires; translator of Juvenal, and
of the Quarterly Review, from its comof the Baylad and the Maviad, political and in Blackwood's Magazine, some other day. literary saures; translator of Juvenal, and He did not keep his word, and the present editor of the Quarterly Review, from its com- narrator tells it, much as he heard it stammer ingly related, by Maginn, many years after. mencement in 1809 to 1824. John Gifford's

Framework of the control of the cont

death, the House of Commons voted £40,000 | How a Kentuckian was Treated 1 Virginia.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861 among all sorts of people, in times of war and in times of peace, but have never met with such indignities as were lately effered me by the uncivil authorities of Richmond, the enlightened capital of the gallant Commonwealth of Virginia. I was there arrested and inpution

without a passport. There are innocent stran-gers in the Richmond jail at this moment. and every traveller is regarded as an emissary from the North, "who has come to spy out

of my journal was written in French. oby-both of which writings was a puzzle to learned authorities. The little Dutchlooking myope reporter for the Examiner suparic characters to be hiero-

temples of Dendera.

The Governor, Attorney General, and
Mayor took counsel on my case, and finding

Washington city is to be my residence hereafter. Respectfully,
George G. Garrer, of Kentucky.

Tho, gravast effences that can be committed, are
such as confait in breaches of the duty of alleglance. The only specific offences crimical under
this lead are tracton and mispresson of treaton.

The Constitution provides that "Treason against
the United States shall consist only in levying war
against them, of in adhering to their enemies,
giving them aid and comfort." Congress has declived states shall consist only in levying war
against them, of in adhering to their enemies,
giving them, aid and comfort. Congress has declived the effence as that of any person or persons
owing altegiance to the United States levying war
argues self-evident propositions. Scarcely do
we finish the discussion of one, when another
arises. Not long since, we were at the "right
of coercion" by Government, when Governof Pitt, had completed the first and second volumes of his heavy biography. At that baronet, which he pretended Charles II. had connered upon one of his ancestors:—his eldesis on, however, thought so lightly of his pretensions to this title that he never assumed it, and his successor, Mr. George Tomline M. P. fer Sprewsbury, has also declined it.—The Bishop, with eminent want of taste, judgment, and common propriety, destroyed all the letters addressed to Mr. Pitt's phis own nearest relatives, and did not leave even a single one of those from his mother, to whom he wrote more frequently than to any other poisson. He burned all the letters from Pitt's sisters; also from the Earl of Chalkan, his eldest brother, up to the time when he became a member of the Cablinet. He burned all the overall and the commonication of the Cablinet. He burned all the overall and the commonication of the Cablinet. He burned all the overall and the commonication of the Cablinet. He burned all the commonication of the Cablinet. He burned all the commonication of the Cablinet. He burned all the own leader. Many of the communication of the Cablinet. He burned all the commonication of th to the enemy. If it were possible for Kentucky to remove to some other portion of the globe until the contest is over, her going would be defection, but the mildest form of derelic tion. If she could keep both contending par-ties from her soil, she would be antagonistic to the Government only. It would be no wrong to the South, they having no right there. In this attempt she would be guilty not only of defection, but treason, inasmuch as her attitude would furnish aid and comfort as her attitude would furnish aid and comfort to the enemy. To take up arms against the Government would, of course, be the most flagrant treason. As Kentucky cannot go to another portion of the globe, she cannot do what would be least derelict. Either of the other courses is treason. Why should the claim to the allegiance of States be balked, in one or more instances? Why should Kentucky, or any other State, be allowed a claim that Maryland urged in vain? Is Kentucky's

> fixed point. Let us not have the views of a weathercock. Such is the fashion of our antagenists. The South lauded Major Anderson breastworks between the North and South, and the South is behind them. As well might a portion of a gouty body claim exemption from what racked the frame, as a State claims

CALIFORNIA PRESS. Issued three times a Month, in time for the California

From Kentucky. The following is an extract from a letter eccived by a mercantile firm in this city. from one of their customers in Kentucky.

"'Old Kentucky'' is still in the Union, and we intend to remain there until we are thrown out by We intend to remain under the protection of the best Government on earth, and have no sympathy

to see all things working well for the good of our common country, we remain truly yours. * * *" TREASON DEFINED.

Charge by Judge Cadwalader. The May session of the United States District Jourt commenced yesterday. Hon. Anthony E. Roberts was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

Judge Cadwalader then instructed the panel in re-Lincoln was found in it; that was enough to condemn me. I was accused of disloyalty,

Among other things, h gard to the law of treason.

Among other things, he said a court of the United states cannot punish an act as criminal unless Congress has made it a crime, and conferred the jurisdiction to try it upon the court.

Congress cannot legislate for this purpose otherwise than in execution of a power conferred by the Constitution. But the express grants in the Constitution cor, specified powers of legislation, as to cortain crimes, do not impliedly exclude, or even restrain, the general authority of Congress to vest in the courts of the United States a criminal jurisdiction co-extensive with all the reasonable exigencies of their government. ral authority is given by the provisions of the Constitution, which enables Congress to make allconstitution, which enables. Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for earlying, into execution the powers conferred upon that body, and all other powers vested in the Government of the United States; or in any of its departments or

But the Constitution excepts cases of treason gislating under it for other cases, has ordinarily refrained from extending the criminal business of the Government beyond its apparent immediate exigencies If, at a crisis like the present, we should think an extension of the criminal prosecutions of the United States, within the constitutional limits, necessary and proper, in order to meet urgent cases not now provided for, we must bear in mind that the subject is for the consideration of Congress and not of the Grand Jury or of

Ind has been suffering there for because he openly declared his the North. A young man from tudent at the University of Virisioned for two weeks for say partiot—for his country, the Even women are imprisoned, reller is regarded as an emissary h, "who has come to spy ont of the land!" Alas 1 noor, old. particularly of treason, where it occurs during the recess of Congress, the President, as Commander. In-Chief of the Army and Navy, must necessarily prescribe and regulate the modes in which cottlities are to be proscuted. This, which sundisputed as to a foreign war, cannot be less true of intestine hostilities.

He is by the Constitution required, to take care that he laws be faithfully executed. Other officers only swear to support the Constitution. His cers only swear to support the Constitution. His oath, as prescribed in it, is that he will, "to the bast of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend" best of his ability, preserve, protect, and agenait. When hostilities actually, waged against the
Constitution and laws assume the dimensions of a
general public war, he must prosecute opposing
hostilities, offensive as well as defensive, when
such a proportional scale as may be necessary to
re-establish, or to support and mutually the Government. The United States her accommanged
in thus proceedings an intastine war onta large. verment. The United States are averaged in thus proseening an integrine war only large scale. All former differences of optimity as to the clerits of disputes in which the existing disambions may have originated should be dismissed from the minds of good citizens while such hostilities are pending. Nothing should be done that the layer of the tendency to waken the belligerent strength of the

stated are, accepting commissions in their service for hostile purposes, and furnishing supplies or in-telligence to promote such purposes.

Though such intelligence or supplies have been intercepted without having reached their destinaion, or having benefited in any manner the ene-

my, the offence is consummated if they have been placed in a course of transmission to the enemy. These are, perhaps, the only treasons of which the communicion in this district may be apprehended as commission in this district may be appreciated as in any degree probable.

They may be committed at any distance from the seat of actual or intended hostilities. It is treason of this or any other kind has been some mitted, it may be prosecuted in any district within which any one act in part execution of it has been performed. But, a mere non executed purpose to flagrant freason. As Kentucky saints go another portion of the globe, she cannot do what would be least derelict. Either of the other courses is treason. Why should the claim to the allegiance of States be balked, in one or more instances? Why should Kentucky or any other. State, be allowed a claim that Maryland urged in vain? Is Kentucky's fortunate geographical peptition to make her not traitorous, when Maryland's unfortunate one made ker? Is it because it is good policy not to claim the right of the Government to pass across the territory of Kentucky as the Government does not wish to pass at present? It cannot be good policy to acknowledge one minute what we may be obliged to deny the next.

Let us make what we demand as right a fleed point. Let us not have the views of a liked point. Let us not have the views of a wood fleed, so define the character of acts, we of the rocks. Such is the fashion of our an-

"Bytdendes of such conspiracies or intent, may sometimes, indeed, so define the character of acts, as to afford proof that they amount either to levy ing war or adhering to enemies. But, unless an act of one kind or the other has been performed, no accumulations of such evidence can suffice to sustain a prosecution for treason."

"The Supreme Court, through Ohief Justice Marshall, have said that, however fisgitious may be the crime of conspiring to subvert by force the Government of our country, such conspiracy is dered with calmness and caution. The same great judge said, that as there is no crime which can use excite and sgitate the minds of men than treason, no charge demands more from the tribunal before which is made a deliberate and temperate inquiry."

author's pen than to his scissors."