INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

THE REBEL SHIBBOLETH.

General Halleck's Policy.

HOPES OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

State of Affairs in Richmond—The Critical Moment.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 16.]

The enemy is near this city. Our own army stands between the corporate limits and the invader. It is officered by brave men and composed of brave men, whose whole object has been to meet the enemy in the open field and try conclusions with him. The commanding general is one of the most accomplished military men of his day—always cool and sagacious, and one of the bravest and most determined of men. A great battle is imminent. It will not be delayed if the disposition on our side is gratified. We conjecture the enemy will himself not be permitted to put it off, if his object in doing so is to approach the city by engineering and siege. Our general will, no doubt, frustrate any such designs.

Meantime the people of this city, the immediate prize contended for, exhibit a calmness and self-possession highly creditable. They have passed the period of excitement, and are ready for what may come. They are aware that up to this time they have suffered few of the immediate afflictions of the war. They have given every aid in their power to the cause; they have sent their fathers, brothers, and sons to the field; they have nursed the sick and wounded, and opened their homes to the refugees; but the war has been conducted till now on distant battle grounds. Now they are to hear the big guns, and to wait anxiously the result of the deadly struggle that for the time decides their fate. The moment will be trying, filled with emotions never to be forgotten. Let us hear it like a people conscious of right, and relying implicitly upon that Providence which inils not in the end to secure the triumph of justice.

Mississippians Never Surrender.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 21.]

This was the response of the authorities of Vicksburg to the insolent summons of the Yankee gunboat captain to surrender the city. It is similar to the memorable reply of General Taylor to Santa Anna, who, with a force of four to one, demanded his surrender on the field of Buena Vista. As the Mexican hosts were overthrown and routed there, we have good reason to hope that the Federal hosts will be overthrown and dismayed on every future field where the subjugation of the South is attempted. Since Jeff Thompson so successfully and heroically resisted the Federal gunboats on the Mississippi, and their great armada of iron-clads was so signally repulsed at Drury's Bluff, those monsters of the water have lost much of their terror, and there is a strong probability that they will meet with stern resistance rather than willing surrender hereafter. Let the war cry be, "Confederates never surrender!"

Gen. Halleck's Policy.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 21.]

The despatches from Corinth report heavy skirmishing along our front lines, but without any general result. It is needless to speculate as to the probabilities of an early fight, so long as the present cautious policy is pursued by Halleck, of holding his army within an easy range of his gunboat flotilla.

The Yankee Flotilla.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 20.]

MOBILE, May 19.—A special despatch to the *Advertiser* says that five of the enemy's fleet arrived in sight of Vicksburg yesterday noon. A boat with a flag of truce was stopped by our batteries a mile and a half below, when the fleet's boat went down, and returned with a summons to surrender the city. The mayor replied that he was unprotected, but would never surrender. Col. Anthony, the military Governor, and Gen. Smith, commanding the forts, answered, "Mississippians never surrender!" Two additional gunboats arrived later in the afternoon, when the fleet moved over this side of the river, behind a point. All quiet this morning.

Prospect of a Battle—The Situation.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 19.]

The Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Joseph E. John ston, is now encamped within a few miles of Richmond. We have many rumors, but no reliable information from McClellan's army. A report of a skirmish between the advance of the enemy and Stuart's cavalry, at Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, was current yesterday, but from all that we could learn it was a small affair. It is the opinion of some persons that a battle between the two armies will take place this week. Others believe that the policy of both sides will be, "Wait, wait, wait."

European Intervention a "Fixed Fact."

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 22.]

In spite of the many gross blunders of the Confederate authorities, and the acknowledged imbecility of the heads of some of the departments, there is an influence at work which must speedily terminate this unhappy war. The condition of the working population of Europe reminds us of the lar who was stopped on the highway, and informed by the freebooter that he would give up his purse or have his brains blown out. "Blow away," said Jack, "I might as well be w thout brains as to be without money." The European Powers have stood aloof from the American strife long enough, because the impression prevailed that it must soon end, and they could obtain the great Southern staples without taking part on either side; the "dreadful earnestness" manifested by the Southern people has at last convinced them that the idea is fallacious, and they are about to exclaim, "Blow away, we might as well be without brains as without bread."

Self-interest is the most powerful of all human motives, and while an indisposition to involve a working people in a foreign war has been the humanizing policy of the leading minds of Europe, and has heretofore kept them from following the indications of popular will, still there is a point where such a policy would be suicidal, and that point has been reached in Europe at this time. Starvation stares the multitude in the face, and domestic trouble threatens the internal peace of England and France. These two stable Governments must choose between strife at home or intervention here. The people of England and France must be provided with labor whereby to earn their daily bread, and they know it is the duty of their representatives to legislate to their wants; the late immense gatherings of the people has exhibited the state of feeling, and the voice of the people has awakened the determination and fixed the policy of the authorities.

Intervention is a fixed fact, but none but armed intervention will accomplish the object in view. Cotton is the great desideratum, but they appear satisfied that it will never come from the Cotton States without assistance from those who stand so much in need of it. It is, therefore, the interest of European Powers to afford that assistance, for, without it, they lose the crop in hand will be burned, and the coming crop will prove a myth.

The battle is being fought in this country, but the wounds are felt in Europe; death follows the track of the laden messenger on the blood-stained fields of the South, but worse than death—starvation—stalks through the working districts of Europe. Men fall here and there, but memories are embalmed in the hearts of a weeping nation; but women and children suffer the dreadful pangs of hunger in Europe, and despair adds fuel to the frenzied fire of their husbands and fathers.

There can be no doubt but this state of affairs, both at home and abroad, is one of the worst features of the war, and that people which intervenes to save all Christendom from starvation, from internal strife, from despair and overbearing ruin, will deserve the thanks of civilized humanity; whatever the motive, so that good be accomplished and mankind receive the benefit, the same meed of praise and thanks will arise like incense from the altars of a grateful world.

The self-interest of the European Powers will work out this knotty and intricate problem; the wants of their working people will cause them to promulgate the doctrine of "good will and peace among all men," and quiet and godd order will once more reign supreme.

The Fight Near Fort Pillow.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 20.]

AUGUSTA, May 19.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 13th has a despatch from Fort Pillow, which says: "We fought the enemy with four of our lightest gunboats an hour and a half. They had eight gunboats and twelve mortar boats. We sunk one gunboat and two mortar boats. Our loss, two killed and eight wounded. Our sharpshooters literally mowed the enemy down. Commander Montgomery commanded our fleet."

The Yankee Fleet near Vicksburg.

[From the Vicksburg Whig, May 18.]

A despatch was received in our city yesterday, stating that the Federal fleet which was lying at Ellis' Cliff, about fifteen miles below Natchez, weighed anchor yesterday, and started down the river again. This will enable our authorities to add to the preparations already made for their reception, and we trust that everything possible will be done before their arrival. They will not give us much time to prepare, and we must strain every nerve in completing everything during the little time we have got. Who knows but that here on the old hills so famous in the early days of America we may again make history, and add fresh laurels to Mississippi's present celebrity for heroic achievements.

Rebel Whisky.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.]

It was supposed, by all having the good of our city and country at heart, that whisky-drinking in Mobile was at an end—at least until a brighter sky overshadowed the Confederate States. What was thought to be a death blow to whisky shops and outskirt slop-sops appears to have given new life and vigor, and increased its sale, as well as price, by a large class of merchants in our city called "druggists." There is scarcely a day or an hour passes but you can see visitors and citizens more or less intoxicated by that fell destroyer. Many carry their bottles publicly, bearing the label of the druggist.

A Yankee Trick.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 19.]

On Saturday evening, 10th inst., the telegraph operator at Grand Junction received a despatch dated Corinth, stating that the track was clear, and no train would be down that night. At once a large train, filled with soldiers, was prepared to send up the road when, ten minutes before it would have started, a freight train arrived down the road. A circumstance so contradictory to the telegram received led the operator at Grand Junction to make inquiries of the operator at Corinth, when the fact came out that the latter party had sent no despatch to Grand Junction. Some enemy had connected a private instrument with the line, and had assimilated a Corinth despatch, so as to lead to a collision between two trains, one filled with soldiers. Had the freight train been ten minutes later, the train full of soldiers would have set out with the belief they had a clear track, and a fearful loss of life would no doubt have ensued.

The Daring Gen. Price.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 16.]

The magnanimity of General Beauregard, we hear, prompted him to tender to General Price any position in the coming battle at Corinth which he would indicate. General Price replied to this magnanimous tender from the commander-in-chief that, if left to himself, he would take the position of "danger;" whereupon he was assigned the front position, where he will lead off in the fight. We know not which most to commend, the magnanimity of General Beauregard or the cool and brave daring of General Price.

Rebel Philosophy.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 20th inst., has an article on the present position of that city, which it very philosophically concludes as follows:

We are not the only people who have been conquered; history is filled with the record, and contains no brighter pages than those which tell of men who, though they may have had to succumb to the fate of war, have, in the face of their defeat, triumphed over the petty annoyances of physical life, by taking refuge in the glorious principles of a sound philosophy. In ancient days it was usual to make slaves of prisoners taken in war; but it is a glorious and consoling reflection that while the body was trammeled, the mind was free! While the physical condition of the captive underwent a change, the soul soared above the influence of shackles, and, ignoring the conditions of war, asserted the principle that "mind was superior to matter."

Certain rules and regulations, even laws, may be promulgated, which in our former condition might not have been submitted to, but now we cannot help ourselves; and it is but the part of prudence, even wisdom itself, to submit and conform to them without a murmur. We must learn to govern ourselves, bearing in mind that those only are fit to be free who can do so.

Partisan Warriors Wanted.

The following appears as an advertisement in the Memphis *Avalanche*:

PARTISAN WARRIORS WANTED.—The Confederate States Government has very recently passed an act legalizing and recommending the organization of Partisan Rangers, and as that character of warfare is doing good service for the country, and the necessity for them is very great at this time, I have, in connection with a number of other gentlemen, determined to organize a corps of brave spirits who will go out and harass the enemy, and drive him from our soil.

The Northman has invaded the sacred soil of old Tennessee, and that portion of the country which they have invested is being desolated and destroyed. They insult our women and maltreat our old men—they burn our homes and lay waste our fields—they desecrate the graves of our friends who have gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns—they have set aside the laws of God and man, and it is now high time that we who have not taken a part in this struggle should gather ourselves to our tents, and resist these Thugs of the North to the death.

"Let us strike, then, till the last armed foe expires
Strike for our altars and our fires—
Strike for the green graves of our sires,
God and our native land!"

"Oh! who will come and go with us," and fight that we may be free. None are worthy of it unless they fight for it. We propose to fight, and fight on until the war is ended and our country free—

"And when the conflict's over,
In our Southern homes we'll stand,
And sing our leader's praises
In Dixie's happy land!"

And all those who are of the same mind, and are able to furnish themselves with a horse, arms, and equipments, can enroll themselves with Lieut. C. L. Brown, who may be found in the Walker Block, on Main street. Come immediately.

Savannah Defences.

The Savannah *Republican* notices the casting of guns and mortars of large calibre and superior workmanship, by Mr. A. N. Miller. These guns have stood the test, and have been pronounced equal to any cast in the country. Mr. H. H. Linville has just completed the mounting a 32-pounder siege gun, which was taken from his establishment yesterday afternoon, to be placed in position for the defence of the city. This is the first 32-pounder ever mounted as a siege gun in Georgia. The carriage is of Georgia white oak timber, and the iron work is of the best finish and most substantial character.

The City of Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, Miss., which, according to the rebel telegram, has been reached by Commodore Porter's fleet, is situated about midway between New Orleans and Memphis, its distance from New Orleans being four hundred miles, and from Memphis three hundred and fifty. It is forty five miles west from Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is located just below the Walnut Hills, in a bend of the river, and occupies an elevated position on the side of a hill, whose highest point is three hundred feet above the river; opposite the city the river is three hundred feet deep. The cotton country around is very fertile, and the most important article of export from Vicksburg is cotton, of which it ships about 200,000 bales annually. The population of the city was, by the last census, 4,500. From Vicksburg to Memphis the rebels have no defences of importance.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The excitement in Baltimore caused by the attempted uprising of the Secessionists is abating. The papers of that city contain full accounts of the various street fights, &c.

Notwithstanding the decided disposition evinced on Sunday by the Union citizens to put an end to the continued taunts of the rebels, and their openly expressed exultation at the slaughter of many of the bravest and best sons of Maryland, some few of them had the temerity to appear in prominent places and repeat their sneering comments. They were immediately seized by Union men, and would have suffered some injury but for the prompt interference of the police, headed by Marshals Van Nostrand and Lyons.

Baltimore street, between South and Calvert, presented a large crowd as early as half past nine o'clock, and the first demonstration was made shortly after ten. William L. Montague, Esq., was walking down Baltimore street when some of the crowd made a rush for him, but he succeeded in reaching shelter, when he was protected by the police. Marshal Van Nostrand summoned almost the entire regular police force to the vicinity of Baltimore, Calvert, and South streets, and expressed his determination to preserve the peace. The board of police then assembled, issued the following, and appointed a number of special policemen:

Proclamation of the Board of Police.

An unnecessary excitement exists, and the board of police are *determined* to maintain the public peace. For this purpose an additional police force has been detailed. All persons are warned not to congregate upon the street. All public demonstrations will be promptly dispersed. All bar-rooms, restaurants, and other drinking saloons are required to be forthwith closed for twenty-four hours. NICHOLAS WOOD, President.

BALTIMORE, May 26, 1862, 2 P. M.

Demand for the Display of Flags.

Some of the parties attacked retreated to the counting-room of the *Sun*, and drew together a considerable crowd in front of that building. There was an immediate cry for the production of their flag, and the crowd rushed towards the office to enforce their demand. By the earnest persuasions of some, they were induced to retire for a season, but they afterwards returned, and the ensign of the Republic was soon after floating majestically over the building.

In the meantime, a portion of the crowd visited the *Argus* office, and demanded the hoisting of the American flag. The request would have doubtless been instantly complied with, but the concern, from its notorious antagonism to the Government and its flag, had none of the article on hand, and was in a sore dilemma. A careful search, however, exhumed a small printed flag, which was displayed from an upper window, and received with loud cheers by the crowd beneath. The crowd subsequently returned to this office, when a large flag, that had been seemingly purchased for the occasion, was nailed to the large flag staff.

The office of the *News Sheet* was next visited, but the proprietors having previously closed the counting-room, it was guarded by a squad of police officers, and the crowd left.

The crowd also waited upon the proprietors of Barnum's Hotel, and demanded that the ensign of liberty should be hoisted from the top of the building. The crowd becoming excited, W. H. Young, Esq., counselled no violence, and assured those present that the flag would be hoisted in a few moments—that being done, the crowd dispersed. The flag was also displayed from the Gilmor House.

The disposition of the crowd being manifest to force every one suspected to display the Union colors, the stars and stripes were unfurled from many buildings whose owners had hitherto expressed the greatest contempt for the flag; and as the crowd visited such places and saw the flag floating, no demonstration was made. Not the slightest disposition was shown to injure the property of any one. They only asked the acknowledgment of the flag. This being done, they were satisfied. As the crowd passed by the office of the Commissioners of Police, on Fayette street, these officers appeared at the door, and counselled the people to preserve order, to retire to their respective homes, and leave the city to the control of the police force, who were sufficient to protect them in their rights.

Another Excitement.

About 11 o'clock some one struck a man, on the corner of St. Paul and Fayette streets, for expressing Union sentiments. As soon as it became known, a crowd ran to the corner, when one of the party observed Mr. Frick, and remarked there is a "rebel." A rush was made at him, and he was knocked down, and would have been badly beaten, but for the interference of the police. During the excitement, Mr. John H. Ing, a lawyer, in attempting to rescue Mr. Frick, or at least to save him from being assaulted, was knocked down and badly used. The police, after considerable difficulty, rescued Mr. Ing, and dispersed the crowd, not, however, before one or two large windows in the drug store of Mr. Polk were smashed, as the supposed rebels run in there for protection.

Col. C. C. Egerton, who figured so extensively on the 10th of April, 1861, was beaten on Light street. He drew a small knife to defend himself, and cut a young man in the nose. Egerton finally escaped by running into a drinking saloon.

Rebels Arrested

John C. Morgan, James Marshal, and Wm. Anthony were arrested, charged with uttering objectionable language. They were taken to the Central Station and locked up for a hearing. Previous to their arrest they were somewhat battered by the crowd; the police, however, rescued them before much injury had been done.

On Fell's Point.

During the morning a party of well-known Secessionists visited Gibson's wharf, Fell's Point, for the purpose of enjoying a sail in the yacht belonging to Robert J. Brent. In a short time a difficulty was had between the Secessionists and several persons on the wharf, resulting in the excursionists being whipped and the boat taken to Federal Hill, where it now lies.

No Rebels to be Employed.

Some time during Sunday a committee visited Mr. Thatcher Perkins, the Master of Machinery of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and demanded of him the discharge of the rebels employed in the shops of the company. They were received kindly by Mr. P., who remonstrated with them, and spoke of the impropriety of their threats, &c. This did not satisfy them. Yesterday a crowd visited the workshops and routed them of the "rebels," stating they were allowed the preference in all the jobs. We are told by an eye witness that they made tracks in double-quick time. The police all being on duty on Baltimore street, of course could not render any assistance in that quarter.

Maryland Avengers.

A recruiting office was opened for the formation of a regiment to be known as the Maryland Avengers, and to take the place of the 1st Regiment Maryland Volunteers, who were so inhumanly butchered by the rebels at Front Royal.

The Bar-Rooms Closed.

An order was issued during the morning by the marshal to close all the bar-rooms, and it was generally complied with.

Martial Law.

The excited state of the city, for the last day or two, has induced the military authorities to contemplate putting the city under martial law. The consequence of this step will be of serious disadvantage to business operations.

Among those badly injured was Mr. John May. He was about going into the Mechanics' Exchange, from the South-street entrance, when he was followed by three or four persons, and had ascended eight or ten steps of the stairs, when a stalwart young man rushed up, caught him by the collar, and hurled him violently to the sidewalk below. He fell on the left side of his face, which was badly contused and bruised, and his ear was nearly severed. As soon as the assault was made the assailants retired.

The following persons were arrested and taken to the central police station: John Rodgers and John Johnson, on the charge of disloyal conduct; Barnest Schleigh, on the charge of treason; John Price, for fighting, and Alexander Ramsay, for inciting a riot and hooting for Jeff Davis. Captain Mitchell, Lieutenants Owens and Wright, and Sergeants Pryor, Edelman, Hatton, Pearce, Brooks, and Cook, were out with their respective squads, and promptly repaired to any scenes of disorder that occurred and checked it as quickly as possible.

During the afternoon a number of persons were assaulted in the eastern section of the city, but no arrests were made.

Throughout the afternoon the president of the police board remained at the corner of North and Baltimore streets to see that the proclamation was enforced.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM,
BENJ. MARSHALL,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Holyhead, Cole.....Liverpool, soon
Bark S C Ryerson, Robbins.....Belfast, Ireland, soon
Brig Moses Day, Loud.....Liverpool, soon
Brig Ida, (Br) Morrison.....Lagunayra, soon
Brig Thelma, (Dan) Peterson.....Rio de Janeiro, soon
Brig Mount Vernon, Pike.....Rio de Janeiro, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

SUN RISES.....4 36—SUN SETS.....7 16
HIGH WATER.....2 11

ARRIVED.

Schr Wm George, Hazel, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr John A Thomas, Hinson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

CLEARED.

Brig Gen Marshall, Ames, Cardenas, J Mason & Co.
Schr Narragansett, Hall, Key West, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr J G Bright, Smith, Boston, J R White.
Schr Ann S Brown, Brown, Providence, Castner, Stickney & Co.
Schr Thos Potter, Rackett, Fall River, do.
Schr Bowley, Hanson, East Cambridge, do.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., May 27.

The bark Conrad, from Rio de Janeiro, is at the Breakwater. An easterly storm is prevailing.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sunda (Br.), Paul, from New York for Hong Kong, was spoken 28th ult. lat 27 N, lon 47 W.

Ships Huntsville, Seaman, and Ivick, Manley, were at Carmen Island 26th March, loading for San Francisco.

Bark Stambaul, Manson, from Boston, for Cape Town, was spoken 20th inst. lat 40 02, lon 66 55.

Brig Ida D Rogers, Morehouse, from San Francisco 9th ult. for Nicolaefsky, was spoken in lat 28 9, lon 129 W—no date.

Brig Anglo Saxon, Schenck, hence at Boston 27th inst.

Schr M B Mahoney, Foster, hence at Boston 27th inst.

Schr James Neilson, Burt, hence at Somerset 23d inst.

Schr Allen H Brown, Crowell, hence at Providence 24th inst.

Schr Geo Fales, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th inst.

Schrs Gazelle, Corson, and War Steed, Smith, sailed from Providence 24th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Onward, Jameson, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 24th inst.

Schr George Hoffman, Jones, sailed from Bristol 24th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Flyaway, Davis, sailed from Mystic 24th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Wauconda, Savage, from Smyrna, Del, and Mary Price, Blizzard, from Wilmington, Del, at New York 27th inst.

The ship Zone, lost on Sable Island, was 470 tons register, built at Portland, Me., in 1850, where she was owned, and rated A 2.

Ship Raduga, at New Bedford, from Honolulu, is being refitted, caulked, &c., and will be recoppered, and then proceed to Boston to load for Honolulu.

Bark Harry Hammond, from Shields, at San Francisco 30th ult, was 30 days off Cape Horn, with strong westerly gales; carried away foretopsail and foretopgallant yards, split sails, &c.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The entrance to the harbor of St John, NB, has long been considered dangerous, and the recent wreck of the Lennder has again brought the subject to the consideration of underwriters and others. The entrance to the harbor is very narrow, and obstructed by several large boulders or ledges of rocks, the principal of which is called the American Rock, where many a ship has foundered, and many a seaman found a watery grave. The harbor of St John is one of the best on the Provincial coast, and the attention of the authorities should be directed to the removal of all obstructions, which could be done at a reasonable expense. Ship-owners and insurance officers would not then have occasion to demur, should a charter offer for their ships, as they are now obliged to do.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA:

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in seven hundred and sixty bushels of Salt, two bags Coffee, and one trunk containing Merchandise, seized on board the schooner Arson, captured by the United States steamer Bienville, commander C. Steenman, as prize, said steamer being one of the South Atlantic fleet of gunboats, under command of Flag-officer S. F. Dupont, blockading the coast of Florida, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed; (justice so requiring.) You are therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said schr. FAIR PLAY, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the said goods, wares, and merchandise, laden on board thereof, captured as a prize by the United States ship Gem of the Seas, J. B. Baxier commander, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed; (justice so requiring.) You are therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said seven hundred and sixty bushels of Salt, two bags Coffee, and one trunk containing Merchandise, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the City of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after the publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said schr. FAIR PLAY, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the said goods, wares, and merchandise, should not be pronounced to be long, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons, aforesaid, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said seven hundred and sixty bushels of salt, two bags of Coffee, and one trunk containing merchandise, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this third day of APRIL, A. D. 1862, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the said United States.

G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

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UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in seven hundred and sixty bushels of Salt, two bags Coffee, and one trunk containing Merchandise, seized on board the schooner Arson, captured by the United States steamer Bienville, commander C. Steenman, as prize, said steamer being one of the South Atlantic fleet of gunboats, under command of Flag-officer S. F. Dupont, blockading the coast of Florida, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed; (justice so requiring.) You are therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said seven hundred and sixty bushels of Salt, two bags Coffee, and one trunk containing Merchandise, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the City of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said seven hundred and sixty bushels of Salt, two bags Coffee, and one trunk containing merchandise, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this Twentieth day of MAY, A. D. 1862, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the said United States.

G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

my28-3t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of STITT & BROWN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the house will be settled by SETH B. STITT and GEO. H. SHEBLE, who are alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

SETH B. STITT,
JAS. M. BROWN,
GEO. H. SHEBLE,
JAS. L. SOUTHWICK,
EDWD. A. GREENE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the WOOL BUSINESS, under the name of SOUTHWICK, SHEBLE, & CO., as successors to STITT & BROWN, at their old stand, No. 63 South FRONT Street.

EDWD. A. GREENE,
GEO. H. SHEBLE,
JAS. L. SOUTHWICK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862. my20-12t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of CHARLES E. SMITH & CO., at the Fairmount Iron Works, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and closed by

May 10, 1862. CHARLES E. SMITH.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of MORRIS, TASKER, & CO. Office No. 209 South THIRD Street.

my13-1m MORRIS, TASKER, & CO.

ILLUMINATING OILS.

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 *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 properties.

☞ Orders from City or Country promptly attended to. my15-1m

"LUCIFER" OIL WORKS.

100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand. We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Buy the best with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL.

fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street.

CARBON OIL.—100 bbls. Natrona Oil in store and for sale by

WILLIAM M. WILSON,
mh13-tf 208 MARKET Street

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

DESIRABLE LOTS,

AT LOW PRICES, AND ON LIBERAL TERMS,

Are now in the market, some of them in sections just opened, having hitherto been held in reserve.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and either before or after these hours, at the residence of the undersigned,

No. 314 NORTH TENTH STREET.

FREDERICK A. VAN CLEVE,
GENERAL AGENT.

N. B.—Conveyance to and from the Cemetery for such as desire to purchase. my15-2m.

BRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS,

KEMBLE & VAN HORN.

mh20-3m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philada

LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

CLOTHES-SAVING MACHINE.
TIME-SAVING MACHINE.

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

For sale by L. E. SNOW, at the Office of JOY, COE & CO., northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

my10-1m

PAMPHLET PRINTING, Best and Cheapest in the City, at BINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 South FOURTH st. ap10

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

625. NEW SPRING GOODS. 625.

C. SOMERS & SON,

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET,

UNDER JAYNE'S HALL,

Have now in store, and are receiving constantly a large and desirable assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, SILK MIXED AND PLAIN, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, and all goods adapted to

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

my1-1m

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have opened this day,

Bonnet's Black Taffetas.
Triple Chain Satin Plaid Colored Taffetas.
Detached Figured Camel's Hair Thibet, high lustre.
Satin Plaid and Printed Marquilles.
Lupin's best black Bareges and Bombazines.
Rich Plaid Mozambiques.
Lupin's best black, white, and high colored Challi.
Organdies and Jaconets, grissaile grounds.
Cachemire Stripe Printed Percales, very rich.
Foulard Poplins.
Foulard Satins, &c., &c. ap16-tf

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

—Plaid Foulards, black, brown, blue, and lilac.
Plain brown Foulards, one yard wide.
Piques, white ground and bouquets of Chintz colors.
Wool De Laines, choice shades.
Plaid and small figured Wool De Laines, for children.
A large assortment of Ginghams, at 12½, 20, and 25 cents.
A fresh assortment of Clothing Cloths.
Small figure dark brown Mohains, choice.
Shepherd's Plaids, from 18¾ to 50 cents.
Silk and Wool Poplins in great variety, at

JOHN H STORES',
No. 702 ARCH Street.

N. B.—Good black Silks, 87½, $1, and $1.12½.
Call and examine our $1.12½ black Silks. mh28

PLAIN MOZAMBIQUES AT 13 CENTS.

Plaid Mozambiques at 13 cents, worth 20 cents.
Plaid Mozambiques at 18 cents.
Plaid Mozambiques at 25 cents.
Plaid Mozambiques at 31 cents.
Plaid Mozambiques at 37½ cents.
Embroidered Mozambiques at 50 cents.
50 yards Grey Himalayas at 10cts., worth 13 cts.
Gray Sultanas, Gray Poplins, and Travelling Dress Goods of every variety.
3,000 YARDS BLACK AND WOOL PLAIDS, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
Brown and Black Orgund Lawns.
Fine French Organdies.
BEST 12½ CENT. LAWNS IN THE CITY.
1 lot Handsome Silk Robes, 22 yards patterns, At $17, worth $30.
FANCY SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
Just received, 2 small lots of Barege Robes, At $2 50 and $3, worth $8 and $12.

H. STEEL & SON,

my20-1tf No. 713 North TENTH St., ab. COATES.

FOULARD SILKS—FROM NEW YORK AUCTION.

Foulards, now open, at 44 cents.
Moie Grenadine Veils.
Brown Grenadine Veils.

EYRE & LANDELL,
my 20 Fourth and Arch streets.

CLOAKS, PALATOTES AND MANTILLAS.—Ladies in want of the above articles will find it to their advantage to visit the old established house of Mrs. HENRY, No. 33 North NINTH Street, below ARCH. The latest Paris Styles always on hand at prices that astonish everybody. ap4-2m

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY AT

IVENS & CO.'S,

No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT,
THE CHOICEST COLORS,
THE FINEST QUALITIES,
THE MOST SUPERB TRIMMINGS,
THE NEWEST STYLES,
THE BEST WORK,
AND
DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST PRICES,
IN THE CITY,
AT
IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

mh26-2m

CLOAKS.—If you want the best value for your money, go to the City Cloak Store, 142 North EIGHTH Street, above Cherry. mh26-3m

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
Of all the Newest Materials,
AND OF CHOICEST PATTERNS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
At good fitting, at 50 cents.
Brown and Black Orgund Lawns.
Fine French Organdies.
BEST 12½ CENT. LAWNS IN THE CITY.
1 Lot Handsome Silk Robes, 22 yards patterns,
At $17, worth $30.
FANCY SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
Just received, 2 small lots of Barege Robes,
At $2 50 and $3, worth $8 and $12