THE SANITARY CONDITION OF GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

INTERESTING REPORT OF AN AGENT OF THE WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

Mr. A. W. Plattenburg, an agent of the Western Sanitary Commission, has made the following report of his visit to Gen. Curtis' army. We make the following extracts.

ST. LOUIS, April 2, 1862.

To the Western Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN: On Thursday, March 11th, at 8.30 A. M., I left St. Louis by the Pacific Railroad, acting under your directions, and having in charge forty boxes of hospital stores, consigned to Brigadier General Curtis' command, in and near Arkansas.

I was furnished with letters to General Curtis by your commission, and an order from Major General H. W. Halleck, commanding the department, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, March 11, 1862.

To all Quartermasters and other officers between St. Louis and Sugar Creek, Arkansas:

You are hereby directed to furnish every reasonable facility in your power to forward with all *possible despatch*, consistent with safety, the bearer, Mr. A. W. Plattenburg, and the hospital stores under his care, destined for the wounded in the late battle at Sugar Springs.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

I arrived at Rolla, Missouri, at 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, presented my order to Colonel Boyd, who ordered the quartermaster to furnish transportation for seventeen cases, unloading a portion of a train for that purpose. He then furnished me with a horse, and gave me full assurances that the remaining twenty-three cases should be forwarded by the first train. Transportation was quite insufficient to meet the enormous demand for subsistence and ammunition from our distant army.

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On Sunday morning following I reached Springfield at 10 A. M. I proceeded at once to the officer commanding the post, and the quartermaster was ordered to furnish transportation by the first train. The wounded from the recent battle were coming in, as well as some rebel prisoners. I visited the post hospital, accompanied by Dr. Ebert, who showed me every attention. There were one hundred sick and wounded, mostly from Pea Ridge. I examined the hospital very carefully, found a part of the men on the floor, destitute of all comforts. They had bed-sacks, blankets, and sheets, but not even tin-cups or a tea-pot. They were, however, very cheerful. Dr. Ebert, a very kind and attentive surgeon, requested me to procure a warden-ser and matron. I made a requisition upon your commission for them, as also for a large number of supplies for the hospital, enough to make all the patients as comfortable as possible.

The rebel prisoners gave a variety of reasons for their attack upon the Government. Some thought that Mr. Lincoln wanted to make the "niggers" equal to them; others, that he wanted to free them all; and again, others admitted that they had been deceived by the politicians. One, an Irishman, said, that *"about the time the war broke out they were a little tight on the naturalization papers."* His grievance was fully as real as that of our countrymen.

The train with your stores reached Springfield on Wednesday following, and on Friday were sent forward. Transportation was so insufficient that this delay was unavoidable.

Below Springfield, where Price's army was so long encamped, everything is laid waste; blackened ruins show where houses and barns stood; fences have been destroyed, and every sign of civilization has disappeared. Passing the battle ground at Wilson's Creek, where the immortal Lyon died, and where the rebels were so terribly slaughtered by Totten's battery, I found a sink-hole covered with stones containing the remains of the killed in that terrible battle. They are not buried, and there they lie, to be exposed to view by removing a stone. Ought not the brave men who died on that bloody field to be more tenderly cared for by their countrymen whom they served so well!

I proceeded thence to Crane creek, where Price was recently encamped, and where a part of his staff was taken. He had not expected the Federal army, was surprised, and retreated all night. The next day, 25th, I arrived at Cassville. Here I found two large tents and six buildings, among them the court house, where the no-quorum Legislature voted the State out of the Union, and the taverns, used as hospitals. The patients were lying on the floors, with a little straw under them, and with knapsacks or blankets under their heads, for pillows. They had no comforts of any kind, no change of clothes, but were lying in the clothes they fought in, stiff and dirty, with blood and soil. There were four hundred Federal wounded here. There was a great deficiency of nurses, detailed men not answering the purpose well, being very unwilling to serve. Their sheets had been torn up for bandages, and until Dr. Otterson reached there with his supplies they were poorly furnished with medicines. Stimulants were very much needed to sustain the sinking men, but none were to be had. There were no brooms to sweep with, and no mops to wash the rooms. Your stores were here turned over to Brigade Surgeon Newman, who opened and distributed them to the different hospitals.

Never was a provision train more joyously greeted by starving men than was this ample supply of hospital stores by these sick and suffering soldiers.

On the next day I went forward to the army, reporting myself to Gen. Curtis, introduced by your letters. I found him in an ordinary tent, without furniture, except a stool and a small cross-legged pine table. The floor was covered with straw, and a roll of blankets constituted his bedding. Being invited, I dined with him upon plain army fare. I then went to Gen. Davis' position, within one and a half miles of Elk Horn Tavern, where the heaviest fighting was done; was hospitably entertained by Lieutenant Colonel Fredericks and Quartermaster Brazier, of the late Missouri Ninth, (now Illinois Fifty-ninth. I visited the outs-ide ground, and was filled with astonishment when I saw the dead at one of the positions out of which our gallant little army had driven the great force opposed to it. Before leaving St. Louis I had been requested to make inquiry for a young St. Louisian, who was a rebel, who was posted to be killed or wounded. Meeting two rebel surgeons, I asked for any intelligence of him, but could obtain none. The elder of the two said: "We are Texans. One thing I do know," said he, "we have one man here badly full; our army has treated us most shamefully; they stampeded, and left us here with our sick and wounded men, and, I will tell you, sir, that for two days we had nothing to give our poor fellows but parched corn and water. Every Federal officer and man has treated us like gentlemen, and General Curtis told me that so long as he had a loaf of bread, we should have half of it."

This is the field where Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were killed, while endeavoring to flank the Peoria battery.

I visited, with these surgeons, the hospitals at Pineville. No provision whatever had been made by Price, and our county supplies had been shared with them. For twenty-five miles around, every house was a rebel hospital. We also had three Federal hospitals at Pineville, but not to exceed forty patients. At this point there was total absence of stimulants, and men were dying for want of them. The most wretched whisky was worth eight dollars per gallon, and none to be had at that. In one place are forty graves of the Iowa Third Cavalry. All the dead of both armies were buried.

On my return I called on Gen. Curtis, at Keitsville, and promised to urge forward the remaining supplies, which would be sufficient to meet all immediate wants. They were duly forwarded, and reached the command in good order.

At Cassville I found that Dr. McGougin, of Iowa, who had been working very faithfully among our suffering men, and was now completely exhausted, had preceded me toward St. Louis to recruit his energies.

At Springfield I found thirty-seven boxes of Saturday morning supplies, which had been forwarded to Rolla in charge of Mr. Ripley, the secretary of your Commission. I was assured that they would go forward on the following morning, and they were rolled out to load up before I left.

It is absolutely necessary to have some means provided for washing the heavy woollen clothes and blankets of our men. The work is too heavy for women, even if it was practicable for them to be there in sufficient numbers. The men are obliged to live in the clothes they fight in, and, few changes being exceedingly limited in construction, and light enough to be easily transported, would materially aid in maintaining and restoring the health of the men.

I am fully convinced that no army was (so far as provision for the wounded was concerned) ever sent into the field in such destitute condition as ours, *except the one that it fought and conquered.* Our preparations were wholly inadequate; the enemy had, apparently, made none at all.

The labors of your commission are most highly appreciated, by both officers and men. But for the prompt aid with which your supplies were sent forward, for which you are greatly indebted to the commanding general, great suffering must have unavoidably occurred. Could the kind and sympathizing men and women of the loyal States, who place these abundant comforts at your command, but see and realize the thrill of joy with which they were received by the suffering ones, who have so bravely and gladly shed their blood to restore to us a unbroken union, and to vindicate the majesty of our temple of laws, they would rejoice that they had made the slight sacrifice required to achieve so great a good, and seek, I am sure, to enable you to anticipate rather than to supply such wants in future.

Many of these poor sufferers have left distant homes and loving friends; have been accustomed to receive the tenderest care and the most watchful sympathy during the slightest indisposition. Now, they suffer and die amid grievous wounds, and wasting sickness, in a remote, semi-hostile, and thinly settled country, surrounded generally by prejudiced strangers. And this great sacrifice is cheerfully made. No word of repining or regret did I hear, but everywhere our gallant men were sustained by an abiding faith that they had suffered and would die, if must be, in a most just and righteous cause. I would suggest that the Commission keep an agent with the army of Gen. Curtis, in order to have it fully supplied with hospital stores hereafter, to prevent loss and waste, and to make such reports and suggestions as is properly may as to the sanitary condition of that gallant army.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

A. W. PLATTENBURG.

THE CITY

THE CASE OF PIERCE BUTLER AGAINST HON. SIMON CAMERON.—The above case has been in some sort mismanaged by the blood Mr. Cameron was not actually arrested, but simply serve a writ, which is returnable in May, or, contingently, in November next. Mr. Butler's counsel, Messrs. George M Wharton and St George Tucker Campbell, visited Lancaster, on Grace Church, corner of Twelfth and Cherry streets, to make into arrangements such goods as are sent to them by our merchants, storekeepers, and others, and to supply the requisitions made on them by the matron of the hospital.

Donations of money, goods made up or in the piece, or delicacies suited to the wants of the soldiers, accompanied by the donor's names, will be received, we learn, by the Rev. Dr. Suddards, at his residence, on Twelfth street, opposite Grace Church, at any time during the week that the association may not be in session.

WELL MARKED.—Notice was received by the Mayor yesterday morning that an inquest had been held by Justice Holton, of Penn's Grove, Salem county, New Jersey, on the 11th inst., upon the body of an unknown man, which was found in the river. The man was apparently about twenty-five years of age, was five feet six inches in height, of light complexion, with dark-brown hair and sandy whiskers. On his right arm were the letters "J. C." and "M. E. P.," and a dog and a flower. On the left arm, "J. C., W. C., T. C., E. O., and M. C.," all in a wreath. Also, a ship and two men, with the word "Hope" beside the vessel. The deceased was clothed in a blue undershirt, covered with a gray woollen shirt, a spotted gauzey, white drilling drawers and blue-cloth pantaloons, and boots nearly new. He also wore a leather belt, with a knife in the sheath. On the inside of the belt the name "J. Clarke" was inscribed.

RECRUITING.—Since all recruiting for the volunteer service has been stopped, men for the regular army have been more rapidly obtained. The number obtained daily is, however, small. Most of the volunteer officers who were on recruiting service in this city are still here, having not yet received orders to join their regiments. The one or two regiments now encamped near the city will be filled with men already recruited, so no more new men can be taken. The shipping of sailors progresses finely. The public property belonging to the volunteer recruiting service will be sold to the best advantage possible, and the proceeds credited to the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.

CURIOUS ADVENTURE.—A few evenings since, soon after the physicians and medical cadets at the Broad-street Hospital, had retired to their apartments, by some means or other, two young students, who had been imbibing freely, made their way past the sentinels and proceeded into the sleeping apartments occupied by the medical fraternity. One of these officers was not yet asleep, and observing the intruders opening a safe, prepared to make a spring at them as they passed out. But their noisy, unbeardlike proceeding soon convinced the watcher that they were drunk. They went to one and another sleeper, and with a rough shake gave the order, "Get up out of this," in peremptory tones. One half-awake cadet, thinking he was sent for, began to obey orders before the facts of the case came to light. The guard was then called, and the culprits passed the night in the dungeon.

ROBBERY.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening the dwelling of Mr. Henry McNeil, at Twenty-first and Reeves streets, was entered and robbed of $200 in gold and bank notes. The thieves effected their entrance by means of the trap-door, which they reached through an unoccupied building adjoining. The trap was very insecurely fastened, having only one hinge and a hook. The robbers ransacked the premises and forced open the bureau drawers, from which they obtained the money. The family were in the lower part of the house at the time of the robbery.

TESTING GUNS.—Yesterday morning six new guns were placed in position near the Columbia bridge, for the purpose of being tested. They have been manufactured at the Bush Hill Works, and are of similar construction to those tested at the same place a few months ago. The trial of their powers will probably take place to-day.

STEAM-TUG DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the steam-tug *Wide-Awake*, Captain William E Bell, was destroyed by fire. The tug was about 70 tons burden and owned by Messrs Hyde & Davidson, of Georgetown, D C. She was engaged in towing barges laden with Government provender between this city and Washington via the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. The *Wide Awake* had just returned with a number of barges to be reloaded. She had strong fires in her furnace and carried a heavy head of steam, as she was rounding to off William-street wharf, in the Nineteenth ward, the wood-work in the boiler-house took fire from the intense heat, and the flames spread very rapidly. The alarm was announced, and the crew at once set to work with the pumps and hose, but were unable to control the fiery element. They then endeavored to run the boat ashore, but the flames had gained very rapidly, and were now envloping the pilot-house. The captain and crew then cut their tow loose, and took to their life-boat.

At this time there was a flood-tide, and the boat was inclined to drift up the river. The crew kept near her in order to prevent a collision with the other shipping, but there was great fear of the bursting of the boiler. To prevent that catastrophe it was necessary to open the steam valve, and *one* of the crew undertook the hazardous task. He went aboard the burning vessel, raised the valve and joined his companions without accident. The flames were then leaping from one portion of the boat to another, and in the clear moonlight presented a brilliant sight. In the meantime the steam pipe burst owing to the intense heat, and the crew who had remained alongside, were obliged to haul off to avoid the escaping steam. Efforts were then made to run the boat ashore, but she was finally abandoned by the crew.

Barge No. 2, belonging to the Harbor Police, commanded by Lieut. Benjamin Edgar, then came up. The men at once boarded the ill fated vessel, and succeeded in running her upon the flats opposite Allegheny avenue. There, by means of buckets of water, they succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The boat is not a total loss. The machinery has all been saved. The offices of the captain were saved by the Harbor Police, but the crew lost everything. Captain Bell and his pilot, who is a Philadelphian, speak in the highest terms of praise of the Harbor Police, who thus saved his boat, after he had considered her lost. The *Wide Awake* was valued at $8,000, and is insured for $3,000 in the Home Insurance Company of New York.

FEAST OF THE PASSOVER.—The Feast of the Passover, the great Jewish festival of the year, which commenced on Monday evening, at six o'clock, is now being observed with all due solemnity. It will continue eight days, and, under the Mosaic law, the people of the Jewish faith are permitted to attend to their vocation four days, but the first, second, seventh, and eighth are required to be kept holy. The occasion is the anniversary of the departure of the children of Israel from Egypt, and of their sufferings for forty years in the wilderness. During the feast the Israelites are not permitted to eat leavened bread and bitter herbs, and not to partake of anything that contains leaven. In this city the bread is made for the purpose. In the synagogues, the services are peculiar to the occasion, and of an impressive character. Most of the business houses of the Israelites were closed on the first day, and reopened last evening. While Christians observe the occasion in commemoration of the passion and sufferings of Christ, the Hebrews celebrate it in commemoration of their deliverance from bondage. At the institution of the Passover, every householder was required to kill a lamb and sprinkle the blood on the two side-posts and on the upper part of the house, in which the flesh of the animal was to be eaten after having been roasted. The flesh was required to be eaten on the night of the beginning of the Passover, and what was left over was burned the following morning. The sacrifice of the lamb was a pledge, and by the twelfth chapter of the book of Exodus it was assured that all the houses upon which the blood of the lamb was found should be exempt from plague. The penalty for the non-observance of the fast was the smiting of the first-born, both of man and beast. The Passover was required to be kept throughout their generations, and is an ordinance forever. Those old forms and ceremonies, however, are nearly extinct at the present day, though so far as the observance of the feast of unleavened bread is concerned, it is very generally observed. The history of the unleavened bread was the haste in which the six hundred thousand Israelites left the land of Pharaoh, after the destroying angel passed over the land, leaving taken with them enough from the kneading-trough before it was leavened, glad to escape a captivity of four hundred and thirty years.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Yesterday afternoon, Charles Campbell was brought before United States Commissioner Hoeklett, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The prisoner was arrested in Liverpool, and being sent to this port by Consul Dudley, arrived here a day or two since in the ship *H. L. Lane*. The testimony heard was as follows:

Wm. Bradley sworn.—I am a sailmaker by profession; joined the American ship *Isabella* in San Francisco for the voyage to Liverpool, the prisoner was a hand on the *Isabella*; we sailed in the month of August; on the 31st of December, about half past seven in the morning, I was at work, I, hailing the boats; going forward I saw Campbell fighting with a man named Black; I called out, "give it to him;" a man named Jackson then came up to me, and we had a scuffle together; feeling my knife I drew it to prevent a row; the rail and found that I had been stabbed in the left shoulder; Campbell then said, "I'll give it to you," and got an axe from the galley with which he attempted to strike me; the mate took the axe away from him and put him in irons; I didn't see him stab me; we had had quarrels before that time; there was a great deal of liquor on board; I had some in my chest, but had drank none that day; the prisoner was the man who stabbed me; I got our liquor in that city.

Daniel Sipley sworn.—Was on the ship *Isabella*, and knew Campbell, the prisoner; saw the fight between him and Black; Campbell had his opponent, and attacked Bradley with a knife; he drew the weapon from the sheath of a man named Jackson; he was half drunk at the time; the wound was in the shoulder, and very deep.

The prisoner was then committed to answer the 10th article of the Ashburton Treaty of 1842. He was fully committed to take his trial, and the witnesses were allowed to choose between entering bail for their appearance, or remaining in the debtor's apartment of the Moyamensing prison.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES—HOLY WEEK.

—Holy Week being devoted by the Catholic Church to the solemn commemoration of the Passion of Christ, the ceremonies of the Church during the week are unusually solemn and imposing. The solemn office of the *Tenebræ* was celebrated yesterday afternoon, and will also be celebrated this and to-morrow afternoons, commencing at 3 o'clock.

The *Tenebræ* consist in the solemn chanting of Psalms, Lamentations of the Prophet Jeremiah, and of lessons taken from the Fathers. This morning, at 9½ o'clock, Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated, assisted by most of the clergy of the city. The holy oils, which are to be used during the year in the administration of the Sacraments, are blessed during this Mass. This ceremony is of very ancient institution, and viewed from a Catholic stand-point, cannot fail to impress the beholder with its peculiar solemnity.

After Mass, the Blessed Sacrament is carried in solemn procession to a richly adorned repository, where it is adored by the faithful until Friday evening, to commemorate the burial of our Lord in the garden of his Passion. To-morrow the ceremonies are all intended to commemorate Christ's death, and the bereavement of the Church thereupon, and are most impressive and heart-touching. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, the Devotion of the Way of the Cross commences, followed by a sermon on the Passion and Death of Christ. On Saturday morning is celebrated the office which in earlier ages was reserved for the night before Easter morn. The Paschal Candle is blessed, the Baptismal Water consecrated, and with joyous chants are celebrated the benefits of Christ's Passion and his triumph over sin and death. The ceremonies on to-morrow and Saturday commence at 9 A. M.

These ceremonies are fitly concluded by the Grand Pontifical Mass on Easter Sunday, one of the most magnificent functions of the Roman Catholic Church.

MILITARY HOSPITAL REGULATIONS.—

An order for the better regulation of military hospitals and for facilitating the discharge of soldiers unfit for service, has been issued by the War Department. All general hospitals are placed under the direction of the surgeon general. The chief medical officer, to whom the charge of all the general hospitals in a city may be entrusted, will make out certificates of disability for such men as, in his judgment, should be discharged. The certificates must give such medical description of the cases, with the degree of disability, as may enable the pension-officer to decide on any claim to pension which may be based upon them. These certificates are to be forwarded to the military commander, who is authorized to give discharges and furnish final statements of pay and clothing due to the soldier.

The military commander is instructed to collect stragglers and send them to their proper stations, or discharge them on certificates of disability, as above, if unfit for service. He will also send such patients as are reported fit for duty to their regiments, under proper escort. Convalescent, wounded, or feeble men, capable of acting as cooks, nurses, and attendants, are to be employed as such, instead of being discharged. All officers and enlisted men of volunteers, who are on parole not to serve against the rebels, will be considered on leave of absence until exchanged or otherwise discharge or discharged. They will immediately report their address to the Governors of their States, who will be duly informed from the adjutant general's office as to their exchange or discharge. The duty of military commander for this city will devolve upon Lieut. Col. H. Brooks, Second Artillery.

ARTICLES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The

young ladies of the Locust-street Grammar School have, since the battle of Pittsburg Landing, been busily engaged in sending little comforts to the sick and wounded soldiers. Sixteen boxes have already been sent forward, besides slippers and various other useful articles.

The ladies of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church have commenced making up bandages for the wounded soldiers that are now lying in the different hospitals of the city.

During the first quarter of the Soldier's Central Relief Association, that organized, they have forwarded to our troops 9 soldiers' wrappers, 231 pairs of drawers, 200 pairs of socks, 503 shirts, 100 pairs of soldiers' slippers for the wounded, and 50 handkerchiefs; besides a great quantity from the Soldiers' Sewing Society for patients. Jellies and other delicacies for these unmurmuring troops have been supplied by this society. This Association is composed of ladies, without distinction of religious creed, whose motto is "Relief to our soldiers."

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A CANAL BOAT SUNK.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, a canal boat was found sunk opposite Noble-street wharf. She was lying near the dock, and the upper portion slightly above the water. The name of the boat was not discovered, in consequence of the hull being under the water. She was half loaded with coal, and on being discovered by the river and harbor police, was entirely deserted. Where bound, or how she met with the casualty, is at present unknown. The impression is, that the crew came ashore for the night, and had not properly secured their vessel before leaving.

VERDICT.—In the case of Dunlap vs. Anderson, an action to recover damages for the alleged seduction of plaintiff's daughter by defendant—before reported—the jury returned a verdict yesterday morning for plaintiff for $10,500.

ARRIVAL FROM VENEZUELA.—Yesterday morning the bark *Thomas Dallet* arrived at this port, from Puerto Cabello March 27. She reports that the Republic was quiet at that date, and that Gen. Paez was at the head of the army.

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 Tuscarora, Dunlevy.....Liverpool, April 28
Ship Family Pets, Cann.....London, soon
Bark Ella, Howes.....Barbados, soon
Bark American, Christian.....Port Spain, soon
Bark Eliza Ann, Cook.....Belfast, Ireland, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis.....Havana, soon
Brig Delhi, Darnaby.....Port Spain Trinidad, April 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1862.
SUN RISES.....5 19—SUN SETS.....6 39
HIGH WATER.....4 41

ARRIVED.
Bark Thomas Dallett, Dill, from Puerto Cabello March 27, with coffee, hides, &c. to Dallett & Son. Left brig Los Amigos, Warner, for New York next day. Left at Laguayra March 25th, bark White Wing, Eling, for Puerto Cabello next day; brig Victoire, (Br) for Philadelphia, sailed from Puerto Cabello March 26. Passed off Chester brig Alice Maude, from Cardenas for this port.
Schr Texas, Orr, 8 days from Portland, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Challenge, Hart, 7 days from Rockport, with ice to captain.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, 8 days from Tremont, with ice to captain.

CLEARED.
Bark Arethusa, Cooper, Key West, D S Stetson & Co.
Brig C Miller, Bremer, Key West, J E Bazley & Co.
Brig Nazarian, Lewis, Cardenas, John Mason & Co.
Schr C Dennis, Hooker, Ship Island, D S Stetson & Co.

(Correspondence of the Press.)
BALTIMORE, April 15.
The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:
Prairie Flower, coal to G W Landis; Sierra Alta, lumber to Norcross & Sheets; Teressa and crisis, grain to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; Only Daughter, bricks to J Malsberger.

MEMORANDA.
Ship John Sidney, Southard, hence, arrived at Belfast, Ireland, 3d inst.
Ship Connecticut, Spedden, for Liverpool, sailed from Singapore 12th Feb.
Ship Victoria, Reed, Preble, sailed from Akyab 11th Feb for Falmouth.
Ship Frigate Bird, Thompson, at St Helena 20th Feb from Kurrachee.
Ship Lion, Cooper, at Rangoon 10th Feb, from Singapore.
Ship Winged Racer, Cummings, at Liverpool 30th ult. from San Francisco.
Ship Sarah Palmer, Reed, at Liverpool 29th ult. from Akyab.
Ship Napoleon, Cushing, from Calcutta, at London 1st instant.
Bark Samuel Tarbox, Tarbox, at Akyab 11th Feb from Montevideo.
Bark Virginia & Estelline, Wilkins, at Falmouth 31st ult. from Maceio.
Brig Rolla, Weave, Collins, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 1st, and proceeded.
Brig Prince of Wales, Rauken, hence, arrived at Kingston, Ja, 23d ult.
Schr Johnson Ireland, Chase, hence for Boston, and Julia Maria, Eaton, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.
Schrs Pocahontas, Berry, Ann Gardner, Knowles, Nellie D, Dunham, J Cadwalader, Clayton, Silas Hazlet, Perry, E J Scott, Rothell, and J R Mather, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, cleared at New York 15th inst for Philadelphia.

Bark Old Hickory, Holmes, from Philadelphia, arrived at Belfast, reports:—Feb 25th, 26th, and 27th, encountered a tremendous gale from the west, in which the ship became unmanageable from the violence of the wind and the great height of the sea. Lost jibboom, bulwarks, and every thing on deck, including launch, compass, &c, and was finally compelled to make a jettison of part of the cargo. Ship experienced remarkable weather, with strong gales, mostly from the eastward.

Bark Deborah Pennell, (before reported) from Philadelphia, with a cargo of flour, wheat, &c, bound to Dublin, was put to sea 4th inst, but meeting adverse weather a few miles beyond the Capes, returned and anchored near (outside) the Delaware Breakwater, with one anchor. The wind increased to a gale, when the second anchor was let down, but it was very heavily rolled the full length of chains until Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock, when she started her moorings and drove on John Marshall Shoal, the vessel striking very heavily, and springing a leak. Fearing she would sink, her chains were slipped, and she was run on Lewes beach, about 2½ miles north of Cape Henlopen. The main and mizzen masts were cut away to keep the vessel's head on. She lies in 10 feet of water, about 300 yards from shore. On the 11th inst she had three feet of water in her hold. Her pumps can keep her free. Her cargo is being discharged, and the vessel will be got off in a few days, weather permitting.

The U S ship Shepherd Knapp was spoken 14th inst, lat 36 57, long 74 42 cruising—all well.

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. fe22-4tf

HOUSE TO LET, GERMANTOWN.—A Stone Cottage in the lower part of Germantown, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country, within 150 yards of Turnpike, and three minutes walk from two stations on Reading Railroad. Apply to GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq., southeast corner GERMANTOWN and WALNUT Streets.

TO RENT—A well-lighted SECOND-STORY ROOM, suitable for a light manufacturing business, or a Billiard-room, situated on the corner of FOURTH and FEDERAL Streets. CAMDEN, N. J.
Apply to SAMUEL ROSS,
Corner of FOURTH and PLUM Streets,
ap9-12t* Camden, N. J.

FOR SALE—A desirable FARM, near Norristown, Montgomery county, containing 89 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*

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Desirable FARM, containing 95 Acres of superior land, adjoining the Borough of Mauch-Chunk, Pennsylvania, Montgomery county. Convenient to Railroad and Steamboat Landing. First-class improvements, nicely watered, &c. For further particulars apply to E. PETTIT, mh26-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street.

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

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

TO LET—A beautiful COUNTRY-PLACE, of 10 acres, on the west side of FRONT Street road, above Hart lane, within ten minutes' walk of the Frankford and Southwark passenger cars. Possession early in April. Apply at the southwest corner NINTH and SANSOM, second story. mh22-tf

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. Plain improvements. Immediate possession. Also, a number of Farms possession of which can be given this Spring. Apply to E. PETTIT, mh20-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, OR PART EXCHANGE—A STEAMBOAT, machinery in good condition, new boiler, side wheels, &c. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to E. PETTITS, ap12-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SMOKED SALMON.
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
mh10-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELLS' ENGLISH Pickles and Sauces, quart and pint bottles, just landing and for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
ap7 107 South WATER Street.

RHODES & WILLIAMS, NO. 107 South WATER Street, offer for sale the following:
20 cases French Brandied Cherries.
40 cases superior Brandied Peaches.
40 cases W. K. Lewis & Bro.'s celebrated condensed Milk.
25 bbls. hermetically-sealed Tomatoes.
Imported Bologna Sausage.
50 cases Winslow's Green Corn and Peas.
30 cases Sardines, of favorite brands. ap7

CHEAP BUTTER! CHEAP BUTTER! only 12 cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. mh26-tf

LEAF LARD.—79 tierces prime kettle-rendered Leaf Lard, for sale by
C. O. SADLER & CO.,
mh20-tf 103 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front.

3 BBLS. GOOD COOKING BUTTER for sale very cheap at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. mh25-tf

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

GREEN CORN AND PEAS.
50 cases Winslow's hermetically-sealed Green Corn,
50 " " " Green Peas,
20 bls " " Fresh Tomatoes,
just landed and for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
mh17 107 South WATER Street.

VERY CHOICE WHITE RYE FLOUR, only 2¾ cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. mh25-tf

CANDLES. Chemical Sperm Candles, for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

ILLUMINATING OIL.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
HULBURT & BRODHEAD,
NO. 240 ARCH STREET,
Having opened a General Depot for the Sale of Extra Refined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the *special* attention of dealers and consumers to their refined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses *merits* 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 properties.
Orders from City or Country promptly attended to. fe28-3m

"LUCIFER" OIL WORKS.
100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.