SPEECH OF SENATOR TEN EYCK,

consideration, so that his true position may be understood:

Mr. TEN EYCK. I do not rise at this time for the purpose of making a speech, yet I trust the Senate will extend to me their indulgence for a few minutes while I submit my views, partly on the measure before the Senate, and partly to make an explanation. I think they will accord to me their attention, although this detate has been protracted and they are impatient for a vote. I am myself very impatient for a vote.

I shall vote if the question comes to that, for the bill raported by the Committee on the District of Columbia as it has been amended. I should have preferred, and I say it frankly, a bill something like the one offered as a substitute by the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Wright.] I approve of its general features. I think it might be amended in several particulars, and should be amended in Mr. TEN EYCK. I do not rise at this time for several particulars, in order to make it accord with the present existing state of things. But, sir, I favor the idea of gradual emancipation upon a vote of the people of this District, accompanied with

of the people of this District, accompanied with proper remuneration to the loyal owners of the persons proposed to be set free.

In 1858, a worthy, honest, and distinguished gentleman of Illinois, in many speeches, and especially in a speech delivered by him at Freeport, in August of that year, in answer to certain questious propounded to him by another distinguished citizen of that State, who is unhappily now no more, declared his views on this subject. This question was put to him: **4. I want to know whether he stands, to-day, pledged the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia !** The answer was:

The answer was:

"The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In relation to that I have my mind very distinctly mails up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet, as a member of Congress, it should not, with my present views, be in favor of ondravoring to abolish slavery in the District, of Columbia, unless it would be upon these condutions: First, that the abolition should be gradual; second, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and, third, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners. With these three conditions, I contess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and, in the larguage of Henry Clay, "sweep from our capital that foul blot upon our natien."

Sir, I fully accord and agree with the sentiments Sir, I fully accord and agree with the sentiments contained in this answer. The three leading ideas are, gradual emancipation, compensation to unwilling owners, and the submission of the question to the lawful voters of the District to be affected the lawin voters of the District to be anected thereby. Such is the general character of the bill proposed by the Senator from Indiana. Nay, if I am not incorrectly informed, the bill is almost an exact copy of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives. in 1848, by the gentleman to whem I

Sonator will modify his amendment or substitute to the bill, so as to make it accord with the existing tate of affairs.
In June, 1860—but two years following these In June, 1860—but two years following these discussions to whick I have made allusion—one of the largest, most respectable, and intelligent Conventions of a political character, and perhaps of any other character, ever assembled in this country, composed in part of Sonators who now have and others who then had ceats upon this floor, met in Convention at Chicago; and there, after having established a platform in which, among other things, they declared that the object of the Republican party was not to interfere with the institution of slavery in the several States where it existed. slavery in the several States where it existed, conveying the general idea that that was not to be interfered with, and declaring that slavery should not be extended or carried into the Tershould not be extended or carried into the Territories, they put in nomination the eminent individual to whom I have already made allusion, with his declarations on the subject of slavery, uttered only two years before, with respect to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, fresh in their minds. In the canvass which followed in the fall of 1850 in the Middle States—I followed in the fall of 1850 in the Middle States—I speak of them particularly—where parties were more nearly balanced, and where the people have perhaps, if I may be allowed the expression, rather mere of a conservative tendency than they have in the northern and eastern sections of the Union, the people and those who addressed them understood these views as uttered in 1858. I myself met the opposition of the Democratic party with them, who charged that the object of the Republican party was to interfere with and overthrow the institution of slavery everywhere in this country; and I reforred them to the declarations of the standard-bearer of our party made only two years before over and over again in his memorable contest and controversy with his able and skilful rival, who was contend-

ing with him for the honors of a seat upon this floor, as an assurance, as a guarantee that no extravagant or ultra measures would be resorted to by an administration such as might be constituted upon the election of the individual thus selected. I conscientiously believe that in my State, little and unimportant as she comparatively is in a political point of view, hundreds of men who had voted the Democratic ticket prior to that time, voted in that election for the candidate of the Republican party, because they liked the man, and with the understanding that that was to be the general outline of the policy of his Administration. Sir, having declared that to my fellow-citizens, during the public canvass, with approbation, in the State where I live, I should feel that I had not performed my duty here to day if I had not experformed my duty here to day if I had not expressed my preference for the system of gradual emancipation in the District of Columbia upon the terms and conditions specified in those declarations of the standard-bearer of the Republican the terms and conditions specified in those declarations of the standard-bearer of the Republican party, made but two short years before, and which he had not withdrawn or retracted.

A day or two ago I had the misfortune to differ from my associates on this floor in relation to a vote that was given in connection with this bill, and that was on the proposition to submit the bill to a vote of the people of the District. I thought that was a proper provision. The bill proposes radical changes in the laws, systems, and insuitations of the people of this District. These are ancient. They have existed almost from time immemorial. They have existed from a time long anterior to the formation of the Constitution and the establishment of the seat of Government in this spot. They existed under the laws of Maryland. I grant you that there are many statutes and many laws here which, like other early statutes and laws in the Northern States that have vanished away before an enlightened public sentiment, ought to be repealed, and repealed at once; and I do not say that this institution of slavery here ought not to be abolished and done away with. I only question the mode proposed. I only expressed my preference for another mode—its gradual abolition; but if the unanimous or prevailing sense of this body is otherwise on a question of public policy like this, why, I must defer to that prevailing sense.

to that prevailing sense.

I may be pardoned for repeating the oft-stated fact that the people of this District have no representation in Congress. They are taxed without representatio:—a subject upon which our fathers went to war with Great Britain. They, at the same time, it is true, have received large benevolences and large gratuities at the hands of the Government. They have no vote in Congress; they have not even so much as a voice on the floor of Congress, as the Territories of the United States enjoy. I think, upon a question of so grave and vital importance as a radical change of the laws, systems, and institutions of the people of this District, now comprising some seventy thousand white persons, it would be no more than reasonable to submit it to their consideration. I think it is in accordance with the spirit and nature of white persons, it would be no more than reasonable to submit it to their consideration. I think it is in accordance with the spirit and nature of our institutions, which are based on popular suffrage. Although I would not be willing to adopt that principle with respect to a Territory, where everything is fresh and new as the morning, and where new institutions are about to be planted and new domestic relations to be formed, where the laws and Constitution of the United States have full control, sway and authority; yet in this District, where the existing laws and institutions were found at the time the Government settled down here and took possession of this tract of ten miles square, it seems to me that there is a propriety in submitting such questions to the people, inastmuch as they have grown up and been associated all their lives with these institutions and these laws, and do not look upon and regard these things in the same light that we who happen to have been born farther north look upon and regard them. Such a course has been already taken in this District in two instances; the act of Congress for the recession of that part of the District south of the Potomac to Virginia, and the act revising the code for the District were hold submitted to a wate of

recession of that part of the District south of the Potomac to Virginia, and the act revising the code for the District, were both submitted to a vote of the people for adoption or rejection.

I could express my preference that Congress, in endeavoring to relieve this District from this vestige of servitude, will not feel disposed to impose a badge of Vassalage upon the people of the District. I know they would not design any; I know there is no such disposition. Sir, the most complete vassalage that a conqueror even could impose upon vanquished people would be to change their laws and institutions without their consent or approbation. When William the Norman overcame the Saxon power in the field of Hastings, he by no means so effectually conquered the English people as he did afterwards when he changed their laws, abrogated their customs, altered their institutions, partitioned out when he changed their laws, abrogated their customs, altered their institutions, partitioned out their lands, and recorded these surveys as a perpetual memorial in his famous book of Doomsday. I do not pretend to say that the situation of this people, even under this law, would be at all parallel with the people mentioned in this historical reference; but it serves to illustrate my idea and to convey my meaning. I know perfectly well, however, that upon this subject the wisest, ablest, and purest statesmen that this Union has ever produced and sent to these halls—at the head of whom stood the late John Quincy Adams—questioned the propriety of interfering with the institution of slavery in this District, or at all events without the consent and approbation of the people residing here. Still, sir, as I have said before, I shall not be controlled finally by these considerations in my action upon this subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL. If the Senator from New Jersey would allow me, I should like to ask him a question. As he has dwelt on the idea of submission to the people of the District, I should like to question. As he has dwelt on the idea of submission to the people of the District, I should like to inquire what propriety there is in five thousand voters, assuming that to be the number here in the District of Columbia, determining for my constituents in Illinois, and his constituents in New Jersey, whether the capital of this great nation shall be in a slaveholding district? If it is to be submitted to the propile at all, should it, not be submitted to

in allowing the few innabitants settled here to determine for the people of this whole Union whether their capital shall be in a slaveholding community? And, in the next place, why submit to the voters here? Suppose that an individual residing out of this District owns a slave in the District of Columbia, ought he not to be permitted to vote? There are many such cases, and my friend, I know, will not take it unkindly when I say that I have heard it intimated that perhaps he himself may have some interest in this institution. I do not mean to intimate by that that it controls his vote at all; but if such were the case, ought not he to be consulted as much that that it controls his vote at all; but if such were the case, ought not he to be consulted as much as a person who happens to live here? It strikes me there is no propriety in submitting to the people of this District to determine whether the owner of a slave living in Maryland or New Jersey should be affected by their votes or not, and I think there is just as little propriety in allowing the people of this District, some five thousand voters, very few of whom own slaves, to determine for the whole nation whether slavery shall exist at the capital. I am not informed as to the number of slaveholders here. There are said to be fifteen hundred slaves owned in the District, and probably there are not more than one hundred or two hundred slave owners here. Why submit it to the other five thousand ers here. Why submit it to the other five thousand voters to determine? It seems to me there is no propriety in submitting such a question as this to the voters of this locality.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TEN EYCK, On the Bill to Abolish Stavery in the District of Columbia.

As the action of Senator Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, on some of the important questions which have recently been discussed in the Senate has been much misrepresented, we publish below the speech he delivered on the 3d inst., when the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was under consideration, so that his true position may Mr. Ten Eyck. I will endeavor to respond to

fact on the part of some—and that complaint is growing, perhaps, more strong from day to day—yet I am not aware that the fact that the Congress of the United States has been compelled to meet in a district surrounded by such circumstance has impeded the progress of this Government or the execution of its functions here, or has impeded the onward progress of this nation in a stretch of grandeur and power such as the world has never witnessed before. It would, at first blush, seem to be proper that the people of the United States, interested in a question of this kind, should have a vote upon it; but there would be no more propriety in their voting upon it than there would be in a citizen of Illimois, who happened to own a house in the city of Washington, being permitted to vote in the charter elections here, or on other questions affecting property in this city. It would seem theoretically to be fair enough, but practically it would net. It is not deemed desirable anywhere to extend the right of suffrage to an inhabitent of one State, and suffer him to exercise it in another, merely because he may happen to be the owner of some property in that other State. inhabitant of one State, and sume runt to exercise it in another, merely because he may happen to be the owner of some property in that other State. This answers the Senator's first two questions. The other question of the Senator I will answer before I take my seat.

Let me now, for a moment, allude to this subject in connection with the interests of the citizens of the adjoining Border States. I have spoken of it in connection with the people of this District. Sir, in view of the President's recent message, Sir, in view of the President's recent message, and in view of the resolution which we adopted yesterday, tendering the aid of this Government to the Border slave States, in the adoption of system of gradual emancipation, it seems to me that there is great propriety in our taking the same course with respect to this District. We have already a bill on our tables proposing aid by the General Government to the States of Delaware and Maryland, on this very subject; and doubtless we shall be called upon to vote on that question we shall be called upon to vote on that question before Congress adjourns. The question affecting the District is similar to the question as involved in these two States; and I, sir, as a friend of the Union, would be exceedingly desirous that we should take no step that might prevent, hinder, or impede so wise, beneficent, and statesmanlike a measure as that managed by the President

we should take no step that might prevent, hinder, or impede so wise, beneficent, and statesmanlike a measure, as that proposed by the President of the United States. If Congress should refrain from passing a law for the immediate abolition of slavery in this District, the enemies of this measure in the Border States will be deprived of that argument, which they will passionately seize hold of and use among their people, that Congress has, with its own iron will, undertaken to interfere with this matter, instead of leaving it to the people themselves; and I have not the slightest doubt, that if this question could be submitted to this District, four out of five of the lawful voters of this District would vote for the gradual abolition of slavery here. Perhaps I may make the proportion too great; but I have not a doubt that a large majority of the legal voters of this District to day are in favor of the gradual abolition of slavery here. I have been in doubt with respect to the propriety of passing this bill now, although I shall not stand in the way of the passage of the bill. I am not sure but that the postponement of this measure until the Border slave States shall have added on the question, would of itself effect a cure. If Maryland and Delaware should vote to abolish slavery according to the plan proposed by the President and the resolution we passed yesterday, slavery in this District would speedily die out of itself; like an oxhausted candle, it would flicker in its socket, and soon be gone forever, and not a single wave of popular feeling be created to disturb or agitate the surrounding sections of country interested in the institution.

I have also had some doubt in my mind whether I have also had some doubt in my mind whether gradual abolition, without compensation, as has been the course pursued in most of the Northern States, and in my own State in particular, would not be better than immediate abulition with compensation, taken in connection with the fact of the

pensation, taken in connection with the two was a enormous taxes that the people of this country will now have to pay in consequence of the war, and of the increased burdens that are imposed upon them I do not see my way exactly clear in agreeing to tax the people of New Jersey. New York, Pennsylvania, or any other Northern State which has abelished this system, for the purpose of compensating persons is the District at Calumbia: and yet I shall not stand in the way, but shall vote for the bill as proposed by the committee. I do not know, as the Senator from Maine [Mr. Fessenden] does, what the wishes of the people of New Jersey are upon this subject.

Now, sir, I will answer the last question propounded to me by the Senator from Illinois. It is somewhat personal in its character, but the question in the may of questions before, but I have been traduced and denounced in the public prints and privately, and my position and action upon this floor questioned and critorised in consequence of the charge, repeatedly made, that I have seem interest in slavery within this District. Sir, upon the whole, I am rejoiced that the Senator from Illinois has propounded the question to me, and I will answer it frankly. Sir, I have no interest in any such institution. It did happen that by the death of an aged citizen of this District a few years since, two persons, between one of whom and myself there exists a very near and dear relation, became somewhat interested in a few family servants. The number, as God is my judge, I do not now recollect, so little interest have I taken in it; it was not less than ten, nor more than twenty—some of them aged, some decreptid, some young, but all-amily servants who had lived in the family servants. The number, servers, and my position and additional proposed by the continuous proposed by the condition of the support of the amy, and first the usual contention, and fall the health was passed for mit falls for the surplus was applied to paring and private the surplus was applied to paring and return the surplus was applied to paring and private the surplus was applied to paring and return the surplus was applied to paring and return the surplus was applied to paring and return the surplus w the increased burdens that are imposed upon them. I do not see my way exactly clear in agreeing to tax the people of New Jersey. New York, Pennsylvania, or any other Northern State which has abelished this system, for the purpose of compensating persons in the District of Columbia; and yet I shall not stand in the way, but shall vote for the bill as proposed by the committee. I do not know, as the Senator from Maine [Mr. Fessenden] does, what a few family servants. The number, as God is my judge, I do not now recollect, so little interest have I taken in it; it was not less than ten, nor more than twenty—some of them aged, some decrepid, some young, but allamily servants, who had lived in the family of an aged lady in this city for many years. It is well known to persons residing in this city, that from the hour of this occurrence I declared that I would have a connection with or part in the matter and

the hour of this occurrence I declared that I would have no connection with or part in the matter, and would assume and have no control over it whatever. I have stated to my friends these facts, privately and everywhere; but as that seems not to have been sufficient, I avail myself of this occasion to say now, and here upon this floor, in the face of the American Senate, in the face of the American people, that if I ever had any technical right, I renounce and release and abjure every and any possible, imaginable, present, contingent, future, or other interest that by possibility might legally have been cast upon, or may have attached to me, as property in persons of this description; and I hope it may go upon the records of the Senate that I here, this day, declare that if there is any possible connection that I have unwillingly had with this institution, that I absolve myself entirely from it, now and forever. Let others do as they may, or institution, that I absolve myself entirely from it, now and forever. Let others do as they may, or think and act as they may. Many differ with me in this, I know. I do not impeach thom; I only speak for myself. So far as I am concerned, these persons may go free as air, and go with God's blessing, as I am sure they will with mine.

with God's blessing, as I am sure they will with mine.

Porhaps I may be permitted to say, further, that if this bill, as reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, should pass, authorizing persons to receive reward or compensation for persons of this description, neither myself, nor the person to whom I have alluded, would ever prefer a claim or touch the first dollar to be appropriated by the Treasury of the United States, or raised by taxation from the people of the State of New Jersey, New York, Illinois, or any other State, North or South, for the purpose of carrying out this beneficent measure. Never! never! For myself, as an individual, standing alone and isolated, I rejoice that the Committee on the District of Columbia have introduced this bill. As a citizen of the United States, as a Senator upon this floor, having regard to the views and feelings and rights of my fellow-citizens living in other and different sections of the country, charged, in a measure, with the interests of all, and fearing the effect of extreme, sudden, and radical measures, I preferred, and on that ground alone, that we should do nothing that would interfere ing the effect of extreme, sudden, and radical measures, I preferred, and on that ground alone, that we should do nothing that would interfere with the prosecution of this war, or interfere at present with the rights and wishes of those true, loyal, warm-hearted Southern Union-loving men who have risked their lives, and who are risking their all, for the purpose of restoring this Union to its former position, and re-establishing the authority of the Government over the whole United States. I do not believe that because a man happens to be a slaveholder, he, therefore, is of necessity a rebel or a traitor. It is true that the vast majority of them in the extreme South are so this day; but there are true and loyal men, like Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and hundreds of others, who have still, to a greater or less extent, an interest in this institution, either themselves or others, who have still, to a greater or less extent, an interest in this institution, either themselves or through their friends, and in view of their position, I was desirous that we should proceed to a gradual process of emancipation according to the course heretofore pursued throughout all the Northern States; that we should do nothing that would be calculated to excite, irritate, agitate, and retard the great and beneficent measures which we have now in hand—the rapid and speedy suppression of this robellion.

how in main—the rapid and speedy suppression of this robellion.

Mr. President, having said this much, and apolo-gizing to the Senate for remarks so personal in their nature, I leave the subject with the Senate and the country, and I dismiss it now and forever.

THE FATHER AND SON OF a Union family near THE FATHER AND SON of a Union family near Winchester took to the woods some time ago to avoid being impressed into the rebel army. They were fed and subsisted by the wife and daughters as best they could. One day one of the daughters, being at the upper window of the house, espied the approaching Union forces. She ran below stairs, crying out to her mother: "The Yankees are coming! The Yankees are coming! The Yankees are coming! The whole party rushed to the lookout, and, sure enough, the gleaming bayonets of our soldiers saluted their gladdened eyes.

The fire in the locomotive house of the Michigan

The fire in the locomotive house of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in Detroit, Michigan, was not so serious as was at first reported. Fourwas not so serious as was at arist reported. Four-teen engines were in the building at the time, but five of them were got out uninjured. The remain-ing nine were injured to the extent of \$10,000 or \$12,000. The damage to the building will amount to \$15,000 This is entirely covered by insurance, and it is supposed that that to the locomotives is also. A LETTER from Bordeaux, dated March 12, states that a British steamer of 1,500 tons was in port, loaded with a valuable cargo, estimated at \$1,000,000, part of which was brought from England. She was ready to leave for the South, intending to run the blackade.

whether the capital of this great nation shall be in a slaveholding district? If it is to be submitted to the people at all, should it not be submitted to the people of this whole Union? Is there any justice in allowing the few inhabitants settled here to determine for the people of this whole Union whether the many who now wear the two silver stars. ONE hundred and twenty men were shipped for the navy last week in New York, making the number the navy last week in New York, making the number of disposable blue jackets on board the North Caroling about five hundred men, Local elections in Western Virginia, thus far heard from, including Harrison, Taylor, Ohio, Hampshire, and other counties, decidedly favor the emancipation policy of the Administration. PARSON BROWNLOW and Andy Johnson have been

life-long political antagonists. The Parson once prayed that the Lord in His znfinite mercy, would save even Andy Johnson. Each knows by this time how to appreciate the other. Crowwell said, with a truth that is unusual, that rone ever mounts so high as he who does not know where he is going. ELEVEN millions gallons of wine were consumed in England during the year 1861. An inebriated man can weigh nothing correctly; he is always losing his balance.

THE CITY

LABORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA NU-MISMATIC SOCIETY -The Nunismatic Society is engaged zealously in the catalogueing and preserving of coins, medals, &c. A neat pamphlet has just been issued, containing a complete history of the paper money issued by Pennsylvania, with a list of dates, issues, amounts,

by Pennsylvania, with a list of dates, issues, amounts, denominations, and signors.

Yennsylvania, says the author, lingered long behind her sister Colonies in the emission of paper money; not until after many years had elapsed, during which they had experienced the advantages and disadvantages of a paper circulating medium, tounded upon the public croit, did she venture to take upon herself such a responsibility. For did she rashly or unadvisedly set herself to the task. The fate that had befallen the notes issued by the New England Colonies, and by the Carolinas, and the great lossee caused by their depreciation, warned her against yielding too much to the prevalent mania for a paper currency, and, as prudence guided her rulers, she, till a late period, was free from the calamitous events which excessive and ill-guarded issues brought upon the others. upon the others.

From the year 1721 a paper currency had been contemplated and discussed, but it was not until two years
afterwards that active measures were taken to produce

afterwards that active measures were tasen to produce one.

On the second of January, A. D. 1723, a petition was presented to the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania from a number of merchants and others, inhabitants of the city of Philacelphia, setting forth "that they were sensibly aggreeved in their estates and dealings to the great loss and growing ruin of themselves, and the evident decay of the province in general, for want of a medium to buy and sail with." and praying that a paper currency might be established.

On the eighth of the same month the House resolved "that it was necessary that a quantity of paper money, founded upon a good scheme, should be sauted."

In March, 1726-5 an act was passed for re-emitting and confirming the currency of the bills as they came back into the Oflice, and for striking a further sum of ten thousand pounds, to replace those that had become torn or defaced. This amount did not aid to the currency in circulation, which remained as before, £45,000.

In October a letter was seceived by the tovernor from the Lords of Trade, &c., in England, dated May 11th, in reference to the two emissions of 1723, and their supplements.

It set forth the evil consequences that had resulted in

the Lords of 1723, and their supplements.

It set forth the evil consequences that had resulted in the other colonies from the isning of bills of credit, and stated 1, that naught restrained them from laying them bills before his Majest, to be repealed, save tenderness alone to the innocent helders in whose hamas they might be, and if any further acts were passed, creating more bills of credit, in addition to those already issued, means would be taken to have them disallowed; and it concluded by requesting "that the funds appropriated for the payment of these bills should be duly applied."

The bills soon became the prev of request who successfully counterfeited them to an alarming extent, though at the risk of a severe punishment. The acts provided that counterfeiting should be fluid and payment of double the value of the loss sustained by those aggrieved by the fraudulent bills; and, in case of inability to pay these sums, the offender was to be sold into service for seven years.

But this did not prevent large quantities of fraudulent paper from being put in circulation, which appears to have been chiefly manufacturea in Ireland and exported hither. In New Jersey it was so successfully practisely, that within four years after their first emission it was tound necessary to call in the whole, as it was not possible to discern between the good and bad notes.

To remedy this, on the bills emitted by Pennsylvania in 1726, there was ordered to be imprinted the figure of a crown on those of ire shillings, of two crowns on those of twenty shillings. This simple device was held to afford sufficient projection against trand in the state of the arts then existing in the province.

In 1729 the punishment for counterfeiting was changed to degath, and the former penalty was reserved for those who altered notes from tower demandations to higher

to death, and the former penalty was reserved for those who altered notes from lower denominations to higher During all this time, the notes having ample provision made for their ultimate extinction, circulated freely at their value, superseding the bills of other colonies, which had not if them constituted the chief part of the currency. The only persons who refused them were the proprietaries, who demanded and received in payment of their quit rents the difference of exchange on England, and an annuity of £130 per annum during the currency of the motes. Their conduct gave rise to much animalversion, and sowed the seeds of future trouble between them and the colony.

**

In March, 1755, a bill was passed granting £30,000 to the king's use, to be emitted in bills of credit, for the support of Braddock's expedition. This the Governor returned, with a message stating that the flouse, in defiance of him, by its mero resolves, had put in circulation fitteen thousand pounds in bills of credit, payable to hearer, and although the House refused this by showing that they were merely bills drawn on the Provincial Treasurer in payment of stores for the expedition, yet his assent was not given to its becoming a law.

After Braddock's deleat, sixty thousand pounds were raised for the King's use, whereof afty-five thousand pounds were to be emitted in bills of credit, bearing date January 1, 1766, and recleemable by taxation; and in August 175b, after the usual contention, un; issue of thirty thousand pounds was made, redeemable in June years.

In 1771, great alarm was felt at the hostility mani-Ones.

During all this time, the notes having ample provision

CAN A SECURITY IN A LIBEL CASE BE A JUROR IN THE SAME CASE?—A very important prestion came up in the Court of Quarter Sessions, yes-erday, before Judge Thompson—viz! The lagitimacy of terday, before Judge Theinpson—vis! The lagititudes of a juror who has been the recognizance of a defendant in a libel case. Said libel case to come before the present term of the Quarter Sessions.

The name of the juror in case was Stophen N. Winslow, publisher of the Juror in case was Stophen N. Winslow, publisher of the Juror in Case was Juror of the Sunday Transcript newspaper, the latter charged with libelling lienj. M. Dusenbery.

As the names of Grand Jurors were cailed, Mr. F. C. Brightly, counset for Mr. Dusenbery; arose and said that he desired to challenge a member of the Grand Jury. The publisher of one of the Sunday papers had been bound over by Recorder Eneu to answer the charge of libel. The Grand Juror, whom he desired to challenge, entered bail for the defendant, one condition of the recognizance being that the defendant should keep the peace towards the alleged libelled party. Mr. Brightly referred to several cases where the right to challenge for cause or favor was granted. He not only challenged him in this case, but for the entire term

Charles Brooks appeared as counsel for Mr. Winslow, and suggested that the recognizance not having been forfeited in the court, of couse could not effect Mr. Winslow as ballee. As counsel for Mr. W., he understood that Mr. Greene, alleged to be the publisher of the Sunday Transcript, was bound over by the Recorder to naswer the charge of libel for which Mr. Winslow became bail. The forfeiture was in consequence of the publication of additional libellous matter in a subsequent paper. But its should be remembered that the bail was surrendered by Mr. Winslow, and the forfeiture or the bail was urendered in the books of the court, and this he supposed was sufficient.

Junge Thompson said he would like to know what case was before him. a juror who has been the recognizance of a defendant in

the books of the court, and this he supposed was sufficient.

Judge Thompson said he would like to know what case was before him.

Mr. Brightly remarked that Mr. Greene had been bound over by Recorder Eneu to answer the charge of libel on Benjamin M. Dusenbery, and that Mr. Winslow, one of the grand jurors, entered bail for the defendant. The recognizance had been forfeited, because Mr. Greene had been forfeited, because Mr. Greene had seen that the recognizance had been forfeited, because Mr. Greene had the grand jurous, entered bail for the defendant. The recognizance had been forfelted, because Mr. Greene had not kept the peace toward the prosecutor, but still published subsequent animadversive articles against the prosecutor. I will send for the records of the court, to show the recognizances have been forfeited, and the question of sueing them out is pendiug.

Judge Thompson. Do you challenge the juror because of the forfeited recognizances; or because of the libel case?

Mr. Brightly. Because he is, or was, bail for Mr. Greene.

Judge Thompson. What do you challenge him for? Mr. Brightly. For favor. I will call Mr. Winslow, if your Honor please.

Mr. Winslow was now called, and on being sworn, testified that he went bail for Mr. Greene; have received a notice from the sheriff that the bail had been forfeited; I do not know who the publishers of the Sunday Transcript are, except I judge from the names as published at the head of the paper.

Question by Mr. Brightly. Do you know Mr. Greene? Answer by Mr. Winslow. Yes, sir.

Question. Have you ever had any business relations with him as publisher or proprietor of the paper?

Mr. Brightly renewed the question, and the judge admitted it.

Arswer by witness. No, sir.

mitted it.

At swer by witness. No, sir.

Mr. Brightly said be thought he had shown enough to authorize the court to excuse Mr. Winslow.

Judge Thompson replied that the juror, Mr. Winslow, is excused from serving as juror in the case in point.

Mr. Brightly said that he would like him excused from the term, because his presence in the Grand Jury room night prejudice the rights of his client. The Grand Jury room night prejudice the rights of his client. The Grand Jury room administration of criminal law. My desire is to prevent any undue influence being in the Grand Jury room.

Mr. Mann, District Attorney, said that to excuse Mr. Winslow from the Grand Jury room altogether is unprecedented. edented.

Mr. Brightly finally said that he did not contend there for an entire term. He cherofore withdrew this part of his application.

The Grand Jury, including Mr. Winslow, the subject of the special challenge, 28 above reported, were now sworn in.

Mr. James F. Hieskell was appointed foreman.

Judge Thompson now charged the Grand Jury on the nature of the business to be submitted to them, calling their especial attention to the subject of the ostablishment of an asylum for the safe-keeping of insane criminals.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION .- Subscriptions in aid of the aufferers of the recent gunpowder explesion in the First ward still continue to be received by the different ones having the matter in charge. An afternoon cotemporary yesterday received \$52 48, making in all \$228.48 collected by that party alone. Fire Marshal Blackburn acknowledges the receipt of twenty dollars from a lady. in all \$225.48 collected by that party atone. Fire marshal Bharkburn acknowledges the receipt of twenty deliars
from a lady.

Allen Knowles, one of the young men, who was employed in the moulding room, is in a very low condition,
and yesterday the attending physicians gave up all hopes
of his recovery—sp inptoms of lockjaw having set in. The
plunger which Knowles was using at the time of the acplesion was driven through bis hand, which was lacerated
in a shocking manner. He was also dangerously wounded
in the abdomen, and was horribly burned about the face,
head, and body. His brothers, Henry and Edward,
were also engaged in Jackson's establishment. Hunry
was employed in the packing room, and was badly
burned, but will recover. Edward escaped uninjured.
The father of the young men is a mechanic, residing at
No. 1308 Mary street, near Broad and Thompson streets.
All being cut of employment, the sons from necessity accepted situations in the cartridge factory. The family is
one of the most worth among the sufferer by the disaster, and their misfortune appeals strongly to the benevolence of the people of the Twentieth ward.

The funeral of Miss McKerron, whose death has been
neticed, takes place to-morrow, from the residence of her
parrents, in Ludlow street, west of Fortieth, in the Twentry fourth ward. The deceased was only nineteen years
old.

ANOTHER LIBER SUIT .- In the Court ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, John W. Cullin was charged with having libelled one Charles A. Edwards, by writing a letter to the Hon. Mr. Stanten, the Secretary of War, in which he charged an atrocious fraud as having been committed by Mr. Edwards, a Government contractor, in filling shoe contracts for the army. Mr. Mane, the District Attorney, in opening this case, warned the jutors that if any of them had formed or expressed an opinion in regard to it, to say so, Mr. O'Brien appeared for the Commonwealth; Daniel Dougharty, Esq.; for defence. Mr. O'Brien having opened the case in the usual formal manner, Mr. Creaby Selix, one of the jurors, arose and said that he asked to be excused, because he had formed he is always losing his balance.

The robels don't hold their own, but they hold a great deal belonging to other people.

Athers Pike's proclamation to a tribe of Indians is die, a tribe.

The Rodman gun ought to be useful in pounding robels. It is a four hundred and twenty pounder.

WE HAVE been requested to publish

WE HAVE been requested to publish the following memorial:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, respectfully represents that they are informed that a bill is now pending before your honorable bodies, in which it is proposed to alter the laws of this Commonwealth on the subject of "the performance of worldly employments or business on the Lord's Day, cointaining called Sunday;" the chief object of the bill beiny, as we learn, to legalize the passenger railroad cars, on the Sabbath day, in the streets of Philadelpha, and in the other cities of the Commonwealth.

Your memorialists humbly pray that the laws on this subject may remain as they now stand upon our statute books. From the first set lement of our Common wealth until the present time, the people of Pennsylvania have enjoyed the advantages which pertain to a moral and enlightened legislation on the subject of the observance of the Christian Sabbath.

Tour memorialists believe that no people respecting worldly employments on the Sabbath day, leaves those restrictions are founded upon the principles of Christian Sabbath are part of the acommon laws they are part of the common season, and recognized by our statutes, from the year 1705, when the first law on this subject was passed, until the present time; but they humbly submit to your consideration the evident impropriety of any such legislation in the present critical juncture of our public affairs. This is no time to lessen the restraints which the law now impacress upon our citizens, or to encourage habits of dissipation or excess. It is no time, either, to deprive the impresses upon our citizens, or to encourage habits of dissipation or excess. It is no time, either, to deprive the citizen of his quiet Sabbath, nor of the rights which he as a member of a Christian community, has so long bee accustomed to enjoy,
Without enlarging further upon this important sub-

ject, we beg, in conclusion, to pray your honorable bodies to withhold your approbation from the bill herein referred to, and from any other measure or proposition which has for its object the alteration of the mild and wholesome laws, as they now exist, respecting worldly employments on the Sabbath. ACTION TO RECOVER OVER PAID ACTION TO RECOVER OVER PAID
MONEY—The following case, king vs. Norris, Jones, &
Co., involving a point of some interest, was tried yosterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Ludlow. It was an action to recover a sum of money, alleged to have been overpaid on a contract. The facts of
the case are as follows: The defendants had a contract
with the plaintiff for the delivery to him of certain iron
work, then estimated to be worth \$704. Before a full delivery of the iron, Mesers Norris, Jones, & Co. exacted
from the plaintiff some payment on security for the
amount, and he accordingly gave them the note of one
John D. Jones for the amount. Only \$609 worth of the
iron was eventually required, and that was all that was
delivered.

The note of Mr. Jones was not paid at maturity, but was protested, and suit brought on it by the defendants here, Messrs. Norris, Jones, & Co., and judgment recovered, and, after the stay of execution taken thereoa had expired, the full amount of the judgment was paid, Mr. King demanded of the defendants the thirty-four dollars' worth of iron, being the balance of the fron that they had agreed to furnish, but which had not been before required, and they refused to deliver it. Suit was then brought for the amount in money, and the defence set up was, that the costs of collection of the note for \$704—viz: counsel fees, &c.—were \$37, additions claimed set up was, that the costs of collection of the note for \$704—viz: counsel fees, &c.—were \$37, and it was claimed that this was a set-off to the \$34, the ground taken being that the note was taken as collateral security for the payment of the amount of the iron agreed to be delivered to plaintiff, and that the costs of collecting the collateral were to be paid by the purty giving it to the plaintiff here. Judge Ludlow refused to sustain this view of the case, and the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for torty dollars. Messrs. Budd and Howard appeared for the plaintiff, and Sharpless for the defendants, in the District Court vesterday. rict Court yesterday. James Smith et al. vs. Richard Ashurst & Sons, garnishees of Lightfoot, Shoemaker & Co., defendant action to recover money in hands of garnishees. diet, by agreement, for plaintiff for \$5,377 86.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUAR-MANS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Fundians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday atternoon, fresident Marie in the chair.

The out-door visitors reported having given relief to 1,737 Americans, 2,726 foreigners, and 6,315 children during the month of March. They expended in that time the sum of \$4,087.76. time the sum of \$4,087.76.
The staward reported receipts of \$374.98 since the last meeting of the Board.
The superintendent of the receiving want reported that

Eloped

ASSAULT UPON A GRAVEYARD KEEP-ASSAULT UPON A GRAVEYARD REEP-ER—For some time there has been trouble at the gate of the Monuncent Cemetery on Sundays, between the ex-tremely unpopular gatekeepers and persons desiring en-trance. On Sunday afternoon several young men visi-ted the Monunent Cemetery, taking with them a dog. Mr. Dauiel Smith, the superintendent of the grounds, in-Mr. Dauiel Smith, the superintendent of the grounds, informed the party that the rule would not permit the almission of the canine, and requested that it might be taken out. The young men denied the ownership of the animal, but all left the place. They subsequently returned to the grounds and attacked Mr. Smith, knucking him down and beating him severely. Mr. Isac E. Smith, son of the superintendent, who went to the assistance of his father, was also assaulted. Two of the party were afterwards arrested by the Fourteenth-ward police. They gave the names of Andrew Thomas and George Harrison. The accused had a hearing. Thomas, who is alleged to have been one of the assailan's, was committed in default of \$1,600 bail to answer. Harrison did not participate in the assault, but was one of the party and flourished a billy. He was held in \$1,000 bail.

SUIT AGAINST THE EX-COLLECTOR OF Suit Against the Ex-Collector of The Port.—Yesterday, in the U. S. Circuit Court, Judges Grier and Oadwalader, an action was brought by Dulles & Cope, against the ex-Collector of the Port of Philadelphis, to recover for an alleged over-payment of duties on a quantity of caustic sons, shipped to plaintiffs. The duties were paid under protest, during the years 1865, 1859, and 1860. The rate of duty charged was 16 per cent., and It is contended that the duty which should have been paid was only 4 per cent.

The fact that the duties charged were excessive was not disputed, but it was contended that the plaintiffs had not complied with the conditions of the act of Congress of 1867, relating to disputes as to the collection of duties, and could not, therefore, sustain their action. This reised a point of law for the consideration of the court. John M. Thomas for plaintiff; J. Hubley Ashton for defendant

CONSTABLES? RETURNS.—Yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the returns of the number of taverns, &c. by the constables were called, whereupon responses were made in full from the 1st, 11th, 13th, 17th, 13th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 13th, 12th, 23t, and half full from the 2d, 21st, and 23d wards. There were no returns from the following wards: 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 24th, and 25th.

The court ordered subpremas to be issued for those of the constabilities free with half not maint their roturns. These official decuments are of more importance to the public than they appear to be. It is a very strange thing that constables, at almost every term of the court, neglect this part of their duty. They are sworn officers of the law, and such neglect is certainly calculated to impair public confidence in the officers. The license law is one that the entire community have an interest in. Those who pay for their licenses have an unquestionable right to be protected by the constables, from innovators in the business of liquor selling.

Philadelphia Cadets paraded yesterday afternoen through the city. The display was very creditable, the marching, for, being done in admirable style. The organization now numbers 160 members. The officers are as follows: Major, George H. Ball.
Adjutant, Albert C. Hlasko.
Sergeant major, Charles McMichael.
Company A.—Captain, Lowis Ashmead; licutonants, F. G. Vaux and William Durar; sergeants, Wm. Badger, C. O. Wilson, T. Sinnickson.

F. G. Vanx and william Durar; sergeants, wm. Banger, C. O. Wilson, T. Sinnickson.
Company B—Gaptain, Daniel Bray; lieutenants, A. C. Hlacko, S. M. Koecker, and Charles B. Nancrede; sergeants, R. L. Baird, S. H. Powell, F. Lewis.
On May 3d six crosses of bonor will be presented to the

HOSPITAL AT THE SUMMIT HOUSE .-

delegates to a city/convention to alter and amond the rules for the government of the Democratic party, will be held on Monday afternoon, the 21st instant. The convention FORGERY.—A day or two since H. W. Pully was charged with forgery before Ald. Haines. The accused is a battalion adjutant in the One-hundred-and-thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is alleged to have forged the name of one of the captains to an order for subsistence. He was held in \$1,000 bail to

LARCENY.—Yesterday morning, Louisa Stewart, alias King, was charged, before Alderman Carter, with having stolen a watch and skirt, the property of Mary Fry, at Tenth and Ogden streets. The skirt was identified on the woman in the alderman's office. She

was committed for a hearing at court. NEARLY DROWNED. - Michael Mc Maneman fell into the Delaware at Walnut-street wharf, at a late hour on Saturday night, and narrowly escaped being drowned.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. EDMUND A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
EDWARD C. BIDDLE.

Committee of the Monte.

LETTER BAGS

MELLER DAGS			
At the Mer	rchants' $oldsymbol{E} x$	change, Phi	ladelphia.
Ship Westmore	land, Decan.	L	iverpool, soon
Ship Westmore Ship Free Tras	de. Stoyer	I	iverpool, goon
Ship Adelaide I	Bdll. Robertro	n L	ivernool soon
Bark American Bark Eliza An	. Christian		rt Spain, soon
Bark Eliga Au	n. Cook	Belfast	Ireland, soon
Bark Observer	. Killam	Belfas	Ireland, soon
Bark Observer Bark Helen M	aria, Marshal	l Po	rt Spain, soon
Brig Ella Reed	. Davie		Havana, soon
Brig Ella Reed Schr Franklin	Bell. Robinso	nPa	rt Spain, soon
DOM: 21			
CATTING	OT MILE	0084W E	TO 4 24 10 12 15
SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS. FROM THE UNITED STATES.			
suirs Edinburgh	PRVAM	LOM	DAT.
Edinburgh	New York.	Liverpool	April 5
Nova Scotian.	Portland.	Liverpool,	April ő
Eaxonia			
China	New York.	.Liverpool	April 9
New York	New York.	.Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston.	Liverpool	April 16
Etns	New York.	Liverpool	April 19
Teutonia	New York.		April 19
Arabia	Boston.	.Liverpool	April 22
Asia	New York.	Triver boof	April 23
Canada	Ronnin.	.Liverpool	April Su
Persia	New York.	Liverpool	May
Europa			
FROM EUROPE.			
Sairs Niagara	LEAVE	FOR	P7.
Niagara	Liverpool.	.Boston	March 22
Bayaria	Southampton.	.New York	March 26
Etna	Liverpool.	.New York	March 26
Arabia	Liverpool.	.Now York	March 29
Asia	Liverpool:	New York	March 29
flanada	Liverpool.	Boston	April 5
Teutonia	Southampton.	.N.w York	April 9
	Timouncol	None Vonte	A mult 10

Persia Liverpool New York April 12
British Queen Liverpool New York April 10
Europa Liverpool Boston April 19
Borussia Southampton New York April 23

* * The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1862. SUN BISES...... 5 34—SUN BETS....... 6 3 HIGH WATER........ 9 1 ARRIVED.

Brig Charles Miller, Grover, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J.E. Bezley & Co. Brig Lillian, Bailey, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E.A. Souder & Co.

Brig Jacob Bock, Thompson, t day from Wilmington, Del. in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.
Schr D B Bayless, Jayne, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E Bazley & Co.
Schr Cornella, Noyes, 3 days from Annapolis, Md, in ballast to captain.

Lebr Zue, Potter, 4 days from Newport, in ballast to Echr Zoe, Potter, 4 days from Newport, in ballast to captain.
Schr Daniel Webster, Chapprell, 3 days from New York, with old fron to captain.
Schr Alexander Blue, Keene, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Romp, Stanley, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E A Bouder & Co.
Schr Thos P Cooper, Taylor, 5 days from Est Greenwich, in ballast to captain.
Schr Sarah Warren, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creck Landing, Dol, with corn to James L Bewley & Co.
Schr Fair Leader, Adams, 4 days from Salisbury, fild, with lumber to D B Taylor.
Schr Farmer, Sammons, 1 day from Milford, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Bon.
Schr S N Hall, Paddock, 2 days from New York, in ballast to L Audonried & Co.

OLEARED.
Brig A Peters, Lewis, Sagua la Grande, Stewart, Carion & Co.
Schr Cornelia, Noyce, Washington, Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Schr George Fales, Nicherson, Providence, Crowell & Collins.

Schr S Washburn, Thacher, Newbern, N C, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr Eve, Northrup, Nantucket, S E Bazley & Co.

Schr Zoe, Potter, Boston, do

Schr R Harris, Yorke, Newburyport, do

MEMOBANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, which put into St. Thomas in distress, cleared for the latter place 11th ult. to proceed on her voyago.

Ship Ophelia, Johnson, from New York 5th Jan. far Buenos Ayres, was spoken in lat 0 24 S, ion 31 40 W—no date. iate. Ship Emerald Isla, Cornish, from Liverpool 6th uit. at New York 6th inet; has 265 passes gers. Steamship Nova Scotian, Ballantine, sailed from Port-Steamship nova content, pentalitation, season land bit inst. for Liverpool.

Bark E Giddings, Young, from Rio de Janeiro, was at St. Thomas 19th ult.
Bark Conrad, Salsbury, at Bio Janeiro 20th Feb. from Bahia.

Bark Louisa, 241 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1841, has be neold in New York for \$3,500 cash.

Brig R Kirkland, Foster, from Cionfuegos for this port, was signalised § A M, 5th inst, by the Atlantic, at New York.

Brig Breeze, Outerbridge, from Rio Janeiro, at St Theorem (19th put agr 16th) Thomas 19th ult—arr 16th.

Schr Eveline, York, hence for Havana, was spoken 2d inst, lat 35, lon 74 50.

ILLUMINATING OILS. OILI OILII OILIII

NO. 240 ARCH STREKT.

Having opened a General Depot for the Sale of Extra sefined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the special attention of dealers and consumers to their refined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses merit beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being entirely free from that gluey substance and bad odor which characterize that commonly sold in this market, produces no smoke, and is free from all explosive

Orders from City or Country promptly atfe28-2m tended to. "T UCIFER" OIL WORKS. We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lump with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but alowly. Bbls. lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL. fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street. CARBON OIL.—100 bbls. Natrona Oll in store and for sale by WILLIAM M. WILSON, 208 MARKET Street.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO. Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &o. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND OIL.

OIL.

Bed Lead,
Whita Lead,
Litharge,
Sugar of Lead,
Copperas,
Oil of Vitriol,
Ualomel. White Precipitate,
Lunar Caustic,
Narcotine,
Suiph. Morphine,
Luo. Suiph.,
Acetate Morphine,
Leo. Suiph.,
Ether Suiphuric,
Ether Kitric,
Suiphate Quinine,
Corro. Sublim,
Denarcotized Oplum,
Chloride of Soda,
Wetherill's ext. Gincha.
Tartar Emete,
Chloride of Lime.
Crude Borax,
Refined Borax,
Camphor, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Bochelle Salts, Tartarle Acid, Tartaric Acid,
Orange Mineral,
Soluble Tart.
Sub. Carb. Soda.
White Vitriol,
Bed Precipitate.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are w manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES, d have now on hand a full supply, finished with the OORE & 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.

fe26-6m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. SMOKED SALMON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROVERIES,

mblo-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. CROSSE & BLACKWELLS' ENG-Hah Pickles and Sauces, quart and plat bottles, just anding and for sale by BHODES & WILLIAMS, ap7 107 South WATER Street.

PHODES & WILLIAMS, NO. 107 U South WATER Street, offer for sale the following: 20 cases French Brandied Oherries. 40 cases superior Brandied Peaches. 40 cases W. K. Lowis & Bro.'s celebrated condensed Milk. 20 cases W. Lowis a Dr. Scottalians. 25 bbls. hermotically-scaled Tomatoss. Imported Bologna Sausage. 50 cases Winslow's Green Corn and Peas. 30 cases Sardines, of favorite brands.

CHEAP BUTTER! CHEAP BUTTER! only 12 cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING
GARDEN Street. mh25-tf YKRY CHOICE WHITE RYE V FLOUR, only 24 cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING GABJEN Street. mh25-tf BBLS. GOOD COOKING BUT-TER for sale very choap at No. 812 SPRING GAR-DEN Street. mh25-tf

tle-rendered Leaf Lard, for sale by

C. C. SADLER & CO.,

mh20-tf 193 ARCH Street, 26 door above Front. CHEESE.—150 boxes fine Herkimer County Cheese, for sale by C. E. SADLER & CO., mh20-tf 103 ABUH Street, 2d door above Front.

HORSE RADISH.—Pure Duck Island
Horse Badish, prepared for family use, in pint

T EAF LARD.—79 tierces prime ket-

DRIED APPLES.—66 sacks new Western Dried Apples;
7 bbls new Western Dried Apples.
Just received and in store. For sale by MUEPHY & KOONS,
1547-W No. 146 NORTH WHARVES

DAISINS.—300 boxes Layer Raisins; 300 half boxes Layer Baisins;
300 boxes M B Bunch Baisins;
300 half boxes M B Bunch Baisins.
New and choice fruit, now landing and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
ja7-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES prime Leaf lard;
50 theroes White Grosse,
Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MUBPHY & KOONS,
HD. 146 NOBTH WHARYED.

FOR SALE AND TO LET. TO DISTILLERS.

The DISTILLERY known as the "PHŒNIX," and formerly owned and occupied by SAML. SMYTH; Esq., situated on TWENTY-THIED, between BAUK and VINE Streets, Philadelphia, Capacity 600 bushels per day, is now offered for sale on reasonable and accom-modating terms. Is in good running order, and has all

the modern improvements. An Artesian well on the pro-mises furnishes an unfailing supply of good, pure water. Address Z. LOCKE & CO., No. 1010 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. TO LET—A Germantown Residence, furnished if desired. It has ten rooms, gas, hat and cold water baths, &c, coach house, stable, garden; near a railroad station, and every way pleasant and convenient. If any arrangement could be made with a small, genteel, adult family, the rent would be taken in board. Address P., box 1004, Philadelphia Post Office. ap5-stuth3t*

FOR SALE A desirable FARM, P near Nerristown, Montgomery county, containing 89 acres of superior land, nicely watered. Large stem improvements, fine fruits, &c. Price only \$95 per acre. provements, line trutes, ac. The Formal For further particulars, apply to

E. PETTIT,

mh7-tf No. 308 WALNUT Street.

TO LET-7he Desirable Dwelling,
No. 1456 CHERRY Street, near "Friends Meeting
Eouse," IN PERFECT ORDER, gas, bath. Range, &c.
8. KINGSTON MCGAY,
ap5-2t*
427 WALNUT Street. ap5-3t*

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—
a hundsome modern COTTAGS, in the village of
Beveiley, on the Delaware, sixteen miles above chiradelphas; is well located on high ground; the healthloot
in the vicinity of the city. The house is large and roomy,
with every convenience; the grounds are ample, concaining Stables, Coach House, &c., and are well laid out with
fruit trees, grape vines, &c., in abundance; within three
minutes walk of both steamboat and railroad, and accessible at almost every hour; cost over \$5,000, and will
be gold a sacrifice. Address Bix 1989 Post Office.

mh14-ftu 10t*

FIRST-CLASS EIGHTH-STREET
Store and Dwelling to Rent; handsomely fitted up, with good basement; an old stand; location most centred on the street. Goodwill and Fixtures for sale. Apply 23 N. Eighth Street.

FOR SALE OR 10 Mark Direct, below Columbia avenue. Apply at the southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM Streets. mt25-ff FOR SALE OR TO LET-Four 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.

Chals. P. PETRIS,

mili7-im* Concordville, Pelaware county, Pa.

HULBURT & BRODHEAD, TO LET—A House on DEWEY'S Interpretable of the state of t

Place, with fine fruits and shade, near Beverly Station and Steamboat Landing. No. 309 WALNUT Street. TO RENT—A desirable COUN-trry Place, situate on the Philadelphia and Bris-tol turnpike, two minutes' walk from railread station, and within one mile of steambout landing; grounds con-taining about four acres. Apply to E. PETffr, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT, Haddonfield, N J., a Desirable Brick RESIDENCE, with nine chambers, and spacious parlor. The lot contains one acre of ground well shaded, and a well of excellent water, Inquire of ap2-6t*

108 South FOURTH Street, Phila. TO LET—A beautiful COUN-TRY-PLACE, of 10 acres, on the west side of PRONT-Street road, above Hart lane, within ten mi-nutes' walk of the Frankford and Southwark passenger cars. Possession early in April. Apply at the south-west corner NINTH and SANSOM, second story.

FOR SALE—A FINE FRUIT
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. Flain 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 Avres of supprior 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, mh20-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Trustees of the Fire Association for the renewal of a PULIUY OF INSURANCE, No. 2732 for 27 1000 19, 1829, and issued in the name of MARGARET Mc-CULLY, which has been lost or mislaid. Any informa-tion thereof will be received by SAMUEL McCULLY, S. W. corner of FRONT and MARION Streets. mbl1-tuth&s 1m

mh11-tuth&s 1m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. — Letters
testamentary to the estate of LYDIA ROBERTS,
late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, have been duly
granted by the Register to the undersirned executors of
her will. All persons having any claims or demands
against the estate of said decedent are required to make
the same known without delay, and those indebted to her
are notified to make payment of their several debts to
ALGERNON ROBERTS, 410 WALNUT Street; N. T.
CLAPP, 1022 WALNUT Street, Executors. apl-tu-0:* ESTATE OF EMANUEL G. KROEstate of EMANUEL G. KROEstate of EMANUEL G. KROMER, deceased, have
been granted, by the Register of Wills of Philadelphia
county, to the subscriber. All persons having claims or
demands against said estate are requested to present
them, and those indebted will please make payment, to
MARGARET A. KROMER, administratrix, them, and those indebted will please make payment, to
MARGARET A. KROMER, administrativ,
mhl8-tu6t*

No. 1835 COATES Street. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-PHIA.

Estate of EDWARD LAW, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of STEPHEN BLATCHFORD, Executor of Edward Law, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia

GEORGE M. CONARROF, Auditor. ESTATE OF CATHARINE STEW-

The ART, Deceased, O. C.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JOHN CLAYTON, Trustee for Mrs. ADELINE FOSSARD, Deceased, and KATE A. CAMP, under the will of CATHARINE STEWART, Deceased, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on TUESDAY, 15th April, 1852, at four o'clock P. M., at his office No. 725 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

AB2-thatu 5t M. RUSSELL THAYER, Auditor.

MEDICINAL. PURE 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 manufacturer, "Col. Hallowes," will show the high estimation in which the Georgia Arrow Root is held by those gentlemen of the medical profession who have fully examined it. amined it.

**Done pound, 62% cents, or two pounds for \$1.

Complete instructions accompany each package, showing how to make the most delicious articles for the table.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FRED'R BROWN'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N. E. COR. of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

"I have examined and prepared some Arrow Root, manufactured by Col. Hallowas, of St. Mary's, Georgia. It has the best quality of that "ariety of facula I have met with, being superior to any Bermuda, or other Arrow Root I have seen.

"MAULE JACKSON, M.D., "University of Pennsylvania"

"UNIVERSITY OF A DESILE ES GLUTEN CAPSULES

The repugnance of most patients to GOD-LIVER OIL.

The repugnance of most patients to GOD-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 Modical Profession. Some of them answer in special cases, but more often they children that are familiar to the Modical Profession. Some of them answer in special cases, but more often they child encutralizes the usual effect of the Oil, proving quite as unpalatable and of less thereputtle value. The repugnance, nauses, &c., to invalids, induced by disgust of the Oil, is entirely obvisted by she use of our CAFSULES.

GOD-LIVER OIL CAPSULES 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-tf 1412 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAonly Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphie, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use has
appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. col8-tuthsts

SE RADISH.—Pure Duck Island crop State operation in the state of the s

FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
MEBRICK & SONS,

FHILADELPHIA

RERICIOK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Lew Pressure Steam Engines,
for land, river, and marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron-Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c.

Retor's and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defectators, Filters, Fumping Engines, &c.

Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nesmyth'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.

SALES BY AUCTION. JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTION-EERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street. SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS.

This Morning, April 8, on four months' credit— 1,000 packages boots and shoes. SALE OF BRY GODDA On Thursday Morning,
April 10, on four months' credit—
500 packages British, French, and American dry goods

BALE OF CARPETINGS.
On Friday Morning.
April 11, on four months' credit—
350 pieces velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpetings, mattings, &c SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. On Monday Morning,
April 14, on four months' credit—
760 packages French, German, Swiss, and British dry

FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., 420 CHESTNUT STREET. BALE THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, APRIL 8, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A CARD.—The attention of purchasers is requested to our sale of 500 lots lancy and starle imported dry goods, to be sold this (Tuesday) morning. April 8, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash, consisting, in part, of shirting lineas, bley lineas linear drills, table cloths, drap d'ete, vestings, quilts, shirts, neck ries, scarfa, &c.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN RIBBONS.

In sale this morning—

In sale this morning—
125 lots Nos. 5420 new style funcy and plain heavy Also, satin and taffeta do. IRISH LINENS, LINEN DRILLS, VESCINGS,

DEAP D'ECE.

This dorning,

Cases 4.4 Irish shirting linens.

7.8 and 4.4 bley linens.

brown and shate linen drills.

fancy linen drills.

Tancy Marseilles vestings.
7.4 black drap d'ete.
Lyons black silk velvets. MARSEILLES TOILET QUILTS. - 10-4 to 14-4 white toilet quilts.

SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY
GOODS.
This Morning,
April 8, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash—
400 lots of fancy and staple carly cods.
Re Ramples and catalogues early on morning of sale. LINEN DAMASK AND LINEN TABLE CLOTHS
This Morning,

7.4 and 8.4 Whitey Brown linen damask,

8.4 and 12.4 do do table cloths. 1,000 DOZEN NEW STYLE PARIS SILK TIES AND CATELAINES, FOR CITY TRADE. (Just Landed.) 1,000 dozen new style Paris ties. Gonsisting of Paris rage catolaine ties.

—quadrille do.

—gros grain and damask do.

—Satin bordered Eugenie and foulard do.

125 LOTS EXTRA QUALITY NEW STYLE FIG'D POULT DE SOIE BONNET RIBBONS, FOR CITY 1RADE.

125 lots No. 5a30 new style Paris figured and plain poult de toie bonnet ribbons.

Also, extra heavy white, black, and fashion able shade of modes.

B. HOPPIN & CO., AUCTION-LERS, 242 MARKET STREET. SALE OF SPRING DEESS GOODS, SILKS, GING-HAMS, LAWNS, LINENS, CAMERIC HAND-RENCHEES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
This Morning,
April 8, at 10 o'clock. in lots to suit the retail trade,
Goods arranged for examination early on morning

DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUG-TIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Street. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., by Catalogue,
On Wednesday Morning,

On Wednesday Morning,
April 9. commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
Included will be found—

EMBROIDERIES.

An invoice of late and desirable styles embroidered inconer collars and sets, bands, edgings, flouncings, infants' robos, waitst, &c.

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKES, CLOAKS, &c.

A full line of lacies' 5-8 and gents' 3-4 linen cambric handkerchness, gents' shirt fronts, Zonavo fronts, linen collars, &c.; ladies' cloth cloaks, silk and lace mantillas, &c. fo.

LACE GOODS.

A line of Paris black lace points, vells, barbes, colf-

A line of Paris black lace points, reils, barbes, colffures, fillet mitts, &c.

WHITE COODS.

Also, super white jacenet and Swiss muslins, tape
check, bishop lawn, painsook, &c.

HOUP SMIRTS, STOCK GUODS, NOTIONS, &c.

150 dozen ladies and misses single and double died
medium and wide weven tape hoop stirts, gents gum
suspenders, head-dresses, stock of triumings and hosiery
store, fancy goods, &c. store, fancy goods, &c.
BUNNET KIBBUNS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
Also, on Wednesday, an invoice of late and choice
spring style bonnet and trimming ribbons, Nos. 4239;
choice style Paris artificial flowers, millinery goods, &c. LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF STRAW GOODS, MIL-LINERY GOODS, &c. On Friday Morning, April 11, commoncing at 10 o'clock precisely.

on morning of sale SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

At private sale, a very superior fire-proof sale.

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, southeast
corner of SIXTH and RACE Streets.

TAKE NOTICE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

One superior brilliant toned piano-forte, with metallic plate, soft and loud pedals. Price only \$90.
One very fine toned piano-forte, price only \$50. NATHANS' PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISHMENT.

250,000 TO LOAN,
In large or small amounts, from one dollar to thousands,
on diamonds, gold and silver plats, watches, jewelry,
merchandisc, clothing, furniture, bedding, planos, and
goods of every description.
LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET BATES.
This establishment has large fire and thief-proof saves. LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES,
This establishment has large for and thisf-proof saces,
for the safety of valuable goods, together with a private
watchman on the branistas.
ESTABLISHED FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS.
ALL LARGE LOANS MADE AT THIS, THE
"PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT."

CHARGES GREATLY REDUCED.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
AT LESS THAN HALF USUAL STORE PRICES.
Gold and silver watches of every description, from one dellar to one hundred dollars each, gold chains, fashionable jewelry, diamonds, &c. PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-

BALE OF 1,650 UASES BUUTS, SHORS, AND BALE OF 1,650 UASES ROUTS, SHOES, AND BEGGANS.

On Thursday Morning,
April 10, at 10 o'clock, precisely, will be sold, by catelogue, 1,400 cases men's, boys', and youths' call, kip, grain, and children's call, kip, grain, and children's call, kip, goat, kid, and morocco heeled boots, shoes, galters, alippers, buskins, &c.
Also, a large and desirable assortment of first-class city-made goods. city-made goods.

Goods open for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale.

M. FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, Auctioneers, 601 UHESTNUT St., Above Sirth. SALE OF FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, CSOCRS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c. This Morning, At 10 o'clock, at the Store, 604_thestnut street, 11 BALES EVERY EVENING,
Of Funcy Goods Stationery, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry,
Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, &o.
Consignments solicited. Out-door sales promptly attended to.

BUSINESS NOTICES. DR. FINE, PRACTICAL DEN-TIST for 18 years, No. 219 VINE Street, above Second, inserts the most beautiful Teeth of the age, mounted on fine Gold, Piatine, Silver, Vulcanite, Comounted on me void, riamis, suver, vuicante, or-ralita, huber, &c., at prices more reasonable for nea-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. Reference, best families. fe22-3m

TOHN A. ALLDERDICE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW:
Has resumed the Practice of his Profession at
NEW GASTLE, DELAWABE. [ja28-8m* JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFEB, THIRD Street and GEBMANTOWN Boad, is propared to put on any amount of ROOFING, on the most MODEBATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

For Orders promptly attended to. my7-1y

PROPOSALS.

O'Clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of BERF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington city, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds animal admitted which weighs loss than 1,000 pounds gross.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government usy require.

Cattle will be required under this constract secon after the contract is closed. Heifers and builts not wanted. A bond, with good and satisfactory security, will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bilder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.

ny 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. SHOW CASES.
Plate-glass. German COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunku, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twins, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

my4-32

my4-32

TOTON SAIL DUCK AND CANLOG BUCK AND CA

BALES BY ACCUTION. THOMAS & SONS, Mos. 189 and 141 South FOURTH Person (Fornassiy Nos. 67 and 69.) STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE_THIS DAY. Pamphlet catalogues now ready, containing fail descriptions of all the property to be sold on Tuesday, 8th inst, with a list of sales 15th and 22d April, and a large amount of real estate at private sale.

AT THE EXCHANGE ON TUESDAYS. REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE BALE,

We have a large amount of resi estate at private
sale, including every description of city and country proporty. Printed lists may be had at the Auction Store. PEW IN HOLY TRINITY CHURCH. April 8, at 12 o'clock hogo, at the Exchange-Pew No. 122, Church of the Holy Trinity 11 HONDS, \$500 each, LOGAN COUNTY MINING COMPANY.

REAL ESTATE—APRIL 8.

Sale by order of Heirs—LARGE AND SUPERIOR RESIDENCE, No. 729 Arch street, 41 test front, replets with modern conveniences, with stable and coach-house or a back street in the roar Occupied by the late owner, and in first-rate repair. May be examined any day previous to sale. lay previous to sale.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with stable, coach-house, and six acres of land, Darby plank road.
Peromptory Sale.—VALUABLE RESIDENCE, No.
507 South Front streat—lot 22 test front, 130 feet deep.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1302 Green street.

Percundary Fale.—RACHEL STREE. — FRAME
DWFLLING, No. 525 Bachel etreet, between Brown
and Poplar streets Sale absolute.
TWO AND A. HALF. STORY BRICK DWELLING,
No. 550 North Fourth street, with two three-story brick
and the state of the same. wellings in the rear. Thicke Story Brick Dwelling, No. 1302 Green street, west of Thirteenth.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with over six acres of land,
Durby road, three and a half miles from Market-street

Administrators' Sale—Estate of W. Woodnutt. EXTRA LARGE SALE STOOKS, LOANS, &c. On Tuesday,
April 15, at 12 o'clock moon at the Exchange—
A very large amount of Stocks, Loans, &c.
Purticulars in future advertisements,

REAL ESTATE SALE-APRIL 15. THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1212 THREE-STORY BRIOK DWELLING, No. 1218
Partish streat, west of Twelfth,
VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—A substantially
built three-story brick Store, No 640 North Sixth street,
below Coates street, creeted for a rectifying establishnient, and complete with fixtures, &c.
Orphans' Coart Sale—Estato of Christopher Buck, dec'd.
TWO-STORY BRICK TAYERN AND DWELLING, Known as the "Twelfith ward House," No. 534
North Fourth street, above Brown.
NEAT MODERN DWELLING, with side yard, No.
1220 Marshall street. 1220 Marshall street.
LARGE AND VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, 278 feet front.
2 LARGE AND VALUABLE LOTS, adjoining the we nue. Auction Rooms.
LARGE AND VALUABLE LOT, 139 feet on Allecheny avenue, and in depth 685 feet on Westmoreland treet—2 valuable fronts.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 529

Josek Thirteenth street Fale No. 221 Race Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR FIXTURES,
FEATHER BEDS, MIRRORS, &c.

This Morning.

Sth last, at 19 o'clock, at 30. 221 Ease street, the
the household and kitchen furniture, mirror, feather bods,
carrete, oil cloth, &c. Also, the bar fixtures

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of
sale.

Sale of Law Books by order of Executrix.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY OF THE LATE NATHAN R. POTTS, ESQ.

This Afternoon,
April 8, at the Auction Store, commencing at 4 o'clock, will be sold the valuable Law 1 brary of the late Nathas R. Potts, Esq., by order of executrix.

ET Catalogues will be ready two days previous, and the books arranged for examination.

Eale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street,
SUPERIOB FURNITURE, PIANOS, FRENCHFLATE MIRKORS, FIRE PROOF SAFES, BEDS
AND EDDING, CHINA APD CLASSWABE,
BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, &c.
On Thureday Mothics.
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Stree, superior furniture,
mahogany piano-fortes, fine French-plate mirrors, fireproof safe, iron chests, chandeliers, beds and bedding,
china and glassware, Brussels carpets, &c., from families
declining housekeeping, removed to the store for convanience of eale.

Sale No. 927 Clinton Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRBORS, CHANDELIEBS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c.

15th inst, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 927 Clinton street, below Tenth, the superior parior, diningroom, and chamber furniture, plano-forte, fine Franch-plate mirrors gas chandeliers, tapestry extpots, &c.

NEW YORK. DANIEU II. BURDETT, AUCTIONERR. BURDETT, JONES, & CO., STORE 109 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THURSDAY. APRIL 10,

At 12 o'clock, at the Wall-street Salesroom, corner Wall
and Froat streets.

U. S. GOLERNMENT SALE.

(By jorder and under the direction of Hiram Barney,
Esq., Collector of the Port.)

LARGE SALE OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.

600 bales superior Sea Island Cotton, choice brands, all
in perfect merchantable order.

ALSO,

GULF COTTON.—23 bales superior Gulf Cotton, all in
prime order.

Famples per catalogue can be examined at the Walstreet Salesroom, on and after Monday, 7th inst.
The bales of EEA ISLAND can be seen at the Atlantis
Dock Store, No. 54.
The bales of GULF COTTON can be seen at No. 4

Stone street.

The sale will take place in New York, at the Wallstreet Salesroom, per sample. Terms CASH. STORE 100 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

BOSTON AND PHILADEL-PROM PINE
Street, Philadelphia and LONG Whurf, Boston, &c.
The streambip SAXON, Captain matthews, will sell
from Boston for Philadelphia on SATURBAY, Apple, from Beston for Philadelphia on SATURBAY, Aprils, at d from Philadelphia for Boston on FitiDAY Morning, April 11, at 10 A. M.
Insurance one-half that by sail vessels.
Freight taken at fair rates.
Shippers will please sand bills lading with their goods.
For freight or passage (having fine accommodations for passengers), apply to For freight of passengers), apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
332 SOUTH WHABVES.

ONDON EXHIBITION—RETURN TICKETS TO LONDON AND BACK:
First-class \$160.
Second-class \$0.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM BETWEEN NEW
YOLK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland,) to land and embark parsengers and
dematches.

KORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUERMSTOWN, (Ireland,) to land and embark parsongers end
deepatoles.

The Liverpool, New York, and Fhilmdelphie Birrenabin Company's splendid Clyde-bullt iron screw seemship are intended to sail as follows:
FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.

KANGAROO:
Saturday, April 12, 1862.
And every Saturday throughout the year, from PIER
No. 44 N. E.
RATES OF PASSAGE
THBOUGH FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Cabin, to Queenstown, or Liverpool.
To. to London, via Liverpool.
Do. to London.
Liverpool.
Do. Return tickets, available for six months, from
Liverpool.
Liverpool.
Liverpool.
Certificates of passage issued from Liverpool to New
York.
Certificates of passage issued from Liverpool to New
York.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are constructed with water-tight compartments,
and carry experienced Surgeons.
Just Fright, or passage, apply at the office of the Company;
Young in the company of the company of the company.
In Union Street, Philadelphia,
In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN,
Tower Buildings.
In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN,

Tower Builds In Glasgow, to Will. INMAN, --

THE BRITISH AND NORTH bor.
PEPSIA, Capt. Judking.
ABABIA, Capt. Stone,
ABIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Mooffs.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

There were a clear white light at marchand

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

CHINA, Anderson,
NIAGARA, Cook,
ASIA, Shannon,
OANADA, McCauley,
BERSIA, Lott,
EUROPA, Stone,
CHINA, Anderson,
NIAGARA, Cook,
SCOTIA, Judkins,
Rartin not secured until paid for.

SCOTIA, Judkins, IN York, Wennesday, June Rettle not secured until paid for, An experienced Surgeon on bourd. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for fold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therrof therein expressed. For freight or peaches, and the same apply to

Ravitan Canal.

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

Breights taken at reasonable rates.

WM. P. CLYDE, Agent, WM. P. OLYDE, Agont,
No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES, Builadelship,
JAMES HAND, Agont,
aul-if Piers 14 and 15 EAST RIVER, New York.

FOR BALTIMORE

FOR BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON, D. C., AND FORM
TRESS MONROE, DAILY,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA STRAMBOAY
COMPANY,
(ERICSSON LINE).

One of the Steamers of this Company I caves the upper
ride of Chesinut-street Wharf daily (Sundays excepted.)
at 3 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Baltimore early near
morning. Freights for Washington and Fortress Muspres
received and forwarded with all possible despetch, and
are required to be proposed through.
Freights of all kinds carried at the lowest rotes.

A. GROVES, Jr., Agant.
No. 24 South WHARFTS. Freights of the binds therefore the the lower lower in A. GBOVES, Jr., Agent, fold-0m* No. 24 South WHARTES