SPEECH OF HON. W. E. LEHMAN.

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 9, 1862.

The bill being up to reorganize the medical department of the army, Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend to authorize the President to select the surgeons and assistants from the *volunteer* service as well as the *regular* army.

Mr. LEHMAN, of Pennsylvania, in support of the amendment, said:

Mr. Speaker: I regretted very much to hear the sentiment which pervaded the close of the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Steele). I am in favor of the amendment which has been proposed. I have no doubt it was offered in perfect sincerity by my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wallace), and not as a bid for popular favor; certainly, it is advocated with entire sincerity by myself. I have no disposition to deny the qualifications or the loyalty of the officers of the medical department of the regular army, who have given their lives to this arduous service, but gentlemen will admit that we have had no army until lately. Our army has, heretofore, been trifling in size, and we have been ridiculed by other nations for the smallness of our efficient military force. I will ask the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Steele,) when he lauds the ability of those connected with the medical department of the regular army, where they got their experience? Was it at the small stations and forts upon the borders of our country, where a company or two of regulars were stationed, where there was no hospital, and where, perhaps, the most indifferent and unoccupied man was the head of the medical force then? Sir, men in all vocations rust out sooner than they wear out. In this fast age, it requires constant action to keep up with present advances; and the medical profession is no exception to this rule. When the present medical force entered the service, medical science was not as it is now. Improvements are being made daily; and it is necessary that new books should be read; new instruments tested; new discoveries examined, in order that ordinary efficiency should be attained in that science.

A great army has been improvised—not of regulars, nor of trained men, but citizens from civil life have been called out to support the Government from all the various walks and avocations of life. Go into our army of 600,000 men, and you will find men of all professions and all callings. You will find the lawyer there, and the man of study, and the votary of science, side by side with the merchant and the mechanic, each vieing with the other in daring the dangers of the field. Most of these men are unused to the toils, privations, and exposures of a campaign, and they are peculiarly liable to those diseases incident to a sudden change of life and climate.

It is conceded on all sides that we want the most efficient men in the service of the medical bureau. We must supersede the man who walk and move by the strictest rule. It is the course of the system that we adhere too closely to the regular routine—the red tape—circumlocution order of management. Our hospitals are without the necessary supplies; they are filled with sick and dying soldiers, who are not properly ministered to merely because rule, and routine, and circumlocution, and rank, and seniority interfere with duty, and override what men of common sense and discretion would remedy on the instant. If we have a large army and great battles, we will need extended hospitals, and if we would have efficient men to take charge of them we must secure the services of physicians who have spent their lives and acquired their skill in the hospitals of our large cities—men who know how to build hospitals, how to ventilate them; who know how to construct the cooking department, and to furnish the soldiers with the most improved couches for their tortured and suffering frames to repose upon. Therefore, I think, if we are going to institute a reform in the medical department of the army, we should entrust the enlightened and patriotic Chief of this Government, who is to make the appointments, with the widest range of selection. For my own part, without desiring or designing to aspere the professional skill or ability of any surgeon in the regular army, I most unhesitatingly say that the best men to take charge of the medical department of the army and the most efficient scientific counsel can be obtained from that noble and honored class of physicians in civil life; far more experienced and efficient than can be obtained from the limited medical corps of the regular army. Sir, I hope the amendment and the whole bill will pass.

The bill as amended passed the House.

Splendid Munificence.

The following correspondence has been published in the *Times* of the 26th March:

LONDON, March 12, 1862.

"GENTLEMEN: In reference to the intention which it is the object of this letter to communicate, I am desirous to explain that from a comparatively early period of my commercial life, I had resolved in my own mind that, should my labors be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare and comfort of my fellow men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be the strongest.

"A kind Providence has continued me in prosperity, and consequently, in furtherance of my resolution, I, in the year 1852, founded an institute and library for the benefit of the people of the place of my birth, in the town of Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, the result of which has proved in every respect most beneficial to the locality and gratifying to myself.

"After an absence of twenty years I visited my native land in 1857, and founded, in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, (where more than twenty years of my business life had been passed), an institute upon a similar but more extensive scale, devoted to science and the arts, with a free library, coinciding with the character of the institution. The corner stone was laid in 1858, and the building is now completed, but its dedication has been postponed in consequence of the unhappy sectional differences at present prevailing in the United States.

"It is now twenty-five years since I commenced my residence and business in London as a stranger; but I did not long feel myself a 'stranger,' or in a 'strange land,' for, in all my commercial and social intercourse with my British friends during that long period, I have constantly received courtesy, kindness, and confidence. Under a sense of gratitude for these blessings of a kind Providence, encouraged by early associations, and stimulated by my views as well of duty as of inclination to follow the path which I had heretofore marked out for my guidance, I have been prompted for several years past, repeatedly, to state to some of my confidential friends my intention, at no distant period, if my life was spared, to make a donation for the benefit of the poor of London. Among those friends are three of the number to whom I have now the honor to address this letter. To my particular friend, C. M. Lampson, Esq., I first mentioned the subject five years ago. My next conversations in relation to it were held about three years since with my esteemed friend, Sir James Emerson Tennent, and with my partner, J. S. Morgan, Esq. I also availed myself of opportunities to consult the Right Rev. Bishop M'Ilvaine, of Ohio, and with all these gentlemen I have since freely conversed upon the subject in a way to confirm the original intention.

"My object being to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis, and to promote their comfort and happiness, I take pleasure in apprising you that I have determined to transfer to you the sum of £150,000, which now stands available. For this purpose, on the books of Messrs. George Peabody & Co., as you will see by the accompanying memorandum.

"In committing to you in full confidence in your judgment the administration of this fund, I cannot but feel grateful to you for the onerous duties you have so cheerfully undertaken to perform, and I sincerely hope and trust that the benevolent feelings that have prompted a devotion of so much of your valuable time will be appreciated not only by the present, but future, generations of the people of London.

"I have few instructions to give or conditions to impose, but there are some fundamental principles from which it is my solemn injunction that those intrusted with its application shall never, under any circumstances, depart.

"First and foremost among them is the limitation of its use, absolutely and exclusively, to such purposes as may be calculated directly to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor who, either by birth or established residence, form a recognized portion of the population of London.

"Secondly. It is my intention that now, and for all time, there shall be a rigid exclusion from the management of this fund, of any influence calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to local or party politics.

"Thirdly. In conformity with the foregoing conditions, it is my wish and intention that the sole qualifications for a participation in the benefits of this fund shall be an ascertained and continued condition of life such as brings the individual within the description (in the ordinary sense of the word) of 'the poor' of London, combined with moral character and good conduct as a member of society. It must, therefore, be held to be a violation of my intentions if any duly qualified and deserving claimant were to be excluded either on the grounds of religious belief or of political bias.

"Without, in the remotest degree, desiring to limit your discretion in the selection of the most suitable means of giving effect to these objects, I may be permitted to throw out for your consideration, among the other projects which will necessarily occupy your attention, whether it may not be found conducive to the conditions specified above for their ultimate realization, and least likely to present difficulties on the grounds I have pointed out for avoidance, to apply the fund, or a portion of it, in the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment, and economy.

"Preparatory to due provision being made for the formal declaration of the trust, and for its future management and appropriation, the sum of £150,000 will be at once transferred into your names, and placed at your disposal, for which purpose I reserve to myself full power and authority; but as a portion of the money may probably not be required for some time to come, to meet the legitimate purposes contemplated, I would suggest that, as early as possible after the organization of the trust, £100,000 should be invested for the time being, in your names, in consols or East India stock, thus adding to the capital by means of the accruing interest; and the stock so purchased can be gradually sold out as the money is wanted for the objects designated. Meantime, pending the preparation of a formal trust deed, you shall be under no responsibility whatever in respect of the fund, or its investment or disposition.

"With these preliminary stipulations, I commit the fund to your management, and to that of such other persons as by a majority of your voices you may elect, giving you the power either to add to your number (which I think should not at any time exceed nine) or to supply casual vacancies occurring in your body. It is my further desire that the United States minister in London for the time being should always, in virtue of the office, be a member of the trust, unless in the event of his signifying his inability to act in discharge of the duties.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours very faithfully, GEO. PEABODY.

"To his Excellency Charles Francis Adams, United States minister in London.

"Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M. P.

"Sir James Emerson Tennent, K.C.S., L.L.C., &c., London.

"C. M. Lampson, Esq., London.

"J. S. Morgan, Esq., London."

ORDER RELATIVE TO DEPREDATIONS.—General King, commanding a division in the Department of the Rappahannock, has issued an order to his command, directing that any soldier caught in the act of committing depredations, or with the evidences of theft about his person or quarters, will be stripped of his arms and accoutrements, and sent back to Alexandria, there to be confined in the common jail, and await his trial by the civil authority.

GENERAL FRANZ Sigel, at last accounts, was recovering from the severe illness which prostrated him after the battle of Pea Ridge.

THE CITY.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.

Street-Sweeping Machines—The Arched Roof Over Water Street—The Board of School Controllers and Their Appropriation Bill—Reception of Parson Brownlow.

Both branches of Councils held their regular stated meetings yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

THEO. CUYLER, President, in the chair.

Mr. FOX presented a communication from James Elliott, proposing to cleanse the streets, take up the garbage and ashes, and keep open the sewers until January next for the sum of $43,300. He proposes to cleanse the First district for $6,500, Second district for $13,300, Third district for $11,000, and Fourth district for $9,500. He also offers to give ample security for the performance of duty. Referred.

From the City Solicitor in answer to an inquiry that the occupation of the Swanson-street landing by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is legitimate, and that the ground is the property of the company.

Mr. MERGANT presented a report recommending the introduction of water into Ball street, Kensington; which was finally adopted.

Mr. GINNODO, from the special committee on cleansing the streets, reported a resolution authorizing the Highway Department to make a contract for two months with R. A. Smith, to cleanse the streets, &c., at $6,000 a month, by use of machines, the work to be under the supervision of the Mayor and the committee of Councils, and to be done at night-time. The money to be paid when the work is done.

Mr. FOX thought there should be some penalty attached to the bill, in case the work was not properly done.

Another member wanted to know what had become of the communication of a certain person who offered to cleanse the streets by machines, for nothing, for one month.

Mr GINNODO replied that it had been before the committee, and received due attention.

Mr. FOX offered, as an amendment: "*Provided*, That if, in the opinion of the Mayor, there be any failure on the part of the contractor to perform all the stipulations of said contract, then the Highway Department shall have the right to perform the work, and charge the expense thereof to the contractor, without prejudicing the rights of the city therein."

After some further debate, the amendment was agreed to.

In answer to a question, Mr. MEGARY stated that he witnessed the operation of these machines, and they worked very satisfactorily. The machines are so constructed as to be able to gather up all the dirt between the cobble-stones.

A member stated that, at the rate of $6,000 per month, it would make the sum of $72,000 per annum, which, added to the value of the dirt, about $20,000 per annum, would give $92,000 for cleansing the streets of the city. This sum had never before been paid. The bill passed finally.

An ordinance was introduced directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the Delaware Market Company to remove the arch roof over Water street within six months after the passage of this ordinance. (This roof has been declared a nuisance by the Grand Inquest; hence the introduction of the ordinance.)

Mr. FOX said this company had received encouragement from Councils to erect this roof, and now that the Grand Jury had presented it as a nuisance, which presentment is not final, we are going to order it down, notwithstanding the great expense at which the company has been. He thought we should not assume this great responsibility. We should wait for the courts to do something in the matter.

Mr. WALLACE was also opposed to the passage of the ordinance. There had been no complaints from the citizens residing in this neighborhood, and, being some distance above the street, it could not possibly impede travel.

On motion of Mr. FOX, the ordinance was postponed indefinitely.

The committee of conference relative to fixing the tax rate and agreeing to a certain amendment which was offered by Mr. FOX at a recent meeting, restoring the allowance of twelve per cent. per annum for prompt payment, and remitting all the penalties as imposed by the act of Assembly of last year, reported in favor of said amendment, which was agreed to by the Chamber.

[This now settles the tax rate at two dollars in the hundred, with an allowance at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum for prompt payment, without penalty.]

Mr. MEGARY, chairman of the special committee of Councils to whom was referred the municipal code, reported to Councils by the commissioners appointed by authority of an ordinance approved March 20, 1850, to make a report. The committee deemed it advisable to avail themselves of the aid of the commissioners by whom the code was originally prepared, with a view to securing an uniform, without penalty, system of law necessary by reason of the lapse of time and additional legislation since the same was originally submitted to Councils, and having so amended the various ordinances embraced in the code as to adapt their provisions to changes by ordinances of the city or acts of Assembly since made, recommend to Councils the immediate passage of the various ordinances as necessary to the proper regulation of the several departments of the government. These are twenty-three in number, as follows:

1. An ordinance relative to bridges belonging to the corporation.
2. To prohibit the erection of wooden buildings.
3. To provide stands for the sale of charcoal.
4. Relating to the Department of City Commissioners and the Board of Revision.
5. Prescribing the powers and duties of the City Controller.
6. To establish and organize the Department of City Property.
7. Prescribing the powers and duties of the City Treasurer.
8. Relating to the clerks and messengers of the City Councils.
9. Providing for the appointment of the standing committees of Councils.
10. Relating to departments.
11. Relating to the Department of Market Houses and Wharves and Landings.
12. Regulating the construction of furnaces and chimneys for steam engines.
13. Relating to the Department of Highways.
14. Relating to markets.
15. Relating to nuisances.
16. To license and regulate pawnbrokers
17. Relating to penalties.
18. Relating to special policemen.
19. Relating to railroads.
20. Relating to the Department of Surveys.
21. Relating to the Water Department.
22. Relating to the distribution and use of water.
23. Repealing ordinances already existing in conflict with the above.

Each ordinance was read separately, and passed, which occupied much time.

The further consideration of the ordinances was postponed for the present.

The bill from Common Council making an appropriation to the Board of Controllers for the year 1862 was then taken up.

A motion was made to strike out the item placing certain restrictions on the expenditures of the Board.

Mr. WETHERILL hoped not. He said that only at their last meeting this Board had agreed to issue warrants, although Councils had not yet passed their appropriations. This had never been equalled by any of the city departments.

Another member said that from what the Controllers said of each other, it would seem to be to the interests of the city to place as many restrictions as possible on them.

The motion was voted down.

Mr. CUYLER offered a proviso expressing strong disapprobation of naming public schools after individuals, especially of those now living, and that the Board of Controllers pass a resolution forbidding this. Agreed to.

Mr. CUYLER offered a further proviso requiring the City Controller to withhold his signature from all warrants issued by the Board prior to the passage of this bill.

Mr. WALLACE moved to increase an item making an appropriation of $300 for repairs to $500.

The bill as amended was then passed.

The ordinance preventing the salting of railway tracks was called for, and a motion made to make it the special order of the day for the next meeting. This was agreed to finally.

Mr. CRAIG offered a resolution that a joint special committee of five be appointed to extend the hospitalities of the city to Parson Brownlow, who is shortly expected to pass through Philadelphia.

Mr. FOX wanted to know what was meant by the word "hospitalities?"

Mr CRAIG replied that he did not intend that the money should be expended for dinners, &c., as was done in the celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Mr. MEGARY proved to amend by excluding Independence Hall to Mr. Brownlow, there to receive the citizens of Philadelphia, &c., which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the resolution was converted into an ordinance appropriating $500 for this purpose.

Long speeches were made by many of the members, when Mr. DAVIS and Mr. CRAIG both wished to withdraw everything they had offered, as they did not think assistance of this kind would meet with the slightest opposition.

Mr. MEGARY strongly urged the passage of the bill. He thought it no more than proper that this great man, who had undoubtedly done more than any for the cause of the Union, should receive a handsome reception at the hands of the city of Philadelphia. He did not care for the expense—we could not vote away too much for this patriotic purpose.

The bill passed finally appropriating $250 for this purpose.

The resolution from Common Council asking the Mayor to return a certain bill also was concurred in.

The bill appropriating money to pay deficiencies to the Board of Controllers was passed.

The resolution from Common Council relative to cleansing the streets was agreed to.

Also, the bill to build a bridge on Caster road, in the Twenty-third ward.

Also, the bill to grade Tioga street, near Richmond street.

Also, to pave Richmond street, between Front street and Frankford road.

Also, the bill to appropriate $800, to place fire-alarm boxes in the houses of the Hope and Philadelphia Steam-Fire Engine Companies, and in the office of the Chief Engineer.

The bill to appropriate $5,000 to pay certain deficiency bills for the year 1861, was referred to the Highway Committee.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making an appropriation to the City Commissioners, Mr. Smith in the chair.

The following amendments were agreed to:

To appropriate to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, $1,000.

To the Union School and Children's Home, $1,000.

To St. John's Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Home, $1,000.

Objection was made to the last-named appropriation, as the Mayor had vetoed a bill making it.

Mr. LOUDERS threatened that if this item was not agreed to, the others would be defeated.

Mr. BARGER took occasion to pitch into the Mayor of the city, believing that he had fallen from his high estate in placing his veto on the bill from partisan motives. He said a great deal more that would tell well in certain circles, but for which we have no space. The speech was a sort of politico-religious one.

Mr. CATTELL defended the Mayor. He said that that gentleman, although a member of the Episcopal Church, had vetoed a bill appropriating money to the Episcopal Hospital. He did not believe that the Mayor was actuated by partisan motives.

The item was agreed to.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with amendments, after which it was passed finally.

Mr. SITES offered a resolution authorizing the Department of Highways to continue the cleaning of the streets till the first day of May.

Mr. HARPER believed that at present the cleaning of the streets by the city at the rate of $350,000 per annum. He said he knew that a gentleman had offered to clean the city free of cost, and had been denied the privilege. He believed that there was a big job in this business.

Dr. SITES undertook to vindicate the Highway Department, although no member had attacked them. He had spent last Sunday in searching for clean streets and had found many.

Mr. LEACH did not believe there were more than two squares in the city that were clean. These were in Third street, below Arch, and in Chestnut street, above Second, and there the work was done by the merchants.

Dr. SITES replied at length, but was obliged to ask the chair several times to call the Chamber's attention to what he was saying. He said that he believed that any member of the opposition would eat oysters while his neighbor's house was on fire.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BAIRD, from the committee of conference on the bill to fix the tax rate for 1862, reported a recommendation that Common Council recede from its position on the subject.

Mr. HARPER, a member of the committee, did not agree to the report, and gave his reasons therefor.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

A resolution, authorizing the Mayor to contract with certain parties for iron water-pipes and material for the water-works, was agreed to.

The report of the special committee authorizing the contract with R. P Smith for cleansing the streets by machinery, at $6,000 per month for two months, was made the special order for the next meeting, after some discussion.

Several resolutions from Select Council were concurred in. Adjourned.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY THE STORM.—The high winds and heavy fall of snow during Wednesday night and yesterday morning did considerable damage to property in various points of the city. In some places the snow drifted, and was heaped up so as to render a number of the streets and roads almost impassable. The wind from the northeast blew terrifically. On the Delaware there was a perfect gale, and the ferry-boats experienced great difficulty in making their trips between this city and Camden. The high wind, in connection with the heavy snow, caused a great destruction of awnings, &c., and several sheds about the city were demolished.

A shed attached to Roussel's mineral water establishment, on Prune street, was crushed by the heavy weight of the snow. Five wagons were much broken by the accident. A son of Mr. Roussel, who happened to be present at the time, had one arm broken, and was severely injured about the face.

About twelve o'clock Wednesday night, a frame building, which had been erected at Tenth and Washington streets, by the Welles Home Guards, for drilling purposes, fell down. No person was injured, however.

At Second street and Coombs' alley the lower portion of the front of a building was torn out. The awning had been fastened to the frame work, and the weight of the snow bore the whole concern, including the bulk window and the doorway, to the sidewalk.

The storm did not interfere materially with the telegraph lines. Yesterday all the various lines were working well, as usual.

The Eastern and Southern mails were detained but a very short time behind the usual hour, but the Western mail was considerably behind time. The delay was at some point west of Harrisburg, and it is thought that the storm has been very severe on the Alleghany mountains.

Yesterday the sun shone out brightly for a time, and commenced to disappear as fast as it came. During the early part of the day the streets over which the railway tracks are laid were completely flooded with pickle brush. But the Passenger Railway Companies have the trouble to open passages to the gutters and allow the water to pass off. If the salting of tracks is allowed, the companies should be compelled to cut gutleys for the passage of the water. This course has been recommended by the college of physicians.

ALLEGED OVERPAYMENT OF DUTIES.—A case of considerable interest has been occupying the attention of the United States Circuit Court, in which an action has been brought against the ex-collector of the customs for the port of Philadelphia, to recover the amount of an alleged overpayment of duties on certain woollen goods, which were imported by the plaintiffs in the years 1856 and 1860 as blankets. The collector claimed them as coming under the head of cloths or coatings, and therefore subject to a duty of 30 per cent., blankets being only subject to a duty of 20 per cent.

The plaintiffs paid this duty under protest, and, failing to obtain a revision of the extra duty on appeal to the Treasury Department, brought this suit. On the part of the Government, it is claimed that they were coatings, cut up into blanket shape for the purpose of evading the extra duty.

For the purpose of sustaining this view of the case, a number of custom-house appraisers from New York and Philadelphia, most of whom had been in the woollen goods trade for many years, were called, and testified that, prior to the year 1846, these goods were never imported as blankets, but in large pieces, as Duffield cloth; and that after the passage of the tariff act, they began to make their appearance in the shape of blankets, the only difference being that, instead of coming as pieces of cloth, they were cut up in blanket sizes, and hemmed on. Manufacturers were also called, and testified, samples being shown them, that they were cloths, and not blankets, and they pointed out the difference between them.

On the other hand, the plaintiffs called a number of importers from this city, and read the depositions of others from other cities, testifying that they were known to the trade, and had been sold as blankets, prior to and since the year 1846, and not cloths.

The case is one of considerable importance, for its decision will give or take away from the treasury of the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. Sr George T. Campbell, of this city, and Mr. Greenwold, of New York, appear for the plaintiffs, and J. Hubley Ashton, assistant United States district attorney, appears for the defendant.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO A GALLANT OFFICER.—A handsome sword and belt has been presented to Lieutenant Geo. W. Renney. The Lieutenant joined Colonel Baker's Regiment at the commencement of the war, and served until the fatal day of Ball's Bluff. At that battle he stood near the brave Baker when he was killed, and, in company with a few other officers, bore his noble body from the field. Returning to the front of the fight, the brave lieutenant was taken prisoner, and, with his comrades, sent to Richmond, from whence he was recently released. He intends joining the army again in a short time. On Wednesday evening a number of his friends presented him a handsome sword and belt, the former inscribed with words indicating that it was tendered him in memory of his gallantry at Ball's Bluff.

The presentation took place at his father's residence. Mr. Peter Lamb, in a few well-chosen remarks, handed the sword to the Rev. G. D. Cummins, who made the formal speech of presentation. Mr. Carrow eulogized the American army in felicitous terms. In presenting the sword, he pronounced the cause in which it was to be drawn a holy one, and the sword as sacred as "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon;" as sacred as the rod of Moses. "George," he said, "your friends are more than satisfied with you; they are proud of you when they remember Baker and Ball's Bluff." Lieut. Kenney made a charmingly modest little speech in accepting the weapon, and with words which well illustrated his modesty, his determination, by God's grace, to bear himself in a manner worthy of his late heroic leader, and worthy of the sacred cause in which he was engaged.

Among the guests present on the occasion was Sergt. Brown, of Lieut. K.'s company, who fought and was captured by his side, and who will again go into action with the gallant Lieutenant.

THE GREAT MINDS THAT EDUCATE US.—The Board of Control has not profited by the recent clamor against it to mend its ways. Much of its time was engrossed on Tuesday with business of a trivial character, as, for example, the selection of a committee to investigate the duties of an assistant at the High School. It seems that the German professor there has hired an assistant at his own expense, in order to forward the efficiency of his department. The action of these "Progressives" is calculated either to remove the German professor or to retard the study of the German in the High School; or, what is likelier than all, to injure the harmony of the institution and the peace of mind of the Principal. In the opinion of the Board, the proceedings of an investigating committee is being published, at an expense of upwards of a hundred dollars. It is filled with the gossip of pupils and teachers who have been summoned to testify as to the conduct of their Principal. The teachers who were some time ago voted out of this school have been uniformly present at these investigations; and, to gratify sundry private spleen and prejudice, the boards have ordered the bills for the publication of a worse than idle document. In this publication will be printed statements of teachers inimical to other teachers, and of pupils and professors who have testified against their Principal. What will be the friendly relations of these gentlemen in the school for the future?

IMPORTANT TO MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—Judge Read, in the case of Chain et al. vs. Young et al., a case on the equity side of the court, has entered a decree dismissing all the exceptions to the answers of the defendants to the complainants' bill, excepting the sixth, which is so far allowed that the blanks must be filled, and the seventh, which is allowed, unless the name of Samuel P. Godwin is entirely stricken out of the answer. In this connection, Judge Read made the following order, which is of importance to members of the bar:

"As the exceptions to answers are under our rules, heard by a judge at Nisi Prius, I would particularly call the attention of the bar to the manner in which exceptions should be drawn, as stated by Judge Story, in Brooks vs. Byam, 1 Story, C. C. R. 390: 'The exceptions should have stated the charges in the bill, and the interrogatory applicable thereto to which the answer is addressed, and then have stated the exceptions in the answer *verbatim*, as the most clear and short mode of pleading and answer throughout, might at once have perceived the ground of the exception, and ascertained its sufficiency.' This rule must be pursued in future."

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.—The prisoners of the California Regiment, lately returned from Richmond, are to be formed into three companies, by Governor Curtin. Captain Francis J. Keffer, acting under the orders of the Governor, has called a meeting of the men, to be held in Spring Garden Hall, on morrow afternoon, at two o'clock. We understand the men will elect their own officers, permission to that effect having been granted by the Governor.

SOLDIERS' AID.—The citizens of Marple, Delaware county, are moving in behalf of soldiers in the hospitals. A lecture is to be given in the Presbyterian Church in that place, (Rev. B. B. Hotchkins,) tomorrow evening, by Paul T. Jones, Esq., late of this city, and formerly of Charleston, S. C.—the avails to be appropriated to their benefit. Mr. Jones is an eloquent speaker, highly patriotic, and will, we trust, be greeted by a good audience.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—Rhoda Miller, colored, was yesterday committed, by Alderman Beitler, to answer the charge of having stolen twenty-nine sheets and a quilt, valued at $40, from the American House. She had been employed there some four months, and had abstracted the goods during that time. The goods were recovered at a pawn shop.

BOARD OF TRADE.—This Board will hold a special meeting this evening, when Lieutenant Davidson will exhibit charts of a recent survey of the Delaware river and bay, with special reference to the location of suitable fortifications for the defence of the port.

COMPANY C, Captain Provost, of the First Regiment Reserve Brigade, will fire a salute of one hundred guns, by order of the colonel commanding, this day at 12 o'clock M, at Penn Square, in honor of our late victories at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
EDWARD C. BIDDLE,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Westmoreland, Decan.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Free Trade, Stover.....Liverpool, soon
Bark American, Christian.....Port Spain, soon
Bark Eliza Ann, Cook.....Belfast, Ireland, soon
Bark Aaron I Harvey, Miller.....Barbados, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis.....Havana, soon
Schr Franklin Bell, Robinson.....Port Spain, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAY.
New York	New York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 19
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	April 19
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	April 22
Asia	New York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAY.
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	March 29
Asia	Liverpool	New York	March 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	April 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	April 9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	April 12
British Queen	Liverpool	New York	April 19
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 11, 1862.

SUN RISES.....5 30—SUN SETS.....6 33
HIGH WATER.....11 55

ARRIVED.

Schr S L Crocker, Presbrey, 3 days from Taunton, with molas to Twells & Co.

CLEARED.

Bark Observer, (Br) Killam, Dublin, E A Souder & Co.
Bark Winona, Gallison, Cardenas, Dallett & Son.
Brig Lillian, Bailey, Porto Rico, E A Souder & Co.
Schr United States, Babson, Halifax, Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.
Schr Jos Turner, Crowell, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., April 10.

The storm prevailing prevents any communication with the harbor. Nothing further from the bark D. Pennell, ashore.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming Burton, hence, was off Liverpool 27th ult.

Ship Frank Boult, Morse, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 25th ult.

Ship Peruvian, Roberts, from Liverpool for Boston and San Francisco, put into Queenstown 22d ult. leaky.

Ship Nelson, Walls, for Callao, sailed from Bristol Pill 22d ult.

Ship Rocklight, Hadley, from Callao, at Antwerp 21st ultimo.

Ship Sarah Palmer, Bell, from Akyab for Cork, out 102 days, was spoken 21st ult, lat 49 06, long 13 23.

Bark Cheshire, Reed, from Calcutta for London, was spoken 4th Jan, no lat, &c.

Bark Insie, Creech, at Cardiff 25th ult, for Genoa, with iron at 21s.

Bark Oak, Ryder, hence, arrived at Boston 8th inst.

Brig C H Frost, Hopkins, at Portland 7th inst. from Boston.

Brig Madeira, Morton, hence, arrived at Barbadoes 12th ult.

Brig Imogene (Br) McIntosh, hence, arrived at Barbadoes 12th ult.

Schr Mail, Kelly, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Bristol 7th inst.

Schrs Jas Barratt, Nickerson, Mary Johnson, Nickerson, and R H Daley, Cash, cleared at New York 9th inst for Philadelphia.

Schr Chronometer, Plasses, from Portland for Wilmington, Del, at Newport 8th inst.

Schr I H Wainwright, Mulford, for Philadelphia, via York, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Schrs Lucy Ames, Holbrook, from Portland for Philadelphia, and Jas English, Nickerson, from Boston for do, at New port 8th inst.

Brig Empire, Crosby, from North Edisto, SC, for New York, with a cargo of Government cotton, which went ashore on the bar on the 26th ult, while attempting to go to sea, will prove a total loss, with her cargo.

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-THIRD, between RACE 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 premises furnishes an unfailing supply of good, pure water.

Address Z. LOCKE & CO., No. 1010 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. fs22.4tf

TO RENT—A well-furnished Country House, of moderate size. The grounds include Flower Gardens and Orchards, and are in a pleasant grove, through which a little brook flows, and pasture grounds for the use of Wallaby, if desired. It is situated a mile and a half from Old York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire 1616 LOCUST Street. ap7-mwf tf

FOR SALE—A Handsome double Three-story Brick Dwelling, back buildings, and lot of ground, at the northeast corner of WALLACE and NINETEENTH Streets; 37 feet 8 inches front by 105 feet deep; finished with all the modern conveniences. Terms accommodating. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. R. CARVER & CO., ap7-6t* S. W. cor. of NINTH and FILBERT Sts.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A handsome modern COTTAGE, in the village of Beverley, on the Delaware, sixteen miles above Philadelphia; is well located 6-8 high ground; the healthiest in the vicinity of the city. The house is large and roomy, with every convenience; the grounds are ample, containing 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 sold a sacrifice. Address Box 1989 Post Office. mh14-ftu 10t*

FOR SALE—A desirable FARM, near Norristown, Montgomery county, containing 80 acres of superior land, nicely watered. Large stone improvements, fine fruits, &c. Price only $95 per acre. For further particulars, apply to E. PETTIT, mh7-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street.

FIRST-CLASS EIGHTH-STREET Store and Dwelling to Rent; handsomely fitted up, with good basement; an old stand; location most central on the street. Goodwill and Fixtures for sale. Apply 23 N. Eighth Street. mh26-1m*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four Houses, on the west side of BROAD Street, below Columbia avenue. Apply at the southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM Streets. mh26-tf

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. F. PETERS, mh17-1m* Concordville, Delaware county, Pa.

TO LET—A House on DEWEY'S lane, Germantown, with all the modern conveniences, Coach House and Stable, Ice House, Gardens, and various kinds of fruit; within five minutes, by a good walk, to the station. Apply at No. 23 North FOURTH Street. [mh13-tf] JAMES CRESSON.

TO RENT.—A Neat Small Country Place, with fine fruits and shade, near Beverly Station and Steamboat Landing. Apply to E. PETTIT, ap5 No. 309 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—A desirable COUNTRY PLACE, situate on the Philadelphia and Bristol turnpike, two minutes' walk from railroad station, and within one mile of steamboat landing; grounds containing about four acres. Apply to E. PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street. mh29

TO LET—A beautiful COUNTRY-PLACE, of 10 acres, on the west side of FRONT Street road, about half a mile; within six minutes' walk of the Frankford and Southwark passenger cars. Possession early in April. Apply at the southwest corner NINTH and SANSOM, second story. mh23-tf

FOR SALE—A FINE FRUIT FARM, one mile from Railroad Station, near Dover. Extensive PEACH ORCHARD, just in the prime of bearing, besides other fruit trees, vines, large Grapery, &c. Plain improvements. Immediate possession. Also, a number of Farms possessed 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 Bridge, in Montgomery county, adjoining Railroad and Steamboat Landing. First-class improvements, nicely watered, &c. For further particulars apply to E. PETTIT, mh20-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street.

LEGAL.

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

Estate of MARGARET MCGINLEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES MCGINLEY, Executor of Margaret McGinley, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance, &c., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, Southeast corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. D. W. O'BRIEN, ap11fmw3t* Auditor.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of the properties mentioned in the appended memoranda of Municipal liens, that writs of Scire Facias will be issued thereon in three months from this date, unless the same with the money specified therein as being due for labor and material shall be paid to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of May, 1862.

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,