Lombard to Prime street there is but one signal box, at from Lombard street south and from Broad street we to the Schuylkill river there are no signal boxes. A

these bounds contain many valuable properties, which is is the duty of the city to more fully guard and protect.

was retiring and modest in his disposition; but his family and his numerous friends knew his nobleness and purity of character, and the death of no citizen could be

REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF GAS .-

PRILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS KIMBER, JR., ISRAEL MORRIS, COMMITTER OF THE MONTE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1862.

OLKARED.

Brig B F Nash, Putnam, Sagua la Grande, E A Souder

k Co.
Brig Seml Welsh, Almeida, Barbados, J E Bazley & Co.
Brig J P Wetherill, Strobridge, Ship Island, D S Stet-

Brig J P Wetherill, Strobridge, Ship Island, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr Althra, Corson,
do Go.
Schr E T French, Hapnat, Danversport, Nobla, Caldwell & Co.
Schr E J Scott, Rothell, Roxbury, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr White Squall, Bowen, Boston,
do Schr G L Green, Cobb, Boston, Maxfield & Co.
Schr J R Mather, Nickerson, Boston, W H Johns.
Echr Jonas Sparks, Inman, Boston,
Schr J Cadwelsder, Clayton, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 1se
HAVRE DE GRACE, April 1se
The first tow of the season for Philadelphis left here
this morning by the steamer Islander, Captain Laymore.
Six boats comprised the tow. They were laden and consigned as follows: Frances, lumberto Norcross & Sheets;
Sarah Edith, coal to Delaware Citx Col W M Thompson,
lumber to order; Blanton C Welsh, corn and flour to P
Fitzpatrick; Minnehaha, wheat and oats to R B Wiley;
James Barnet, wheat, Aora, and oats to Cuaker City
Mills, Poplar-street wharf.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)
LEWES, Del, March 31.
The fellowing vessels remain it the Breakwater this
evening: Bark Amy, from Messins for Philadelphia; brig
C C Yan Horn, do do; schrs Jillage Queen, Caroline
Fox, Sarah Finlay, revenue cuter Forward, and buoy
hoat, Capt Waya.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)
LWES, Del., April 2.
The ship Lancaster, from Livepool, came in at 7 A M
this morning. Wind E.
JOIN P. MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA. Ship Frank Boult, Morse, three for Liverpool, was spoken 18th ult. off Mine head. Big New Era, Walker, from Shields for Cardenas,

salied from Peal 18th ult.
Schrs Niaid Queen, Hulse, and J G Collyer, Wilcox, hence for Norwich, at New Yorl 1st inst.
Schrs Eli Townsend, Williams, and H B Bascom, Hand, hence, arrived at Bostonlit inst.
Schr Polly Price, Adams, clared at Boston 1st inst. for Philadelphia.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR MARCH.

[From the N Y Journal of Comercia.]

The number of American sa-going vessels reported the number of American sa-going vessels reported to 58 vessels. The Gloucester filtermen have a melancholy prominence in the list, notes than fifteen of them having been lost in the severe sales of February. Two of them only were heard of, and the crews saved, but the remainder, with all on board, numbering 138 souls, are supposed to have foundered.

The entire list comprises 2 stamers, 10 ships, 6 barks, 9 brigs, and 31 schooners. Of these 15 were wrecked, 3 foundered, 3 burnt, 16 abarloned, 20 missing, and 1 run down.

The following are their names and destination, including several fareign craft both to or fron the U States, making the whole number 74.

Those marked w, were wracked; a abandoned; b, burnt; f, foundered; m, missing, r d, randown.

STRAMERS.

Pendulum, f, from Rhiiadelphis to:

John Hart, w—on Lake Nicaragua.

SHIPS.

Michigan (Br), w, from New York for Liverpool.

Polynesia, D., from San Francisco for China. Calliope, w, from Trou for Ganos.

E F Flye, w, from Suidevland for Hong Köng.

Northern Chief, a, from Kew York for Liverpool.

Niagara, a, from Phildelphia for Liverpool.

Simoda, w, from New York for Liverpool.

Judah Touro, a, frop Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Ocean Monarch, a, from New York for Liverpool.

Charter Oak, a, frop Philadelphia for Liverpool.

Silistria (FD.) # a. Onn New York for Liverpool.

BRIGS. Linceln, w, tro Elizabethport for Boston. Marcis, w, fronklizabethport for Boston. Benj Cushing, strom Havana for Portland. Yelana, m, fronkalais, Me, for Cork.

Isbandris, w. fm Ohna for

J B Mansfield, from Liverpool for Old Calabar.
John Shaw, a. om Portland for Cuba.
SCHOONERS.
Treasurer, a. im Philadelphia for Boston.
General Scott.

Albion, w. F. M. Haller, woom Sagua for Boston.

E M Haley, woom Sagua for Boston.

W H Turner, from Winterport for Baltimore.
Idalia (Br), a bm Philadelphia for Halifax.

Geo W Snow, from Matsuzas for New York.

Boredino, a, Gester fishing vessel.

Mississippl, a, im Cardenas for Portland.

J R Roles (Br), from New York for St Thomas.

Robt 8 Bell, a bm Boston for Baltimore.

Dancing Way4.

General Scott,
Chas Williames, from Elizabeth City for Portland.
Rubt Gilfillan, from Philodelphia for Cape Hayten.
Volunteer, a, fu Ponce, PR, for Boston.

ALRON MARSHALL.

llover. Schr Antares, Cordery, Fall River,

us, Wellar, 3 days fram Laurel, Del, with

4 Eight, enth..

two, which are distributed in the wards as follows:

GREAT SPEECH OF Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, Tuesday, April 1, 1862, ON THE DILL TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (Rep j I do not propose to discuss the question of the pending smeadment, or to consider the main question at any considerable length; but, sir, as I presented yesterday the resolutions of my State on this subject and the subject also of the resolution which was sent us by the President. I deem it my duty to say a few words with reference to both those points, if the Sonate will excuse me in speaking of both on the proposition now pending, in order to save myself the trouble of speaking again, and the Senate the pain of listening to me again, upon either of the questions referred to in the resolutions, and now before the Senate.

The resolves from my State, which I laid on the table yesterday, approve the resolution under consideration in The resolves from my State, which I laid on the table yesterday, approve the resolution under consideration in the Senate, which emanated from the President, tendoring nid to such States as might see fit to initiate the policy of abolishing slavery in those States. The Legislature of Maine approve it, and express the willingness of the people of Maine to be taxed for that purpose. That resolution of the Legislature relieves me, if I had any difficulty at all on the subject, of any question that might arrise with regard to the propriety of a Senator or a Bepresentative from the State of Maine voting affirmatively mean a readultion which proposes to pay mount to the presentative iton the State of maine voting affirmatively upon a resolution which proposes to pay money to the States, for their use, if the should see fit to initiate a measure of that description. They are a very much more competent authority to decide upon that quadion than their Senators and Bepresentatives in Congress, and it seems they have decided upon it It seems they have decided upon it

Now, sir, there have been two questions raised with
reference to that proposition, and if the Senate will excuse me, I wish to say a word or two upon that proposition before proceeding to the measure now under consideration. One is the constitutional power of Congress
to vote money for that purpose, and the other is in regard to its propriety. As to the constitutional power,
I think it is too early to discuss that question. The
resolution pr poses nothing but an expression of opinion
on the part of the Congress of the United States that the
United States cught in a certain contingency, provided on the part of the Congress of the United States that the United States cught in a certain contingency, provided the people of any State should see fit to initiate this policy of abolishing slavery, to aid them in so doing to a certain or reasonable extent. It does not even say that it will be the duty of Congress to vote that money, but that it would be the duty of the United States to extend that aid. My constituents have declared

to extend the taid. My constituents have declared that they coincided in that sentiment. It is vary obvious that whether Congress now possesses the power or not, if the peope of the United States should be of opinion that it is their duty, they can very easily put Congress in such a position as to carry out their will. Therefore, sir, voting simply that it is the duty of the United States to do it involves no constitutional question. resolution itself. Even if it should, there will be no very particular difficulty about it, because the matter would be left for after consideration. It is a mere expression of opinion. It is helding out a helping hand, or showing a disposition to held out a helping hand, to the people of any slave State which might see fit of itself to initiats a policy of the kind referred to. solicy of the kind referred to.
I might have had some doubt, perhaps, whether, as a Senator, sent here at a time when this question had not been considered at all —a Senator representing the State of Maine—I was authorized, even indirectly, to pledge of Maine—I was authorized, even indirectly, to pledge that people to a policy of this description, involving an expenditure of money; but, sir, the people themselves, through their representatives—their Legislature—have taken that question out of my hands, and advised me that it would be the disposition and will of the people of Maine so te act. I am satisfied with that decision. I had little doubt with regard to the matter of that resolution before receiving this authoritative exposition of the opinions of the people I represent, and I should probably have voted for the resolution, believing it to be sensible and wise in its terms and in its meaning, even if I had not received, not the instructions, but the advice, that I have received on the subject. Now, sir, let me ask honorable Senators who represen Now, sir, let me ask honorable senators who represent slave States here, what objection can be taken to it! Is it an insult to you! Does it propose, directly or indi-rectly, to interfere with your authority upon your own soil? Does it claim for the Congress of the United States, or for the people of the United States as a whole,

States, or for the people of the United States as a whole, the right, in any way, directly or indirectly, to interfere with your constitutional privileges, or your domestic institutions, as a matter of legislation? Not at all; you cannot pretend that Is it anything more or less than saying to you that, if you choose to act in a given direction, and you find yourselves involved in pecuniary difficulties in consequence of that action too great for you to bear, it is the opit ion of the people of the free States that, under the circumstances, as brethren connected with you by the tie of a common country, and not suffering under the burden which you bear, and as this measure is for the general good, as we have always contended, we think it no more than right that we should measure is for the general good, as we have analys our-tended, we think it no more than right that we should bear a part of the burden? Is that an insult to you in any way? Is it an injury to you? Is it, in the slight-est possible degree, breaking our pledge that we will not interfere with slavery in the States of the Union? You mineriere with savery in the states of the Union: You can hardly so pretend it.

What, then, is the argument? It is this, as I understand it: "the result is that you get up two parties in our fates. You encourage a party in favor of abblishing slavery; you hold out a helping hand to such as live among us who may believe it is an evil, and deaire to initiate steps by which it may be destroyed." Well, sir, I reply to you frankly, if that is to be the effect, as much better. I hald nyself restrained by no law, of any the better. I hold myself restrained by no law, of any kind or description, from saying to such of your people, if any there are, who desire to initiate a policy of that description, and to accomplish that purpose, that to that end and to that effect I am with them; I believe it t be a great measure, one which would tend strongly for the lars then one. I hold that the institution is injurious to you. I have a right to that opinion. I hold that while it exists among you and to so large an extent as it does, it is injurious to the people of the country; it is injurious to us as a nation, it weakens our force, it creates discords, it has produced rebellion and war, and, therefore, if there is any portion of your people who desire to restrain or overthrow it, so fer as, under the Constitution, I can lend them aid, and so far as I can assist in building up a party who aim to accomplish this great object. I have a right to express my sympathy with them, and to extend to them all the aid in my power to bestow.

It is no arrunent to me, therefore, that if this is to be done, the effect will be to make a party in favor of aboilition among yourselves, where that party has a right to

extend to them all the aid in my power to bestow.

It is no arsument to me, therefore, that if this is to be done, the affect will be to make a party in favor of abolition among yourselvee, where that party has a right to exist. So much the betten if it is so. With all goo! feeling towards you, and with the best wishes for the prosperity of your States, I desire that a party shall arise and become a majority in your own States who desire to abolish slavery. That is perfectly consistent with all I have said on this floor, and all that every member of the Republican party has said, that we disclaim any right to interfere ourselves in your domestic affaire, on that subject. Therefore, sir, that argument falls upon my ear not only without force, so far as it is addressed to me as against the President's proposition, but it is a recommendation of it. It makes it so much the better and so much the stronger; for, as I have said more than once on this floor, I do desire to see slavery abolished in this country action at a vice of the continuinal methods, and by those who have the power to act upon the subject.

But, sir. leaving that subject, the bill now under consideration proposes the abolition of slavery in this District. Can any man doubt the constitutional power of Congress of the United States, the right to abolish slavery in this District. Who have the power to act upon the subject.

But, sir. leaving that subject, the bill now under consideration proposes the abolition of slavery in this District. Can any man doubt the constitutional power of congress of the United States, the right to abolish slavery in this District, and may do anything in it that any Legislature can do in any State of the Union, unless expressly restrained by the Constitution, which gives it its powers; and there being a specific grant of all powers of legislation in this District, and there being no restraint upon it which would touch the question, it follows as a matter of necessity that the constitutional power of the District, and the p

issue.

Why, sir, I do not besitate to say here most distinctly for myself that I dissent entirely from the conclusions of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, as stated in his resolutions. I do not look upon the States of this Iluion as gone and destroyed. The fundamental idea upon which we started in this content was, that no State could take itself out of the Union; no State could destroy its existence as a State, or change its relations to the Union. We have not recognized State action. From the beginning we have considered all action as individual action, as having nothing whatever to do with the shated as such. But, sir, I do not intend to argue that question now. It is enough to say, in this connection, that upon this particular point the opinions of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts are his own, for which he alone is responsible, and which he is, undoubtedly, well able to defend. What right, then, has the honorable Senator from Virginia to say that he considers all the propositions that have been made as parts of a system, and designed as an attack on the institution in the States where it exists, and a breach of the obligations under which the dominant party held itself with reference to his particular question?

Mr. WILLEY. If the honorable Senator will allow which the dominant party held itself with reference to his particular question?

Mr. WILLEY. If the honorable Senator will allow me, he micinterprets me as having said that the party designed to commit a breach of its pledge. The main position—if the Senator did me the honor to attend to my poor remarks—will be remembered by him to have been that in the excited condition of the public sentiment in the slave States, these measures would be construed as parts of a system taken together, and in that way the

Union centiment, by which it was hoped to reorganize the State Governments, would be destroyed. I express-ly put it in the mouths of the Secessionists as using these If put it in the mouths of the Secessionists as using these opinions in that seuse.

Mr. FESENDEN. Then I misunderatood the honorable Senator, and I am very glad to hear his explanation, but let me tell him that it is his duty, and the duty of his or liesque, to see that their people are not deceived.

Mr. WILLEY. I will say to the Senator that I, with all my feeble powers, in the centre of Secression, at the risk of my personal safety, have said that it was no part of the purpose of the Republican party to interfere with the institution of slavery in the Southern States. It has been the labor of my life for eighteen months past to disabuse the public mi ad of the South on that point.

Mr. FESSENDEN. Mr. President, that the Republican party would rejoice to sas elavery abotished

lican party would rejoice to see s'avery abolished everywhere that they would rejoice if it no longer existed, that they feel it to be a blot upon our fair institutions and a curse to the country, there is no doubt. I can answer, for one, that has been my opinion always, and I have expressed it here and elsewhere; but, sir, I have held, and I hold to-day, and I say to day what I have said in my place before, that the Congress of the United States, or the peoplesof the United States through the Congress, under the Construction as its exists now, have

have held, and I hold to-day, and I as to day what I have said in my place before, that the Congress of the United States, or the propleof the United States through the Congress, under the Constitution as it exists now, have no right whatever to touch, by legislation, the institution of slavery in the States where it exists by-law. I have said that, and I say it again, holdly; for my position never has been misunderstood on this subject. But, sir, I say further, that so far as the people of this country have the power, under the Constitution, to weaken the institution of slavery; to deprive it of its force; to subject it, as an institution, to the laws of the land; to take away the political influence which it has wielded in this country, and to render it, so far as they can, a nullity, they have the right to do so, and it is their solemn duty to exercise it. And I say, moreover, that honorable Senators mistake in endeavoring to excite the sensibilities of their people by complaining of any constitutional action of our upon this subject; and charging us with a breach of our plichted faith.

Why, sir, do you suppose we came into power to sit still and be silent on this subject; that we came into power to do nothing: to think nothing; to say nothing lest by some possibility a portion of the people of the country might be offended? That was the argument of the honorable Senator from Indiana (Mr. Wright) this morning. As I understand it. Sir, it is no more than cought reasonably to be expected—no matter whether in the progress of this war or not; no matter whether in the progress of this war or not; no matter where it touches—if the people of this country should see that the institution ef slavery has been the prolific cause of all that we now suffer, the ground upon which this robellion originated, and has been carried on, that they will wherever they constitutionally strike at it, do so. All that anybody ought to ask is. "hands off wherever the Constitution prohibries you from touching it at all."

I do not grow

lieving, as I do, that the institution is, has been, and ever will be a curse.

I did not intend even to be drawn to this length of discussing this question; but I wish to say to get themen frankly that they must not expect us to yield them too much. I will give them credit for believing, as undoubtedly they do believe, that all these things will be taken advantage of by the enemy; and I will give them this credit, too, that the greater part of their anxiety arises from that source. I am certain it is so with my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Willey.) I make all allowance for that. But, sir, reflect; have we not duties to perform with our opinions? Can we defor the consideration of some of these subjects! Are they not before us everyday? Do they not meet us at every turn? Why not, then, meet us upon proper grands, and say, "as long as you keep yourselves within the limits of the Gonstitution, do what seems to you best; we acknowledge with you that this has been the moving cause of the revellion and of the evils we new suffer; be careful, then, to give no occasion for any man to say that you are forgetting your pledges to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States; but within that limit we cannot expect you to do otherwise thau to use all the power you have to strike at slavery so far as you may." Why, sir, I should deem mysolf neglectful of all my duties if I should hesitate for one moment on a question like this.

One moment more, Air, and I shall have done. This my duties if I should hesitate for one moment on a question like this.

One moment more, air, and I shall have done. This question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I have stated, has been one that has always been near to my heart. Gentlemen say it is a bad time to take it up; it will be attended with injury. With regard to one point of finjury, I have spoken; but do gentlemen believe any other injury is to follow! Whom do two injure? The slaves! The slave will bear the injury. Do we injure the owner? What claim have the owners of slaves in the District of Columbia upon us? They have, in my judgment, been holding slaves here without law since the foundation of the Government, and they have been able to do it, because it has been in their power to secure a majority always in Congress which was invincible, that could not be overcome. They knew the iday would come some time or other. What injury do we do to them? How many of them who hold slaves in this District are loyal men to day! What sympathy have those who support the Constitution from them—men, women, or children—who happen to be the owners of slaves? Gentlemen all know that if you could get at the real sentiments of those who are slave-owners, there are very few in this district, in my belief, who do not hope and pray for the success of this rebellion. But, sir, they stand as loyal men in profession, and, perhaps, are to be t eated as such. We would not do them wrong. Whether there is an obligation or not—whether they hold slaves by law or not—it is unnot do them wrong. Whether there is an obligation or not—whether they hold slaves by law or not—it is unquestionable that, by common consent, by custom if you please, under the eye of the law, under the eye of the Government. We cannot disregard that. We cannot disregard that we cannot disregard the cannot disregard the laws; they have no idea of touching the subject of alwayr. It read no longer ago than yesterday an article in one of the leading British Reviews, in which it is said that the only chance for the abolition of slavery is in the success of the Southern States in acquiring their independence; that so long as the Government of the United States exists its force is applied to the protection of slavery. Bir, there are many good popule in this world outside of the United States, and acroes the water, and those good people have been looking for a long time for something like an indication that the Government of the United States was not bound to the protection of slavery and to the support of it. We are now in a condition when we can give that indication. We can at any rate strike it out from the national capital. We not do them wrong. Whether there is an obligation or not-whether they hold slaves by law or not-it is un-

here. We can say that this thing shall no longer exist where Congress has the power to operate upon it. I do not know how long that power will exist. It is the first day that I have seen when there was an indication that that power existed in Congress, and I am for improving the first day. I would not let this opportunity slip. I do not know what is to be to-morrow If we restore the Constitution and the laws, who knows what the majority will be, or of what character it will be, in this Congress of the United States? I do not. All that I know is, that the day has strived, the hour has presented itself when, to all appearance, there is power to take one step in reference to this great object, and that step I hope Congress will take.

It is no answer to me, let me tell my friend from Virto all appearance, there is power to take one step in reference to this great object, and that step I hope Congress will take.

It is no answer to me, let me tell my friend from Virginia, [Mr. Carlile,] that it is to exercise a moral force upon the institution itself; that it is to weaken it somewhere; that it is to be regarded as a blow at the institution. So much the better, for so much nearer shall we be to the final accomplishment of the object, by exercising the power we have. I am not without hope that the benefit of the example will be of great use to my friend from Virginia himself; that the next step will come from him, and from his region, and that he will be found in the ranks of those who will say it is time to initiate a party for the abolishment of slavery, to make his own great State of Virginia what it would have been but for this institution long ago. Let me call my friend's attention to one fact: I have mentioned it here in srgument a long time ago on this subject; and then let me ask a question as to his own duties. Virginia has as much territory as all New England, or within a very few thousand square miles. It is vastly superior to it in overy particular. It has mines in its bosom; it has water power unequalled, certainly unsurpassed; it has facilities for trade which are not surpassed in any quarter; it has all the elements of greatness to an extent which no other territory of equal dimensions can be said to have, for manufactures, for commerce, and for agriculture. In the days of the Revolution it had more population than all New England; it had more commerce; thad more wealth. Compare the State of Virginia as it was when this robellion broke out, with New England, and see the difference between the State of Virginia, as it was when the first revenued and manufactures, you had, comparatively, none.

What is the reason of this? Can you give any for the officence accent the fact that you had as texticition of the fifteence accent the fact that you had as texticition.

commerce and manufactures, you had, comparatively, none.

What is the reason of this? Can you give any for the difference, except the fact that you had an institution which we had not; and if that has been the effect, why not begin among yourselves to make of that territory the great empire which she is capable of making, instead of on all occasions, when we mention the subject of slavery on this floor, flying into a flame, as if we designed to attack your institutions, instead of merely appealing to you to place yourselves where you ought to be in comparison with the nations of the earth. What I say with regard to Virginia is true, in a less degree, of many other Southern States. Kentucky particularly. It seems to me the most marvellous thing in the world—Ucannot understand it; I have not been able to comprehend it—how calightened statesmen, such as I have seen on this floor representing these great States, should exhaust themselves in singing boxannas to the institution of slavery, which has belittled them, while other people, not so well situated as themselves, have been growing comparatively

which has belitted them, while other people, not so well situated as themselves, have been growing comparatively great.

I would rather wish that all men were like my friend from Missouri [Mr. Henderson] in some particulars, so far as I can judge. He made a speech here the other day which was worthy of all praise. I did not agroe with all he said, but the tone, the temper, and the kindness with which it was spoken, the whole spirit of the speech from the beginning to the end was such that if it could have been imitated on both sides of this Chamber for the last ten years, it might possibly have averted the trouble we are now enduring; and if it could be imitated now by those who come into this Chamber from one section of the country and spother, and we could approach this question and discuss it with kindness, such as we ought to feel towards each other, at the same time with framess and a resolution to tell the whole truth with regard to it, looking upon the matter as a national question, there would seen be an end of bickering at this Capitol. With such a spiril, thus carried out, by those who come here, not with the feelings which the honorable Senator from Indiana seems to suppose, will be brought by those who are to come after us, but with the canholic spirit of looking at the interests of the whole country with reference to anything peculiar in either section, this nation would be placed upon a foundation so strong and sure that nothing in the world, and all the hatlons of the world could not move it from its base.

Mr. President, I have been wandering far beyond any-

bill. I might prefer, if it snited others, that the emancipation should be gradual. I am not, however, fixed at all upon that. I am not certain I should prefer it. Our reputs tion would he hetter, in my indement, to do it it stantly, because then no danger can come. Therefore, sir, I am disposed to take any bill that will accomplish the purpose which does not undertake to do manifest injustice to those upon whose interests we are to act. At any rate, the great and broad interests of humanity, and the necessity of upholding our national character in the spea of all men, and shewing to the world that we have not been dealing with mere tabednost, but are in earnest, demand this much at our hands; and for one, I am ready to exercise my share of power in putting an end to African slavery upon this spot, at once and forever.

SALE OF PRIZES .- Yesterday morning the prize brig Herald was sold, at Callowhill-street what, by Marshal Millward, for \$4,000 The cargo, consisting of 983 casks and bbla. Sgirits Turpentine, was sold at 92% a94, in gold, and 94% a95 in treasury-notes or sold. The United States Marshal also sold the prize schooner Prince Alfred at \$1.350. Her cargo was sold as follows: 1,500 bushels of salt at 27 cents per bushel; 12 barrels of coffee at 18 cents per pound; 16 barrels of sugar at 6½ cents per pound; 20 barrels of molasses at 24½ cents per gallon; 4 barrels of molasses at 23½ cents per gallon; 8 bags of coffee at 15 cents per pound; 6 barrels of Antima vim at 45 cents per gallon; 9 crates of eartheurs.

THE RELIEF FUNDS .- The committee having charge of the fund for the relief of the families of volunteers, distributed during last week \$12,178.92.

ware at \$21 a crate.

Antigua rum at 45 cents per gallon; 60 crates of earth

THE CITY.

THE FIRE ASSOCIATION IN COURT .-THE FIRE ASSOCIATION IN COURT.—
A heavy amount of damages was awarded to D. W. Mills, yesterday, by Judge Sharawood, in the District Court. The case was an action to recover on a pilicy of insurance against fire, for loss sustained by plaintiff by the destruction of his stanles and stock, in West Philadelphia. The case was given to the jury yesterday under mable charge from Judge Sharawood.

On the point raised as to the essignment by the father, William T. Mills, to the son, David W. Mills (plaintiff), being a bona fide one, the jury were instructed that if they were satisfied that the sale was not bona fide, but was intended as a cover to hinder, delay, and defeat the just claims of the creditors of W. T. Mills, then their vertict should be for the defendants, otherwise for the plaintiff.
On the subject of the levy, the Judge charged: "The reraict should be for the desendants, otherwise for the plaining.

On the subject of the levy, the Judge charged: "The words of the condition are the insurance by this policy shall cease from the time that the property hereby in sured shall be levied on or taken into possession or cuttody under an execution or other proceeding at law or equity." I construct his clause as if it read, "rightfully and lawfully" levied on. If the sheriff or other officer has an execution against one man, and under it levies on the property of another, he is a trespasser. His writ is no justification. It is as if he had no writ at all.

If a sheriff, pretending to have an execution against a man, should levy on his goods, surely so bare a crespass would be no breach of this condition. The condition cannot mean that a trespass by a more wrong doer shall make the policy cease, and such is literally the case when a sheriff, with an execution against A, levies upon the goods of B.

We must inquire then whether this was a lawful levy?

A considerable, and by no means unimportant section of the city, is entirely without signal-boxes.

In the territory north of Girard avenue and west of Germantown road there are no signal-boxes, and north of Girard avenue and cost of Germantown avenue there are but two signal boxes. In the territory between Callowhill street and Girard avenue and Broad and Second streets there are but three boxes, where, at the loast calculation, it is estimated that there should be not less than six. Between Second and Broad streets and south of Lombard to Prince street there is but one signal-box, and goods of B.

We must inquire, then, whether this was a lawful levy?
The execution was against W. T. Mills. The bill of sale,
November 8, 1856, was undoubtedly good between the
parties, as far as anything is shown in this case. But if
it was intended to delay, hinder or defeat the creditors of
W. T. Mills, it was fraudulent and void as to them. The roperty transferred, in that case, was lawfully subject to be seized and taken in execution as the property of W If the object and intention of the bill of sale, Novem 1856, from W. T. Mills to D. W. Mills, was to hin-lulay, and defeat the creditors of W. T. Mills, then he less of December 13 was a lawful levy, and, according to the terms of the condition referred to, the insuance ceased.

The jury after being out a short time returned with a redict in favor of plaintiff for \$6,322.25.

The case is one of nuch interest to our insurance com-In the District Court, before Judge Stroud, came the case of Mills vs The Franklin Fire Insurance Company. This is a similar action to the case of the same plaintif vs The Fire Association, above reported, and which grows out of the same facts. The defence is the same. MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCI-

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCI-FITY.—The regular stated meeting of this Society was held yesterday morning, at their rooms, in Walant street. In the absonce of the pre-ident, C. W. Harri-con, Esq., vice president, occuosed the chair. The precident announced the receipt of a pamphiet copy of the transactions of the American Institute for the years 1353, 1850, and 1860. Also, a sample of bone dust, recently invented by Mr. R. J. Black, of this city. Dr. T B Wilsen and Mr. William Wilson were elected members of the Society Dr. T. B. Wilsen and Mr. William wilson were elected members of the Society.

Messrs. Richard R. Montgomery and John E. Potter were proposed for membership.

The auditing committee reported that the treasurer's report had been examined and found correct. The report report had been examined and found correct. The report was accepted.

Dr. Elwyn inquired if the Society intended to take any action to see if the cultivation of Sorghum would be of any value to the farmers in this vicinity.

Mr. H. Ingersoil moved that Dr. Elwyn, Mr. Sidney G. Fisher, Mr. David Landreth, S. V. Merrick, Esq., Dr. Emerson, and Mr. Williams, be appointed a committee with authority to offer premiums to the amount of \$190 to such persons as will show the best results from the culture and employment of the Chinese and African sugar cane during the coming harvest of 1862

Quite a lengthy discussion then ensued, and was participated in by several members. A variety of views were expressed upon the propriety of cultivating the Ohinese cipated in by several members. A variety of views were expressed upon the propriety of cultivating the Chinese sugar cane, and the probability of its being more profits, but then rafsing corn. The reports of the experiments made by Mr. Milten Cumard, upon his farm in Chester county, made to the society from time to time seemed to satisfy the most of the members that such a thing was

practicable.

The motion of Mr Ingersoll was adopted.

After the transaction of some minor business, the so Rosine Association .- The managers ROSINE ASSOCIATION.—The managers of the Rosine Association, No. 320 North Eighth street, incorporated April 11, 1848, will hold their annual meeting, at Handel and H-ydn Hall, this afternoon. Addresses will be made by Mrs. York, of Dansville, N. Y., Miss Mary Grew and Miss E. Mellen, M. D. The annual report of the Association states that it is now a little more than thirteen years since the commencement of this effort for the reformation of unfortunate and deprivated women. The inmates are taught the various branches of housework under the superintendence of the matron; and a competent seamstress is employed to instruct them in the use of the needle, that they may be capable of earning an honest livelihood on again entering the world. HEDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF GAS.—
The trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works held a meeting a day or two stace at which a motion was made to reduce the price of gas to \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$10 per one thousand cubic feet, in consequence of the fact that the gas works, during 1801, had, after paying interest on loans, and providing for sinking fund, realized a surplus of \$101,090. After considerable discussion a motion was adopted to make a reduction of one-ninth from the tace of all gas bills paid within five days from the time of rendering the bill. This reduction will make the gas cost the consumer \$2\$ per one thousand feet. The reduction is to take effect on and after the 1st of July next. capable or earning an honest livelinous on again elect-ing the world.

Through the kindness of self denying and faithful ministers of the Gospel, regular opportunities of religious instruction are afforded them, both on the Sabbath and through the week.

The managers find themselves continually fettered and

The managers find themselves continually fettered and thwarted by the great disadvantages attendant upon their present location, as well from the character of the neighborhood, as from the want of space for out-door exercise, which is very necessary both for the meral and physical health of the inmates. Confined as they are, with but few exceptions, to the premises for a whole year, they need this far more than those who can freely avail themselves of the change of thought and occupation afforded by a walk in the streets; and they feel that their work can be but half done while they are deprived of healthful recreation in the open air. work can be but half done while they are deprived of healthful recreation in the open air.

Through the generosity of the public, and appropriations by Councils, they have a building fund amounting to \$5,500, the interest of which they are very auxious to lowe untouched; consequently, they depend for their daily support upon the continued benevolence of contributors, many of whom, during the past year, owing to the financial crisis, have been compelled to reduce or entirely withhold their usual contributions. In view of these circumstances, they would again earnostly appeal to their friends for pecuniary aid. It is the urgent desire of the managers to remove to a plessanter and more healthful situation before the close of the present year.

The receipts from donations and subscriptions during the past year amounted to \$1,009; sales of reports and realities, \$13.50; receipts from work room, \$608.71; interest on building fund, \$519.83; sales from store, \$917; balance on hand, \$136.18, making a total of \$3,664.50. The expenses incurred necessarily consumed this amount.

The number of garments made in the Rosine House for

amount.

The number of garments made in the Rosine House for the use of the family, during the past year, was 327.

For sustomers, dresses, 35; skirts, 151; chemises, 195; night gowns, 78; shirts, 114; comfortables, 52; drawers, 38 pairs; bed-quilts, 30; pillow-slipe, 350; sheets, 517; tablecloths, 351; napkins, 1,032; stitching, 596 yards; button-holes, 599; borse-covers, 47; collars, 64; wrappers, 11; locoms, 30; embroidery, 87 yards: bonnets, 15; pants 10 pairs; vests, 2; wristbands, 36; basques, 3; sacks, 10; coats, 10; buttons carded, 39 gross; aprons, 24; caps, 24; bolsters, 8; tucks, 45; in all, 6,186. Schr Emulous, Wellar, 3 days from Laurel, Del, with lumber to JW Bacon.
Schr Mary Alice, Twiford, 4 days from Bacon's Quarter, Md, with lumber to JW Bacot.
Schr WF Washington, Gosler, 4 days from Wicomico River, with lumber to JW Bacon.
Schr TP McColley, Carter, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr White Squall, Bowen, from Fortress Monroe.
Schr Jonas Sparks, Inman, from Fortress Monroe, Schr Jonas Sparks, Inman, from Fortress Monroe, Schr E J Scott, Bothell, from New York.
Schr Antares, Cordery, from Providence.
Schr J Cadwalader, Clayton, from Potomac River.

THE DELAWARE EXTENSION AND THE PENNSYLVANIA BALLROAD.—A targe number of carra are deily passing over the new bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which crosses the Schuylkill. The iron superstructure of this bridge consists of three spans of 192 feet or 180 feet in clear between supports. The middle span, which is supported by a cylindrical iron frame upon the centre pier, is turned by two men with ease, the time occupied being about two minutes. East of the bridge there is another iron bridge of 72 feet span, which passes over Sutherland avenue, and the abutments of the two bridges are connected by a series of stone arches, four in number, each of 30 feet span. A temporary trestle work. I.700 feet in length, connects the west end of the behugikill bridge with the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, in front of the Almshouse. From the latter point a track is laid to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, at Washington street, a distance of 4,252 feet. From Washington street to the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad the distance is 0,420 feet. They are now laying north of Market street, four sidings having an aggregate length of 4,017 feet, and so located that they can readily be connected with the proposed junction railroad, which will probably occupy the ground upon which the Delaware extension line was leaved.

proposed limiton raincas, which was probably occupy the ground upon which the Delaware extension line was located, between the Almehouse and the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. AN EXCITING SCENE -About nine

PROPOSED CHANGE IN OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.—It is stated that a change is contemplated in the style of uniferms now worn by our officers. Among the officers of the regular army the proposed change meets with much opposition, but it does not attract as much attention among the volunteers. A strong objection to the action of the hoard is in not allowing each army corps to arrange its own uniform. As the recommendations of the board have to be passed upon by the Secretary of War, it is possible that none of them will be adopted. It is evident, however, from the agitation of the subject, that same essential changes in uniform will soon be made. Many urge that the present style of officers' dress has too much tinsel and glitter about it, while others would make it still more showy and gewgawy; but the board has the matter in hands now, and, doubtless. If they order a change, it will be made for the best.

WOOD FOR THE ARMY .- Proposals WOOD FOR THE ARMY.—Proposals
have been received at Washington, by Quartermaster
Rucker, for furnishing cord wood for the use of the army
of the Potomac. The contracts will probably be awarded
a day or two. The present contractors are General
James B. Smith, formerly bookseller of this city, Colonel
John F. Carter, formerly clerk under Mr. Allen, clerk of
the House, and Mr. Botelor. The price paid was about
\$7 a cord, but owing to the removal of the blockade of
the Fotomac, and the repossession of the woodland tracks
of Virginia, the present contract will no doubt be for a
much less price. Among those who recently sent in their
proposals a large number of them are of this city.

NEW RAILROAD DEPOT.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have commenced operations for the araction of a new passionger depot. It will be located on Germantown avenue, between Master and Thompson streets, a short distance from the point at which the cars are now attached to the locomotive. Passengers will reach it by the Third-street cars, as they will pass the west front. It is understood the Secondstreet cars will have a track in Germantown avenue, by which route passengers will be carried to the city, as well as by the Sixth-street road, from Berks-street station.

corporators being constituted director while the stockholders choose their suc

MERCHANTS' BANK OF TRENTON -MERCHANTS' DANK OF TRENTON—
It is said that the officers of the Merchants' Bank of Trenton have expressed a determination to redoom all their notes, and pay all the debts of the bank. The investigation of the bank committee, they say, discovered no fraud, and no unsoundness, but had the effect of creating a run upon it, and forcing it to close its doors. The officers, however, made arrangements by which the notes were redeemed.

SENT BELOW .- Barney McIlhenny, DENT DELOW.—Darney Mclinenny, attas Charles Young, was resterday committed to prison for 90 days by Alderman Beitler, on the ground that he, being a public thief and pickpocket, had been in a crowd of people collected about the Germantown cars when Collele's Regiment made their last parade. Several persons were relieved of their pocket-books about the time Mclihenny was arrested. When he saw an officer coming towards him he made an effort to escape from the crowd, thus showing a consciousness that he was a subject for the ninety-days law.

Bobt S Bell, abm Boston for Basical Bencing Way!

Barry Miller, from Girgenti.

Condor (Br), from St John, NB, for Boston.

Thos O Buntili, from Providence for Nanticoke.

O W Conner, rom Boston for 5t Jago.

GICESTER FISHING VESSELS.

Missing—Exprise, Goo F Wonson, May Queen,
Ocean Flowsconomowye, North Star, Contest, Ne
Clarive, Annie Laurie, Drosdnought, J J Ocean Flowelconomowre, North Star, Contest, Nebreaks, Ciarlys, Annie Laurie, Dresdnought, J. Crittenden, Mo Saxon.

Abandone-Grordino, Quickstep.

The total we of the above domestic, craft, exclusive of cargoes, is imated at \$850,000. MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next annual exhibition of this society will be held at Springtown, on the last day of September and two first days of October ensuing. We understand that the executive committee has resolved to offer liberal premiums for the best crops of cotton, flax, sugar-cane, and tobacco, grown in the county and vicinity. + Burnt beamer Kanhville.

EXTENSION OF THE POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The poice and fire alarm telegraph under the able management of Messars Wim. J. Phillips and David E. Walker, has, since its construction, increased in usefulness to a wast extent. The telegraph was constructed in 1856 and the first message was transmitted over thew ires on the 19th of April of the same year. During the first year of the city telegraph the whole number of messages was 7.388 while the total number last year reached over 51,000, which shows how rapidly the lusginess of this useful organization has been augmented during the short time of its axistence. In order to keep pace with the rapid progress and growth of the city, a still further extension of the fire telegraph is necessary. A great source of inconvenience has been experienced by the want of signal boxes at closer intervals upon direct lines, north, south, east and west from the State House. The nearest signal oox south is at the corner of Fifth and Frime stress, and should a fire occur at any point between that locality and the State House, whilst the State House bell would strike South, the signal boxes would designate the locality in some instances several sunares remote from the scene of destruction.

In a direct line north of the State House there are but three signal-boxes, viz: Sixth and Callowbill streets, Fifth and Girard avenue, and Germantown avenue and Oxford street. In a direct line est there are two signal-boxes, viz: at the Girard Bank, and at the corner of Second and Dock street. In a direct line was thore are three signal-boxes, viz: Eighth and Walnut streets, Broad and Walnut streets, and Twistieth and Walnut streets. It will be observed that the signal-boxes upon the direct lines are too few for the highest practical working of the line, in communicating or giving alarms of fire. A considerable, and by no means unimportant section of the city, is entirely without signal-boxes. FOR SALE AND TO LET. EXTENSION OF THE POLICE AND TO DISTILLERS. The DISTILLERY known as the

"PHŒNIX." and formerly owned and occupied by SAML. SMYTH, Esq., situated on TWENTY-THIED, between BACE and VINE Streets, Philadelphia, Capacity 600 bushels per day, is now offered for sale on reasonable and accommodating terms. Is in good running order, and has all the modern improvements. An Artesian well on the pre-mises furnishes an unfailing supply of good, pure water. Address Z. LOCKE & CO., No. 1010 MABKET Street, Philadelphia. FOR SALE-A VALUABLE

estate on the eastern shore of Maryland, near Princess Ann, containing 767 acres of land, about 300 acres of which is wood land. The land is shuated on a nuvigable river, buildings large and commodious, three barns, stables, coach house, three corn houses, cattle trables, sheep house, ice house, dairy, six servants dwellings. The land is in a high state of cuttivation, and the farm is considered one of the most desirable and pleasant residences in that county. Terms will be made easy. For particulars call on ror particulars call on SOLOMON TOWNSEND, mh29 stuth3t\* 18 North THIRD Street, Phila TO RENT—Four neat new COTTAGES, having all modern onvantances, with large
lots of ground, situate on SEVENTHENTH Street, near
Westmoreland, two squares from Tioga-street Station,
Germantown Railroad. Apply to E. TAYLOR,
appl-6t No. 141 North SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE-A Four-story House,

with four-strry double back Building, and Stable, and Coach House, in rear of same. The whole replete with all the modern conveniences, having three Bath Rooms. Water Closets, Beservoir, &c. Situated at 803 Rooms. Water Closets, never 1921, 1821
North BROAD Street, above Brown, running through to apl-5t\* TO BE LET-A superior WATER-POWER, formerly occupied by a Saw Mill, with commodious Dwelling, Wharves on Tide water Navigation, &c. Apply to holds:

| J. L. PENNOUK. mh51-6t\* Holmesburg, Philadelphia. FOR SALE—Lot, northeast corner

SECOND Street and SUSQUEHANNA Avenue, 250 feet front by 109 feet deep Apply to LUKENS & MONTGOMERY, BEACH Street, above Maiden. TOR SALE—A desirable FARM, near Nerristown, Montgomery county, containing 9 acres of superior land, nicely watered. Large stone mprovements, fine fruits, &c. Price only 595 per acre. For further particulars, apply to This shows the great want of additional boxes, to insure the safety of property, by giving prompt Sigrma and the precise locality of fires. Recently fire-alarm boxes are been placed in the houses of the Moyamensing and William Pann Hose Companies, at the exponse of the companies themselves. It is much better that the signal boxes should be placed in the engine and hise houses than on the streets, as in the former places they are better protected from malicious mischief or other injury, and the liability of being used in giving false alarms. E. PETTIT, No. 209 WALNUF Street. FIRST-CLASS EIGHTH-STREET

Figure and Dwelling to Rent: handsomely fitted up, with good basement; an old stand; location most contral on the street. Goodwill and Fixtures for sale. Apply 23 N. Eighth Street. DANGERS OF COAL OIL.—An act has DANGERS OF COAL OIL.—An act has been passed by the Houe of Representatives, at Harrisburg, appointing inspectors of coal off in each acounty, not exceeding three is number. It seems that the more fact of oil being over forty-five degrees of gravity is not a sufficient test of its safety. Very often there is more benzole or explosive matter in low than in high oils. A true test is by fire—to place a small quantity in a saucer, then light a match and place it in the oil. If ignition takes place it will be unfit for use. An oil manufactured in this way may be 40, 45, 48 or 50 degrees, and yet be as harmless as water. One of our largest astablishment; make so il of 46 and 50 degrees, and not a drop leaves the works without being heated to 100 degrees, and then tried by fire. Oil may be 43 degrees in gravity, and if 20 drops of benzole are put in a gallon it will explode as the temperature in the lamp or can reaches 60 or 70; the benzole will then rise to the top and become a dealty gas. According to the bill passed the test will solely depend on the gravity of the oil. FOR SALE OR TO LET-Four Houses, on the west side of BBOAD Street, below Columbia avenue. Apply at the southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM Streets. mh26-tf TO LEF—A VERY DESI
BABLE Three-story Brick Dwelling-House, with
all modern conveniences, situate south side SPRING
GABDEN Street, west of Twelfth. Apply to I. O.
PRIOF, Southwest corner SPRING GABDEN and
THIRTEENTH Streets.

TO LET—A House on DEWEY'S Interest in the second of the TO RENT—A desirable COUNTRY PLACE, situate on the Philadelphia and Bristol turnpike, two minutes' walk from railroad station, and within one nile of steamboat landing; grounds containing about four acres. Apply to E. PETIIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street. DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED MERCHANT. —Mr. Laurence Peterson, of the firm of Yard, Gilmore, & Co., died on Tuesday night, at his residence, on Girard avenue. Mr. Peterson was a gentleman of great intelligence, and he was an honored and honorable representative of the mercantile community of Philadelphia. He

TO LET-A beautiful COUN-TRY-PLACE, of 10 acres, on the west side of FRONT Street road, above Hart lane, within ten minutes' walk of the Frankford and Southwark passenger cars. Possession early in April. Apply at the southwest corner NINTH and SANSOM, second story.

40,000 PEACH TREES, VERY fine, thrifty; 10,000 Silver Leaf Maples, large and handsome; also, a large assortment of other Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees, for sale cheap for cash or on time. Catalogues gratis.

CHAS. P. PETERS, nh17-1m\* Concordville, Dolaware county, Pa.

FARM, one mile from Railroad Station, near Dover. Extensive PEACH ORCHARD, just in the prime of bearing, besides a great variety of other fruits, large Grapery, &c. Plain improvements. Immediate possession. Also, a number of Farms possession of which can be given this Spring. Apply to E. PETTIT, mh20-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE A Desirable FARM, containing 95 Acres of superior land, six miles from Market-street Bridgs, in Montgomery county. Convenient to Railroad and Steamboat Landing. First-class improvements, nicely watered, &c. For further particulars apply to E. PETTIT.

HULBURT & BRODHEAD,

NO. 240 ARCH STREET,

Befined and Lubricating COAL OLLS, would call the which characterize that commonly sold in this market,

BF Orders from City or Country promptly attended to.

UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.
We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all
the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without
crusting the wick, and but alowly. Bbls. lined with
glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL.
fe21-ti Office 615 MARKET Street. CARBON OIL.—100 bbls. Natrona Oil in store and for sale by WILLIAM M. WILSON, 208 MARKET Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES. DR. FINE, PRACTICAL DENTIST for 18 years, No. 219 VINE Street; above
Second, inserts the most beautiful Teeth of the age,
mounted on fine Gold, Platina, Silver, Vulcanite, Coralite, Amber, &c., at prices more reasonable for neat
and substantial work than any Dentist in this city.
Teeth Plugged to last for life. No pain in extracting
Teeth. Artificial Teeth repaired to suit. No pay until
satisfied all is right. Beference, best families. fe22-3m

JOHN A. ALLDERDICE, Has resumed the Practice of his Profession at NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE. (ja28-2m\* JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Road, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, on the most McDERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

EP Orders promptly attended to. my7-1y

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business a now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

FRUIT. DRIED APPLES. 66 sacks new Western Dried Apples;
7 bbls new Western Dried Apples.
Just received and in store For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
jai-tr No. 146 NORTH WHARVES RAISINS.—300 boxes Layer Raisins; 800 half boxes Layer Raisins; 800 boxes M R Bunch Raisins; 800 half boxes M R Bunch Rais

ABOR-SAVING MACHINE. ABOK-SAVING MACHINE.

OLOTHES-SAVING MACHINE.

Haley, Morse & Boyden's Clothes Wringer saves labor, time and clothes, and is an improvement which will most certainly be generally adopted. It is self-adjusting, simple, and durable, and is far superior to every other device for the purpose intended. Over five hundred have been sold within the last thirty lays in this city. No family should be without one. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

For sale by L. E. SNOW, at the Office of JOY, COE, & Co., Northesst corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets. Orders from the Country promptly attended to, appl-Im

Low. son, & BENBOW'S SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

Mr. G. H. BENBOW, of the above firm, so long known to the American trade, is forms his friends and patrons that, the partnership having expired with Mr. Low, he has taken into partnership his son, HENBY BENBOW, who has been many years connected with the late firm. has taken into partnership his son, HENRY BENBOW, who has hear many years connected with the lata firm G. H. Benbow having purchased the share of the business belonging to Bobert Low, Sr., who was the original proprietor of LOW'S BROWN WINDSOB SOAP, &c., BENBOW & SON will continue the manufacture of that superior article, having had the sole management for several years. Also, of HONEY, GLYCEKINE, FANOY GOAPS, POMADES, PERFUMES, BRUSHES, &c., the quality of which they guarantee equal to any imported into the American market.

Buyers visiting England the present year are requested to examine our goods and prices without incurring the obligation to purchase.

BENBOW & SON, 12 LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON. CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS,
126 WALNUT Street, and 22 GRANITE Street

Offers for sale Cognac and Rochelle Brandies, of different brands. Claret Wine in casks and cases. Madeira Wine in quarters and octaves. Research Wine do do Burgundy Port in quarters and octaves.

All in bonded warehouse. mh23-tf TARD AND GREASE.-50 tierces prime Leaf lard;
50 tierons White Grease,
Direct from the West, and in store.

Wor sale by
MUEPHY & KOONS,
HO. 146 HOETH WHARVES,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER-

SHIP.—The Copyrtuership heretofore existing under the name and style of T. C. HENRY & CO. is THIS DAY dissolved by limitation. Either partner will sign on liquidation.

Phila., March 31, 1862.

JAMES RAMSDEN. T C. HENRY, HAVING ASSOCIA-1. TED with him THOMAS STILLMAN, will continue the Wool business, as heretofore, at Nos. 10 and 12 North FRONT Street, under the firm of T. O. HENRY T. C. HENRY, THOMAS STILLMAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ALSO continue the Wool business at Nos. 42 and 44 North FRONT Street, where he will be pleased to see his DORT RICHMOND IRON WORKS. COPARTNESSIP NOTICE. — JOHN H.
TOWNE, formerly of the firm of Merrick & Towns, has become a member of the firm of I. P. MORRIS &
CO. to take effect from and after the lat of January,
1862. Isaac P. Morris withdraws from active participation in the conduct of the business.

The title of the new firm is I. P. MORRIS, TOWNE,

ISAAO P. MORRIS, LEWIS TAWS, JOHN J. THOMPSON, JOHN H. TOWNE. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ISHis sons, THEODORE H. Morris and FREDERIOK
W. MORRIS, are admitted as partners; and the business will be continued as herotofore.

MORRIS, WHEELER, & CO.,
Iron Merchants, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1861.

MEDICINAL.

TO THE DISEASED OF ALL CLASSES.

EXPRESSION FROM THE FOUNDER OF THIS NEW DISCOVERY, PROF. C. H. ROLLES. More than two thousand invalids have been cured by Prof. BOLLES, at his Institute, 1220 WALNUT Street, Prof. BOLLES, at his Institute, 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, in less than three years, and thirty persons have been permanently cured of old long-standing chronic discases an twelve days, many of whose certificates are published daily, for the good of humanity. Prof. Bolles therefore is not compelled to publish old far-brought certificates, but is daily publishing testimonists of the most satisfactory and reliable character, and all 6f this city. apl-1f

A NOTHER WONDERFUL CURE formed by Prof. C. H. BOLLES, 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

READ THE FOLLOWING: Street, Philadelphia.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

I have been a great sufferer for more than twelve years, which was contracted from a distanct took in California gold mines, by great exposure to cold by working in the water; nearly lost my life from inflammation of the lungs; had several attacks. After I returned to this city I had several pulmonary attacks here, some of acute inflammation upon the lungs; was treated by the most eminent medical men, but the cause of my difficulty remained unmoved. No medical man has been able to do me any permanent good by medical treatment. About three weeks ago I had a most severe attack of inflammation upon the lungs; my sufferings were indescribable. I resorted to medical treatment, which seemed to be unavailing, and I seemed rapidly sinking into the arms of death, when I chanced to ree of J. J. Salley, 219 Market street, who had been cured by Prof. Bolles, of 1920 Walnut street. Mr. Builey advised me to see Prof. B. at once, which I did, and in ten minutes (as strange as it may appa ar) I was perfectly free of my sufferings. At the time Prof. B. treated me I was suffering with the most severe spasmodic cough, without any expactoration. most severe spaemodic cough, without any expectoration. It seemed I could not live an hour. He has treated
me four times since, and I am perfectly relieved. This
cure to me is still a wender of wonders. No shocks given;
all was pleasant and agreeable.

I would cheerfully invite all of the sick to avail themselves of this new practice. I shall over feel thaukful to Mr. J. J. Bailey for informing me where I could be cured. JUDAH LEVY, apl-3t\* 814 South Fourth street, Phila.

GLUTEN CAPSULES PURE COD-LIVER OIL The repugnance of most patients to OOD-LIVER OIL, and the inability of many to take it at all, has induced various forms lof disguise for its administration that are familiar to the Medical Profession. Some of them answer in special cases, but more often the vehicle neutralizes the usual effect of the Oil, proving quite as unpalatable and of less therapoutic vaine. The repugnance, nauses, &c., to invalids, induced by disgust of the Oil, is entirely obvisted by the use of our OAPSULES. OOD-LIVER OIL OAPSULES have been much used lately in Europe, the experience there of the good-results from their use in both hospital and private practice, aside from the naturally suggested advantages, are sufficient to warrant our claiming the virtues we do for them, feeling assured their use will result in benefit and deserved favor. Prepared by

WYETH & BROTHER. de9-# 1412 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. DURE GEORGIA ARROW ROOT. The special attention of physicians and families is called to the superiority of this article. It is rapidly supplanting all other kinds, and all those who have used it give it the most decided preference. The following extracts, from certificates in the hands of the manufaclemen of the medical profession who have fully exmmred 16 garden feld cents, or two pounds for \$1. Garden instructions accompany each package sho ing bow to make the most delicious articles for the tal FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FPED'R BR' WN'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, N. E. COB. of FIFTE and CHESTNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA. "I have examined and prepared some Arrow Root, manufactured by Col. Hallowee, of St. Mary's, Georgia, It has the best quality of that variety of faculta I have net with, being superior to any Bernuda, or other Arrow Roof I have seen.

"SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.,
"SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.,
"BY Integratity of Pannaylyania."

mh29-stuth3m "University of Pennsylvania"

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRA
TED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the
only Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
hrällida have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters. with testimonials. col8-tnthst "University of Pennsylvania

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Trustees of the Fire Association for the renewal of a POLICY OF INSURANCE, No. 2732 for \$1,000, dated September 19, 1829, and issued in the name of MARGARET MCULLY, which has been lost or mislaid. Any information thereof will be received by SAMUEL McCULLY,

8. W. corner of FRONT and MARION Streets.

The ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of NI-HOLAS HELVERSON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that MARGARET HELVERSON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that MARGARET HELVERSON, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition, and an appraisement of the personal property which she claims to retain under the act of Assambly of 14th April, 1851, and supplement thereto, and that the same will be approved by the Court, unless exceptions are filed, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of April, 1862.

MARCH 25, 1862.

THOBN, for Petitioner.

TSTATE OF MARIA HUDSON,
of MARIA HUDSON,
of MARIA HUDSON, deceased, having been granted to
the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and
County of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, said those having
claims to present them, without delay, to
ELIZABETH BICH,
J. T. GRAHAM, Executrices,
No. 129 UNION Street, Burlington N. J.
Or to their Attorney, FREDERICK HEYER,
mh6-th6\*\* 241 South THIED Street, Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF JAMES McCORMICK,
DECRASED.—Letters of Administration to the
Estate of JAMES McCORMICK, deceased, having been
granted to the undersigned by the Begister of Wills for
the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons indebted
to said Estate are requested to make payment; and those
having claims to present the same, without delay, to
MABY ANN McCORMICK, Administratrix,
No. 1717 SOUTE Street,
Orto her Attorney. FREDERICK HEYER. Or to her Attorney, FREDERICK HEYEB, wh6-th6t\* No. 241 South THIRD Street.

MACHINERY AND IRON. PENN STEAM ENGINE
AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE &
LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER.—MAKERS, BLAUKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having, for many years,
been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Bollers, Water Tanks,
Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to
the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having
sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of
pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and
Low-pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of
the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings, of all
sizes and kinds; Iron and Brose Castings, of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw-Cutting, and all other work
connected with the above business.

Drawings and Specifications for all work done at their
establishment, free of charge, and work guarantied.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boate, where they can lie in porfect safety, and
are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
ield-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets. PENN STEAM ENGINE

BEACH and PALMER Streets. WILLIAM E. MERRICE, JOHN H. GOFF,
WILLIAM E. MERRICE, HARTLEY MERRICE,
OUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
FIFTH AND WARMING.

FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
PHILADSLPHIA.
MERRIOK & SONS.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Lew Pressure Steam Engines,
for land, river, and marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castness of all kinds. either from or brass. ngs of all kinds, either iron or brass. Iron-Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Rail-Retor's and teal machinery of the latest and mose improved construction of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defocators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.
Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine.

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM-ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinists and Boiler Makers, No. 1210 CAL-LOWHILL Street, Philadelphia. THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH at d refitted a

BRANCH OFFICE 'IN WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C. This company is prepared to accommodate the guests of that house, and the public, with every Telegraphic facility 

And all Telegraphic Stations in the loyal States.
GENERAL OFFICE,
No. 432 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. W. P. WESTERVELT, mhl5-lm LIVERY LADY WHO WISHES TO WERY LADY WHO WISHRS TO LABOR BE BEAUTIFUL should purchase HUNT'S COURT TOILET POWDER. It is used by the Court Beauties in Europe, and it is the only Powder that will not injure the skin or rub off. Price, 12, 25, and 50 cents. HUNT'S BLOOM OF BOSES, a beautiful, natural color for the checks or lips; it will not weah off or lipure the skin, and remains durable for years. Price 51. Those articles are quite new, and can only be obtained of HUNT & CO., 128 Bouth SEVENTH Street, above Walnut. All kinds of Fancy Scaps and Perfumery.

LYRESH ROLL BUTTER, EGGS, &c., PIRESH RULL DUTTER, EGGS, &C.,

received daily at S. Z. GOTTWALS', No. 812

SPRING GABDEN street.

SPRING GABDEN street.

SPRING GABDEN street.

BALES BY AUCTION. TOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTION-EERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street. SALE OF DRY GOODS.

April 3, on four months' credit— 500 packages British, French, and American dry goods On Friday Morning,
April 4, on four months' credit—
350 pieces velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpetings, mattings, &c SALE OF CARPETINGS.

SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. On Monday afternoon,
April 7, on four months' credit—
760 packages French, German, Swiss, and British dry BALE OF BOOTS AND SHORE.

On Tuesday Morning, April 8, on four months' credit— 1,000 packages boots and shoes. DURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., 429 CHESTNUT STREET. LARGE SALE OF FRENUII GOODS,

LARGE SALE OF FRENUII GOODS.

On four months' eredit,
Of the importation of Benkard & Hutton.
On Friday Morning,
April 4, at 10 c'clock
Included in our sale on Friday, the 4th inst, will be found—
110 pieces Lupin's mousecline de laine, high colors, mode, imperial blue, at 6 black, all qualities.
200 ps broche jacquared and jaspe Saxony dress goods.
200 ps new sale toli de saxe and poil de choyre.
150 ps super qualities 4-4 plain and plaid mozambique.
200 ps new and desirable dress stuffs.
75 ps 6-4 grissaille poplin valencies.
200 ps Paris foulard siks, plaids and stripes.
200 new and elegant dress siks, including plain colored taffetas, cuper double faced black and colored taffetas, every double faced black and colored taffetas, foods, and high colors silk fringed Thibet shawls. Also, woolen fringed do.
500 Stella thawls, very high printed borders, new patterns.

torus.

150 rich printed Thibet shawls
500 Stella shawls, extra rich and super broche borders,
black and assorted colors.

100 Stella shawls, with elegant gold broche borders,
black and ussorted colors.

200 naw and beautiful styles super qualities striped
and broche shawls, entirely new patterns, latest Paris
style, of the manufacture of Gonin & Co., for best city
retail trade. Also, a variety of other goods adapted to spring sales. PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-EERS, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE 868.

SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS. BROGANS.
This Morning,
April 3d, at 10 o'clock, precisely, will be sold, by
catalogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youthe' cali,
kip, grain, and thick boots; calf and kip, brogans, Cougrees gatters, Oxford ties, walking shoes, &c; women's,
misses', and children's cali, kip, goat, kid, and morocco
heeled boots, shoes, gatters, slippers, Balmorals, buskins,
&c. Also, a large and desirable assortment of first-class
city-made goods.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

At commencement of sale an invoice of really-made clothing, the balance of a retail stock.

Also, an invoice of boots and shoes, to close a concern.

Codes open for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale. SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-GANS, &c
On Monday Morning,
April 7, at 10 o'clock, precisely, will be sold by catalogue—
1,000 cases mens', boys', and youths' calf, kip, grain, thick, and cavatry boots; calf and kip brogans, Congress gaiters. Oxford ties, walking shoes, &c.; women's, misses', and children's calf, kip, gost, kid, and morocco hesled boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers, buskins, &c.
Also, a large assortment of first-class city made goods. The above sale contains goods of first class city and Eastern manufacturers, and buyers will find it to their interest to be present.

DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC-TIONEERS, No. 218 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF STRAW GOODS.

On Friday Morning,
April 4, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, a large sirable shapes.
Comprising write and colore i seven and eleven braids preds laried, split straws, fancy straw lutons and fakey bornets, of latest shapes. Also, misses' and children's fancy hats, caps, and Bonlevards.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

— cases men's grained and calf boots, brogans, and ties; ladies' calf and morocco boots, Balmorals, and slippers; misses', youth's, and children's boots, shoes, ties, &c.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BEADY-MADE CLOTHING.
On Monday Morning,
April 7, by catalogue, commencing at 10 o'clock preisely, a full and complete assortment of desirable goods,
outby of the particular attention of city and country
uyers. SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFE.
At private sale, a very superior fire-proof saf

B. HÖPPIN & CO., AUCTION-LA. EERS, 242 MARKET STREET. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, southeast
corner of SIXTH and BACE Streets.

TAKE NOTICE. The highest possible price is loaned on goods at Nathans' Principal Establishment, southeast corner of Sixth and Bace streets. At least one-third more than at

NATHANS' PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISH-MENT.

250,000 TO LOAN,
In large or small amounts, from one dollar to thousands,
on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry,
merchandise, clothing, furniture, bedding, pianos, and

goods of every description.

LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET BATES. This establishment has large fire and thief-proof safes, for the safety of valuable goods, together with a private for the saisty of variable goods, digentle with a private watchman on the premises.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS.
ALL LARGE LOANS MADE AT THIS, THE "REINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT."

OHARGES GREATLY BEDUCED.

TAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, AT POTTSTOWN, Montgomery county, Pa.
This Institution was established cleven years since, by the undersigned, formerly President of Delaware College and has been uniformly favored with a high degree of public confidence, and a generous support. The ensuing Summer season will commence on WED-NESDAY, May 6th, and continue twenty one weeks. Circulars, containing testimonials, references, and full

colique.

Reference—Bight Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. R. Newton, D. D.

For circulars address

B. SHOEMAKER, A. M., Principal,
mh20-thm 2m\*

GERMANTOWN, Phila. TREEMOUNT SEMINARY, Norristudion is high and healthy, and the grounds contain ten acres. The SUMMER SESSION commences April 8. For circulars, address mb18tuths-9t JOHN W. LOCH, Principal. MISS MARY E. THROPP BEGS to announce to her friends and patrons that she has removed her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES from 1924 SPRUCE Street, to the more eligible location, 1841 CHESTNUT Street. mh29-6t\* OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY,

Oxford, Chester county, Pa.

In a healthful, and easily accessible location, it affords advantages for a thorough and normal education. The course of study includes the Ornamental Branches and mest of the solid branches taught in our colleges. The next Session will open MAY 7, 1892. For circulars, address Miss H. BAKER, Principal. VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY
SELECT SCHOOL NEAR MEDIA PA.—Thorough course in the Languages, Mathematics, English studies, and all the usual branches. Special attention paid to Book-keeping. Fine Philosophical Apparatus and Library. Pupils of all ages taken.

Boarding per week, \$2.20. Boarding per week, \$2.25. Bev. J. HEBVEY BARTON, A. M.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. SMOKED SALMON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

mb10-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. CHEAP BUTTER! CHEAP BUTTER! Only 12 cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. TERY CHOICE WHITE RYE V FLOUR, only 2% ets. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. mh25-tf 9 BBLS. GOOD COOKING BUT-TEE for sale very cheap at No. 812 SPRING GAR-DEN Street. T EAF LARD.—79 tierces prime ket-mh20-tf 103 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front. CHEESE,—150 boxes fine Herkimer County Cheese, for sale by C. S. SADLER & CO., mb20-tf 108 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front. A DAMANTINE CANDLES.—A job lot of old Adamantine Candles, in store and for RHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street.

HORSE RADISH.—Pure I uck Island
Horse Badish, prepared for family use, in pint
and half-pint bottles, for sale to the trade by
BHODES & WILLIAMS,
TOTAL SAME WATER STREET MESS PORK.—250 bbls Mess Pork, c. c. sadler & co., mb20-if 103 ARCH Street, 2d duor above Front. TINEGAR-French White Wine V Vinegar, for sale by
JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE,
mhl5 Nos. 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. CANDLES. Chemical Sperm Candles for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. TF YOU WANT GOOD POUND LBUTTER, go to S. Z. GOTTWALS', No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street GREEN CORN AND PEAS.

50 cases Winslow's hermetically-sealed Green Corn, 30 " " Green Peas, 20 bls " " Fresh Tomatoes, just leuded and for sale by BHODES & WILLIAMS, mhl7 107 South WATER Street. CHOVELS AND SPADES. GEORGE HALFMAN,

RALES BY AUCTION. M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOUETH Street. (Formerly Nos. 67 and 69.) SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MAHOGANY PIANO-MFORTES, FRENUS-PLA'R MIRRORS, ELE-GANT GAS CHANDELIERS, FIRE PROOF SAFES, &c. CARD.—Our sale this morning, at the Auction Store UART.—Our said this morning, at the Authon Store, will comprise, budies 550 ints of excellent recond-hand furniture, mahogany piano-fortes, fine Franch-plate mautel, pier, and oval mirrors, elegant bronze and gil gas chandeliers, large and superior irre-proof safe, made by Evans & Watson, Lullie's burglar-proof safe, beds and bril-ding, chius and glassware, a large assortment of carpets, &c., forming an attractive assortment, worthy the attention of ladies and others desirous of purchasing.

Catalogues now ready.

PUBLIC SALES BEAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
AT THE EXCHANGE ON TUESDAYS. BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. We have a large amount of real estate at private sele, including every description of city and country property. Printed lists may be had at the Auction Store. BEAL ESTATE—APRIL 3.

Sale by order of Heirs.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR
RESIDENCE, No 722 Arch street. 41 feet front, replete
with modern conveniences, with stable and coach-house
of a back street in the rear Occupied by the late
owner, and in first-rate repair. May be examined any
day previous to sale. COUNTRY BESIDENCE, with atable, coach house, and six acres of land, Darby plank road.

Peremptory Sale,—VALUABLE BESIDENCE, No. 507 South Front street—lot 22 feet front, 130 foet deep.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1302 Green street.

Peremptory Falc.—RACHEL STREE, == FRAME
DWELLING, No. 325 Bachel street, between Brown
and Peplar streets Sale abs dute.

TWO AND A HALF-STORY BRICK DWELLING,
No 350 North Fourth street, with two three-story brick
dwellings in the rear.

M. Auctioneers, 604 CHESTNUT St., shove Sixth.

LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, PAPER, STATIONERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELBY, CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.

This Morning,

April S, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, 604 Chostnut street, will be sold a large and extensive stock of FANCY GOODS,—Porter monnaics, purses, portfolios, photograph frames, dasuerrectype cases, &c.

STATIONERY,—Letter, cap, and note papers and envelopes of all styles and patterns; Union paper and shrulspes, jationery, packages and cases, blank books, steel pers, penholders, writing fisk, &c.

CLOCKS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Jowelry of Sl. styles and patterns, bracelets, pins and sarelry of all styles and patterns, bracelets, pins and sat-drops, shirt stude and sleeve-buttons, finger rings, lockels, pencils, chains, &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, silver-plated
ware, &c., &c. To which is solicited the attention of
City and Country Dealers. SALES EVERY EVENING, Of Fancy Goods Stationery, Clocks, Watches, Jowdry, Cuttery, Silver-plated Ware, 20.
(Consignments talicited.
Out-door sales promptly attended to.

COAL. ROBERT R CORSON. COAL DEALER. OFFICE, 133 WALNUT STREET,

BELOW SECOND, PHILAD LPHIA. MOAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED COAL.—THE UNDERSON

PROPOSALS. CEALED PROPOSALS ARE IN-VITED till the 15th day of APRIL, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistance Department with 6,060 head of BEEF CATTLE on the The Cattle to be delivered at Washington city, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; naminal admitted which weighs less than 1,900 pounds gross.

The Cattle 'o be delivered at tuch times and in such The Cattle 'o be delivered at that times and in such quantities as the Government nay require.

Cattle will be required under this contract soon after the contract is closed. Helfers and built not wanted.

A bond, with good and satisfactory security, will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treatoveriment reserves to ment the right when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the

precise address of all the members of the firm.
Bries to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S.,
U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
FORM OF GUARANTER. We, of the county of and State of otherway guarantee that is able to fulfill a courtract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith Bhould the contract be awarded to him we are prepared to become his recurities. This guagantee must be appended to each bid.

A pended to each bid.

Penced to seen out.

NOTICE. — Proposa's from dealers and millers are invited till the 10th of April, 1862. St FUBNISHING PLOUR to the Sub Department, of the same kind which has been received by the U.S. Government, and known as No. 1 extra.

Samples of this Four may be seen at the Capitol Bakery, in Washington.

It is desired to make a contract for 20,000 parrols. Should, however, any person daure to furnish a less quantity, he will state the precise number of barrels his bid.

The contractor will be required to furnish at the rate of 600 barrels daily, until the contract is filled.

No Flour with the received which does not come up to the standard at the inspection made just before the purchase. Government receives any cause.

Payments to be made in treasury notes and the bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C. mb28-12t

BOSTON AND PHILADELPIHA STEAMSHIP LINE—From PINE
Street, Philadelphia and LONG Wharf, Boston, &c.
The ateamship SAXON, Captain Matthews, will said
from Boston for Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 6,
ard from Philadelphia for hoston on FRIDAY Morning,
April 11, at 10 A. M.
Insurance one-half that by sail vessels.
Freight taken at fair rates.
Shippers will please send bills lading with their goods.
For freight or passage (having fine accommodations
for passengers), apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
322 SOUTH WHARVES.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STRAM BETWEEN NEW
YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland,) to land and embark passengers and

Certificates of passage issued from unconstour so new York

York

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are constructed with water-tight compariments, and carry experienced Surgons.

For freight, or passage, apply at the office of the Company,

111 Walnut street, Philadelphia,

In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN,

Tower Ruildings.

In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN,

115 Dixon street. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN BOYAL MAIL STRAK-

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ABIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUBTRALABIAN,
Capt. Cook.
BUROPA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moods.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

Those vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERIGA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, "N.York, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Shannon, "Boston, Wednesday, April 22.
OANADA, McCauley, "Boston, Wednesday, April 23.
OANADA, McCauley, "N.York, Wednesday, April 20.
CHINA, Anderson, "N.York, Wednesday, May 14.
N.York, Wednesday, May 14.
N.York, Wednesday, May 14. EUROPA, Stupp,
CHINA, Anderson, "N. York. Wednesday, May,
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board,
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for
Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones,
or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefore, and
the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or pasthe value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
4 EOWLING GREEN, New York.
E. C. & J. G. BATES,
103 STATE Street, Boston.

EXPRESS COMPANIES. IMPORTANT!
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
Should be sent by HABNDEN'S EXPRESS, 607
CHESTNUT Street. They charge only HALL BATES, and send daily to Baltimore, Weshington, Fertress Monroe, and all other points occupied by our troops. fc24-3ms THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Office 889
CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own
lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to

FOR NEW YORK.
NEW DAILY LINE, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Philadolphia and New York Express Steamboat Company receive freight and leave daily at 2 P. M., delivering their cargoes in New York the following day.

Freights taken at reasonable rates.

WM. P. CLYDE, Agent,

No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

anl-tf Piers 14 and 16 EAST RIVER, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.— The philadelphia Steam-Propeller Company will commence their business for the season on Monday, isth instant. Their stanmars are now receiving freight at Second Their steamers are av.,
Pier, above Wainut street.
Terms accommodating. Apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
224 South Delaware Avenue.

THESE MONROE, DAILY,

WASHINGTON, D. C., AND FORMATS AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

(EBICSSON LINE.)

One of the Steamers of this Company leaves the upper side of Chestnut-street Wharf daily (Sundays excepted.) at 3 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Baltimore early meet, as 3 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Baltimore early meet, as 3 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Baltimore early meet, as 3 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Baltimore early meet, as 5 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Baltimore early meet.

Treights of all kinds carried at the lowest rates.

A. GROYES, Jr.: Agent.

N. 24 South Delaware Avenue.

A. GROVES, Jr., Asset. No. 34 South WHARVES. fe14-2m\*