## THE CITY.

**The Thermometer.**

| MARCH 23, 1862. | | | MARCH 23, 1863. | | |
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| 6 A. M. | 12 M. | 3 P. M. | 6 A. M. | 12 M. | 3 P. M. |
| 41 | 47½ | 49 | 41 | 51½ | 52 |
| WIND. | | | WIND. | | |
| SW | W | NW | E | NE by E | |

THE OCEAN STEAMER PROJECT.—Yesterday morning at a meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange, held at their rooms, Second and Gold streets, Mr. Thos. Allman, vice president, being in the chair, Mr. George L. Buzby remarked that most of those present were aware that our merchants had subscribed about $200,000 to the stock of the California, Philadelphia, and European line of steamships; that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had subscribed for as much more upon the condition that the remainder of the stock should be taken by other parties. At this point, the enterprise had come to a stand, until recently, when that company, with a view to its successful completion, had made an offer to our city, through Councils, concerning which he was about to offer some resolutions for their consideration.

He said he would not occupy the time of the meeting in talking to such an audience of the absolute necessity of steamships to our ports. We want them this day, and feel that want most severely. As the proposition made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had already received the emphatic approval of one Chamber of Councils, he now asked his hearers to endorse these resolutions, that Select Council, before whom this matter is now pending, might understand how our merchants regard it. He offered the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, The most crying want of the commerce of this port is the ownership and control of lines of steamships worked entirely in the interests of Philadelphia, and

*Whereas*, A proposition is now pending in Councils that any earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad accruing to the city, over and above an annual six per cent. dividend, be assigned to that company as security against loss on their part by reason of their guaranteeing stock of the California, Philadelphia, and European Steamship Company enough to build one or more first-class steamships; Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Corn Exchange Association regards with pleasure a measure which will promptly place these indispensable agents to our commerce upon our waters.

*Resolved*, That we express our cordial approval of it, and solicit the early and favorable action of Councils thereon.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

EXPERIENCE OF A MEMBER OF THE ANDERSON TROOP WHILE A PRISONER.—Among the Cooke band of three "Secesh" of the Anderson Troop who gallantly went into the fight near Murfreesboro was a son of Mr. J. B. Garber, of Lancaster county. He was attached to Company I, and after the battle was reported among the wounded and missing. We have since been informed that he was shot through the arm, and was placed in the hospital on the field, and two days after the fight was captured, with many others, by the rebels. Their experience in "Dixie" was anything but a pleasant trip. Jed Davis, commanding at Tullahoma, to be exchanged, but when they were taken about forty miles out from Mobile, a despatch ordered the train back to Mobile. They accordingly retraced the same rout etc Montgomery, to Atlanta, Dalton, Knoxville, Jonesboro', where the bridges were burnt and the railroad torn up, and skirmishing miles by the Union troops. Here they were forced to walk, and travel five miles, till they reached Bristol. There the cars to Lynchburg again took the course, and "on to Richmond;" were placed in prison, and, after suffering many hardships, were paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. After some five days spent at Camp Parole, Annapolis, an order came transferring them to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where they now are, ready and anxious, as soon as exchanged, to have another "fling at the varmints" the enemies of the Union. They were some two weeks on the railroad and afoot journey, and about the same time in prison at Richmond.

They confirm all the reports of suffering in the rebel States, the high price and extreme scarcity of provisions, and the general demoralization of affairs where exhibited. The Union people say they are three to one, but that the rebels have all the arms.

Young Garber writes that he believes some of the prisoners would have starved had it not been for the Union people along the route. At every stopping place men, women, and children would crowd into or around the cars, bringing food for some poor, half-starved prisoners. One man, in Montgomery, Alabama, came to a squad of the boys and began to question them, to ascertain who was a traitor, perhaps a spy on their actions, and, of course, gave him rather curt replies. An officer of the guard saw he was talking with the prisoners, and ordered him away under penalty of being arrested. When the officer moved away, however, the man again made his appearance, this time with a wooden chicken stuffed with oysters. It is needless to add that the poor, famished prisoners had no further doubt of that man's loyalty. They were stripped of all their money and valuables by the rebels, and they were allowed to retain the rags on their backs. They were taken through all the Confederate States, except Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and a long ride by railroad, but by no means a pleasant one.

GOV. CANNON, OF DELAWARE, AT THE CORN EXCHANGE ROOMS.—Yesterday morning, his Excellency William Cannon, the loyal Governor of Delaware, was present at the Corn Exchange Rooms, and was introduced to that body by Alex. G. Cattell, Esq., who made a few complimentary remarks, and concluded by stating that Governor Cannon is the Chief Magistrate of the loyal State of Delaware—a good cannon whom the Legislature of that State attempted to spike, but could not. Three cheers were then given for the Governor.

Governor Cannon rose and thanked the assemblage for the warm greeting which he had received, and introduced to the body Samuel M. Harrington, Jr., Esq., Adjutant General of Delaware, who made a most felicitous address. He explained at length the antagonism manifested towards the General Government by the Legislature of Delaware, and read extracts from the proclamation of Governor Cannon which was published a few days ago.

He said that the Governor has determined that the State of Delaware shall not be the retreat of either foreign or domestic traitors, and has issued his proclamation that the people of that State shall hold their allegiance to the United States, notwithstanding the acts of the Legislature of that State. The people of Delaware have warmly commended the Governor for his loyalty, and denounced the Legislature as disloyal and traitorous. The State of Delaware has furnished to the Government, since the breaking out of the rebellion, five regiments of infantry, one battery, one squadron of cavalry, and parts of regiments in other States, besides which her people have supported the families of the volunteers. The people of that State are prepared to defend the honor of their country's sake, and are making an effort to rid themselves of the incubus that has been leading them to destruction.

He declared that it was the slaveholding interests only of that State which gave them the reputation of being disloyal. The Governor was determined that Delaware should stand firm until the end of this fight. He (the Governor) is an old Democrat, but since his friends have changed their political complexions, he has turned upon them his back, and determined to stand by the flag of his country.

This sentiment was received with loud cheers, and then Mr. Catlett read the proclamation of Gov. Cannon, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE CENT PANIC.—Where are the nickels that but a short time since were so plentiful as to be a cause of complaint—a subject for sneer at the Government? Where are the barrels of this insignificant coin that were the daily accumulation of passenger-railroad-car conductors, the grand injury of storekeepers, banks, and ladies? They are all gone. They have fled away before a debased paper currency as mists before the sun. It seems but yesterday that we heard the pathetic cry of the city passenger-car authorities that they were losing five and six per cent. because people *would* pay their fare in pennies, and pennies would *not* be taken in quantities for their nominal value. Gold fled first before this paper currency, and was securely hidden from the light of day; then silver followed, but yet we had pennies in profusion; now, even these clumsy substitutes have fallen, and the pennies have followed the gold and silver. Not longer than December, the United States Mint coined *five millions four hundred and thirty-five thousand* pennies, and this exceeded but little the monthly coinage of the last half year. Before the present system of hoarding coin was practised, the coinage of cents for one month was less than half its present amount; yet the superabundance of this coin was so great *that the Government was accused of keeping back the coinage of gold*, the price being represented at less value in reality than a hundredth part of a dollar.

The strong preference for coin instead of paper money is illustrated by this gradual disappearance, and proves that cheap currency will always easily supplant the more valuable. It is not long since our banks refused to take silver, and depositors were obliged to have their funds turned into a more compact form, while now the silver would bring a handsome premium of 28 to 27 per cent. in paper money, and already even the much-abused penny commands a premium.

Certainly in currency, now, change would be acceptable, small change especially. While some of our cities are driven to giving literally half a dollar by tearing a dollar note in halves, it becomes a question of vital interest to inquire, Where doesthe *specie* all go to? Whose old stocking is crammed full of the gold and silver? Whose cellar barricaded with the pennies?

CONFLAGRATION IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—LOSS $35,000.—About half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning the drying room attached to the Jefferson mills, situate on Mill creek, near the western boundary line of the 24th ward, in the west seventy feet by fifty feet, and two stories high. The drying process was done through the medium of steam pipes. The mill, or rather the building which it occupied, covers an area of nearly three acres. It was occupied by George Mallison, manufacturer of Brussels and ingrain carpets for the United States Government. He has two contracts to fulfil, making in the aggregate 900,000 yards of stuff, which would have been finished by the 1st of next October. The fire of Sunday will interrupt the business for several weeks. There is an excellent fire apparatus on the premises, with which the operatives succeeded in checking the progress of the flames. The drying *room connected* with the old mill by means of a covered wooden bridge. This structure facilitated the fire, and the upper part of the old "Jefferson Mill" was entirely destroyed. The blacksmith shop was also destroyed. The buildings are owned by Messrs. Sear & Lake, N. Twelfth street. Men, women, boys, and girls were employed in this establishment. The work must necessarily stop until arrangements can be made to dry the wool. The loss is estimated as follows: buildings, $3,000; machinery and fixtures, $7,000; stock and materials, $25,000—making a total of $35,000, fully insured in Philadelphia, New York, New England, and foreign companies. Several fire companies responded to the scene of conflagration. It required six horses to pull one of the steamers through the muddy roads. The light soon went down, and the mill being located in a hollow, it was not thought necessary to sound an alarm throughout the city, the person at the western police station supposing the fire to be small. Indeed, if the whole fire department had been called out, the fire could not have been better managed than it was.

A CHANGE IN RATES OF FREIGHT ASKED FOR.—A petition of which the following is a copy, numerously signed by the merchants and others doing business over the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been extensively circulated:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

*Whereas*, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the act of 1861 "repealing the tonnage tax and limiting the charge for transportation on each class local freight between Pittsburg and Philadelphia to 36 cents per 100 pounds," has construed the act to mean only the produce of the soil of Pennsylvania, and flour manufactured in Pittsburg from grain produced out of the State, thus excluding flour and also grain produced out of the State, when intended for shipment eastward, from participating in the provisions of said act, subjecting it to rates varying from 50 to 65 cents per 100 pounds, and thereby discriminating against the manufacturer and merchant of the eastern portion of the State: And,

*Whereas*, At times the said company are in the habit of carrying through freight over their road, which emanates from points west of Pittsburg, and is destined for points east of Philadelphia, at lower rates than when it is destined for Philadelphia, and also in the habit of carrying through freight coming from points west of Pittsburg, and destined for Philadelphia at less rates in proportion than their published local rates between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, thus discriminating against both the city of Philadelphia and the entire farming interest on the line of the said road: Therefore, we, the citizens, petition your honorable bodies to pass an act limiting the rates of freight on their road between Philadelphia and Pittsburg to the lowest rates of pro-rates on through freight, without preference to cities or citizens of any State, and that the way freight on the line of said road shall never exceed a fair proportion of their through freight, making a reasonable allowance for extra depot expenses.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF SILKS, ETC.—Some time between Saturday night and yesterday morning the dry-goods store of Messrs. Thomas W. Evans & Co., on Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, was robbed of goods valued at $3,000. The thieves first entered Evans' store through the grating on Sansom street, and under their way to the roof. They then went into Evans' store through the trap door. The goods stolen consisted of some valuable shawls and nine pieces of silk, and were taken from the upper part of the store. The watchman, who sleeps upon the first floor, knew nothing about the robbery, and the goods must have been carried away very quietly, as the policemen upon the beat were also ignorant of the affair.

GIRARD COLLEGE PUPILS.—It has been found, from careful investigation [by the officials of the Girard College, that a number of pupils admitted yearly, as they advance in age, show a lack of that mental ability necessary for acquiring instruction in the highest branches of the college course. To detain them in a class, the average acquirements of which they cannot attain or hold, is impeding the progress of the capable, without improving the incapable. The incompetent clog the competent, and occupy places for which there are creditable competitors. The college has exhausted its power of improving the mind by efforts at instruction in subjects or sciences which they are unable further to receive. Some of these scholars are too young to apprentice to trades. For others it is not easy to find places where they can be taught mechanical or other business.

To remedy this evil, it is proposed by the board of managers that these pupils be kept up to the average they acquire in education, and place them under suitable instructors to obtain a familiarity with handicraft manipulations. The knowledge of the use of tools is thus secured, which gives them great advantages when they begin their apprentice life. A boy with such knowledge is more readily appreciated than one educated in "words and signs" and not "facts and things." The demand for places is greater than the demand for apprentices.

To retain in the college, boys who are ready to be taught mechanical or other business, who have finished the college course, whose age is quite or nearly up to the maximum time mentioned in the will of Mr. Girard—scholars out of school, and, it may be, idle, is thought to be of very doubtful propriety. They who have received all the benefits of the institution thus occupy the places of candidates who cannot be admitted. For these reasons it was deemed advisable to give both these classes of inmates an opportunity to learn useful knowledge in handicraft labor. So soon as this system can be fairly put into operation, and its effects ascertained, a report on the subject will be made to Councils.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon. The out-door agent reported the population of the Almshouse to be:

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| Number in the house | 2,717 |
| Same time last year | 2,840 |
| Decrease | 123 |

Admitted during the last two weeks, 138; births, 7; deaths, 17; discharged, 106; eloped, 33; bound, 2. There were 62 persons granted lodgings during the past two weeks, and 149 meals furnished.

The out-door agent reported having collected $76 for emigrant vessels.

The steward reported having collected $100.90.

The collector reported having collected $234.37. The treasurer's collections amounted to $793.75.

A communication, signed "Washington Bladen," secretary of the Board of Health, was ordered to be returned to the writer, as it was not an official communication.

The Committee on Farm and Garden submitted two estimates for repairing the Almshouse wharf. One of the estimates amounted to $1,985, and the other to $1,107.80.

*Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution that the committee have power to repair the wharf at a cost not exceeding $1300*, which was agreed to.

Mr. Whitall offered a resolution providing for the election of an assistant apothecary at the next meeting of the board. Agreed to.

*Drs.* Edward Rhodes, Richard G. Ludlow, Josiah Rees, and J. A. Hagy were elected resident physicians of the Almshouse.

The Board then adjourned.

SMALL-POX.—The prevalence of small-pox in the late district of Richmond is becoming a matter of serious moment, and the Board of Health, we understand, will take measures to prevent, if possible, its further spread. Last week eleven persons died of the disease. During the week previous fifteen died from the same cause. The Board, it will be remembered, requested Mr. Cadwalader to grant them the temporary use of Richmond Hall for the treatment of small-pox cases. The request was not granted, the Court declining, on the ground that the hall to such uses would greatly deteriorate the value of adjoining property. It is to be hoped that the question will not arise "which is better, that the sufferers or the properties of the citizens are the most to be regarded. Under the excellent precautions already used, there is no doubt that the disease will soon be entirely eradicated.

BURIAL OF REV. CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—The venerable Rev. Christopher Grandeler, a Catholic clergyman, who died in Philadelphia last Sunday week, at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Jacob Grandeler, corner of Fourth street and Girard avenue, on Saturday evening, after an illness of two months, were laid to rest in St. Peter's Church yard, in Prince street, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. P. M. Carbon, and a funeral discourse delivered by Rev. Wm. Wood. The deceased was nearly seventy-five years of age, and was upwards of forty years in the ministry, some twenty-five years of which were in Philadelphia, was for twelve years engaged in a mission in Ohio, and was subsequently stationed at Manayunk, Pennsylvania, and Wilmington, Delaware, from whence he was temporarily transferred to the place where he died.

ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon, as the passenger train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad was about five miles from Baltimore, the truck of one of the passenger cars became loose, and went off from under the cars; the front part of the car fell to the track, and was dragged along a considerable distance. The passengers were all huddled together, but no one was injured except Mr. John W. Welch, of New Jersey, whose right leg was badly broken. He was a short time the accident to car was repaired. Mr. Welch was accompanied by his wife, and was on his way to Washington, as commissioner from the State of New Jersey to look after the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington from his State. His injuries are not considered serious.

THE YACHT SCUD.—A gentleman recently from Nassau, N. P., informed us yesterday, that the yacht Scud was in the neutral waters of the nest of neutral pirates, a short time since. Whether she was sold to new parties, or whether she is designed to run the blockade, are a couple of points of interest that the people of this city, particularly, would like to know. The Scud is a fast sailer, and can skip along the shores, or through bayous, like a thing of life. What has become of other pretended yachts whose white sails used to skim the bosom of the Delaware? Spring has come upon us in all its beauty, and the close of the month of March is at hand, and yet not a word has been said about the spring races on the Delaware.

PRESENTATION.—The friends of Lieutenant Colonel L. H. Pelouze, United States regular army, and at present on the staff of General Dix, stationed at Fortress Monroe, assembled last evening at the St. Louis Hotel, and presented him one of the most magnificent swords that ever came from manufactured in this city. The whole proceedings consisted of a very agreeable evening's entertainment.

ORDER REVOKED.—A despatch has been received from Washington revoking the order to close the United States Army General Hospital at Forty-fifth and Vine streets, Haddington. The institution will therefore remain open for the reception of patients, under the charge of Surgeon R. J. Levis.

## THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Dougherty.]

**Interesting to Cabmen.**

A case of some interest to cabmen and hotel-keepers came up before Mr. Alderman Dougherty, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dennis Toner, William Shay, and others, brought suit in the name of the city of Philadelphia against Mr. E. K. Conklin, to test the right of Mr. C. to claim the exclusive use of Ninth street, in front of the Continental Hotel, as a stand for his carriages. The main points are two in number, and may be stated as follows: Mr. Wide-man, one of the proprietors of the Continental, testified that he has great use for carriages for the benefit of his boarders and lodgers, and that orders are sent to Mr. Conklin for such a number of carriages as may, from to time, be wanted. These carriages remain standing on Ninth street, along the western front of the hotel, until the boarders or lodgers desire to use them, as the means of reaching a steamboat landing or railroad depot. The price of fare for riding is charged in the bills of the boarders by the proprietors of the hotel, and thus the party using the carriage has nothing to pay the drivers for the use of the vehicle.

This is the main point number one. The point raised by the prosecutors is, that carriages sent to the hotel from other streets should have been used for transient business by the drivers, and in consequence of this arrangement, other cabmen not in the interest of Mr. Conklin are precluded the chance of obtaining a little transient custom. The prosecutors contend that the cabs being sent to the hotel for a certain purpose, should be confined to that business; to depart from this course would be to injure those occupied by Mr. Conklin's carriages into a public stand. This being the case, the prosecutors desired the question settled, whether they had a right equal with Mr. Conklin to use the said stand, by introducing their own carriages.

The Alderman reserved his decision until he could have an opportunity to examine into the law bearing upon the points at issue.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

**Important Arrest.**

Deputy United States Marshal John Jenkins and Chief Franklin, of the detective force, have again been among the counterfeiters. Two persons, giving the names of Richard Walker and Aaron Bowd, alleged to be the keepers of the drinking saloon in the basement of the Revere House (old Eagle Hotel), on Third street, below Vine street, were taken into custody, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of being engaged in the passing of counterfeit notes. The parties were arraigned, last evening, before Mr. Alderman Beitler, when the following proceedings took place:

Chief Franklin testified that he and Mr. Jenkins, deputy United States marshal, with Detective Somers and Sergeant Thackara, visited the drinking saloon, made the two arrests, and recovered a number of notes; some were found on Bowd, six in number, and about twenty-five or thirty on the floor where Walker had thrown them; they are $2 notes, Bank of Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pa.; these notes are entirely new, none of them having been in circulation; the plates from which they were printed he could not describe.

Sergeant Thackara testified as to the arrest of Walker sitting near the screen; these notes were picked up, some of them were found on the floor; they had been thrown; (bunch of notes shown;) there were three or four other persons sitting around the stove.

Walker said that he did not know what he was arrested for—he had done nothing; the officers had searched him, and found nothing.

Bowd had not a word to say.

Mr. Walker commenced getting rather indignant, and said he had done nothing.

Chief Franklin produced an official document, being a warrant of arrest, or requisition paper from the Governor of the State of Illinois, properly endorsed by the Governor of Pennsylvania. It seems Walker was arrested a year since on Girard avenue, for being in the counterfeit-note business. During the delay in obtaining the requisition paper from Illinois, Walker being wanted in that State, he entered bail, *which was forfeited.*

"What have I to do with the requisition paper?" asked the defendant.

"That is for future consideration," briefly replied the Chief.

"Well, sir," said Walker, "I have been in business a year in this city since that was issued."

The alderman now closed the scene by requiring the defendants to enter bail in the sum of $4,000 each to appear at court. They were committed.

**Scene at the Central Station.**

Last evening an ill-looking man, half Indian and half drunk, was arrested in the Kensington district, alongside of a colored man, a venerable-looking man, who had reached the age of sixty-six years. He had with him a string of fish. Both these individuals were arrested at Second and Chestnut streets for a breach of the peace. They had attracted considerable attention in that neighborhood.

The old colored man, in response to the alderman, said:

"Alderman, I is an old colored preacher, sah, everybody knows me."

"What was this man doing to you?" asked the magistrate.

"I tell sah," replied the sable representative of the human race, "this man, sah, axed me for a fip; he said I owm it to him, but it taint no sich thing; I told him to git away, but he would not. Then he put his fist right along side my jaw-bone sah; dat am a fac dars no sputing. Well, sah, you see, as I is a preacher, I retreated and did pull out a knife to defend myself wid; I keeps on retreating and draws round de car, and tole the man to gway, when, sah, jus at this tickler moment, sah, in the period of time, the police, sah—that pensman thar—tucks us both. I don't own no fip to the individual. I'se a respectable colored preacher, sah, and depends on my conmissions from the respectable white people. I has no use talkin, I don't owe him nuffin, but I told him to come to-morrow an I'd gib him a fip, if he wanted one."

"What have you to say?" said the alderman to the other individual. The prisoner attempted to palliate the affair; he said the old colored man had owed him twenty-five cents for some fish, and he now asked for it this afternoon pulled out a knife to stick him. The old colored preacher was discharged. The other defendant was held to answer, and, on promising to let the old preacher alone, and moreover let him one more, was set at liberty.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice Lowrie, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Read.**

The following decisions were rendered yesterday by Justice Thompson:

Evans vs. Hall. From Common Pleas of Tioga county. Judgment reversed, and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Hales' appeal. From Bradford county. Decree affirmed.

Seely vs. Seely. From Tioga county. Judgment reversed, and judgment on the case stated for plaintiff for one cent and costs. The machinery in question is a portable steam engine, with a horizontal tubular kind, with 1,800 square feet of fire-grate surface, and 50,000 square feet of water surface. The machinery is said to consist of two separate pairs of direct-action, horizontal engines, operating independently two iron screw propellers on the outsides, one under each quarter of the vessel. Capacity of each of the four cylinders 154 cubic feet. The vessel is provided with Sewell's surface condenser, containing 5,600 square feet of exposed tube surface for each pair of engines. Bunkers to be provided for 1,600 tons of coal.

Proposals will be received on general plans and specifications that may be examined at the Navy Department; or proposals may propose on plans and specifications of hull and machinery of their own. mh17-24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, March 19, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office TILL NOON ON FRIDAY, the 27th inst., for the supply of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL for the use of this depot, and for the transportation of coal in the Government service at the port of Baltimore, and at such other points as the transmasters at other points, duly authorized, may direct, for the period of six months, October, November, and December, 1863, to be delivered in the Government yards, on the Baltimore and Ohio Steamers in said port. The bids must be for each kind of coal separately, and state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds of each kind for each month as above.

The quantity of Coal per month will probably be about 3,000 tons of Anthracite and 600 tons of Bituminous.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office TILL NOON ON FRIDAY, the 10th of April, 1863, for a supply of Hickory and Oak Wood, in the rough, cut for the use of the Hospitals and Camps in and around Baltimore, for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1863, to be delivered at the said Hospitals and Camps or such points as may be designated by the Quartermaster of Wood separately, and the prices per cord for each month specified. The Hickory Wood for the month of April will probably be about 1,000 or 1,500 cords of Oak and 400 cords of Pine.

Proposals from *disloyal parties* will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

GUARANTEE.

The abilities of the bidder to fulfil the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposals.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. As the bond must accompany the contract, it appears for the interest of the bidder to have his bond ready with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced in the contract is signed.

*Form of Guarantee.*

We, ——, of the county of —— and State of——, and ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantay that ——is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposal, dated ——, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract, when awarded him, we are prepared to become his sureties.

The signatures must be appended to the official certificate above mentioned.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Lt. Col. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1863.

This Bureau is desirous of ascertaining whether rifled cannon can be made of wrought iron, of sufficient and uniform endurance and economy to warrant their being preferred to those of cast iron, or of cast iron strengthened with wrought iron.

Proposals are hereby invited from any manufacturers of forged iron, to furnish a finished gun, or a block of metal from which the same may be finished.

The size of the gun to be a rifled 12-pounder, 1,200 pounds, to be made into a gun throwing a projectile of 12 pounds, and to be of such form and dimensions as to weight; to be fired 1,000 times, with service charges of the same weight and kind of powder as used in the Parrott 12-pounder rifle, and to be capable of firing and ranging or wearing in such a manner as to cause apprehension of danger.

The quality of metal, price, and other terms, are to be stated clearly in the proposal forwarded.

The Department reserves the right to itself of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals.

The time for receiving the proposals is limited to thirty days from date; and proposals will only be received from persons actually engaged in the fabrication of wrought iron.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau.

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PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 17, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on the first day of APRIL, 1863, for the delivery at the Charlestown, Massachusetts, or Brooklyn, New York Navy Yards, at the option of this Bureau, of the following articles of Clothing and Clothing Materials, shown by the descriptions in the last annual advertisement for Clothing for the Navy, dated June 2, 1862, and by the samples which may be seen at the Navy Yards aforesaid, viz:

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| Blue Cloth Jackets, | four thousand. |
| Blue Cloth Trowsers, | five thousand. |
| Blue Satinet Trowsers, | five thousand. |
| Blue Felt Caps, | ten thousand. |
| Blue Flannel Over Shirts, | ten thousand. |
| Canvas Duck Trowsers, | six thousand. |
| Barnsley Sheeting Frocks, | six thousand. |
| Blue Satinet, | thirty-thousand yards. |
| Blue Flannel, | one hundred thousand yds. |
| Barnsley Sheeting, | twenty-thousand yards. |
| Canvas Duck, | ten thousand yards. |
| Blue Nankin, | ten thousand yards. |
| Calfskin Boots, | ten thousand pairs. |
| Kipskin Shoes, | ten thousand pairs. |
| Woollen Socks, | ten thousand pairs. |
| Mattresses, (with covers,) | four thousand. |
| Blankets, | ten thousand. |
| Black Silk Handerchiefs, | ten thousand. |

The articles to be delivered within forty days from the date of the contract.

The Department will reserve to itself the right to reject any bid which shall be deemed too high.

Payments to be made (retaining 20 per cent. until the completion of the contract) within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bond and security in half the amount of the contract will be required.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of the Navy Agent at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

BOSTON ICE.

Orders received and filled with despatch.
Freights 62½ to 75 cents. Ice 16 inches.
A. GARRETT,
mh13-12t* 118 SOUTH WHARVES, Second Floor.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!—The best and cheapest prepared Coffee in the city. A trial will convince the most skeptical. No charge made if satisfaction is not rendered.

Prepared and for sale at
Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works:
244 and 246 North FRONT Street.
HOWARD WORRELL.
fs14-3m

PEPPER SAUCE.—200 DOZ. PEPPER Sauce; 100 doz. Continental Sauce; 60 doz. Worcestershire Sauce.

FIVE AMERICAN PICKLES.—200 doz. half gallon Pickles; 200 doz. quart Pickles; 300 doz. pint Pickles; also in bbls., half bbls., and kits.

CONDENSED MILK.—400 doz. Wm. K. Lewis & Bro and Borden's Condensed Milk.

For sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
fs15 107 South WATER Street.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Pluries Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, April 6, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall,

All that certain lot or piece of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in those parts of the Twentieth and Twenty-first wards of the city of Philadelphia which were formerly the township and district of Penn, and described, according to a survey made thereof, on the 29th day of January last past (1863), by Henry Haines, Esq., Surveyor for the Seventh district, as follows, viz.: Beginning at the point of intersection of the southwestern line of the Germantown road and the middle of Eighth street, thence extending northwestwardly along the southwestern line of said Germantown road six hundred and fifty-eight feet eleven and one-quarter inches to the southeastern side of Turner's lane; thence south sixty-one degrees eighteen minutes west along the southeastern side of said Turner's lane one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three feet one and three-quarter inches; thence south twenty-four degrees seven minutes east by ground of George F. Randolph one thousand and twenty feet three and three-quarter inches to a point in the middle of Eleventh street; thence northward along the middle of the said Eleventh street four hundred and thirty-eight feet ten and a half inches to the middle of one queen's-drawn street; thence eastward along the middle of said Susquehanna avenue four hundred and fifty-six feet to the middle of Tenth street; thence northward along the middle of said Tenth street two hundred and seventy-two feet; thence eastward on a line at right angles to the said Tenth street two hundred and twenty-three feet; thence northward on a line parallel with said Tenth street three hundred and twelve feet to the middle of Dauphin street; thence eastward along the middle of said Dauphin street two hundred and twenty-five feet to the middle of said Ninth street; thence northward along the middle of said Ninth street three hundred and five feet three inches to a point; thence westward on a line at right angles to the said Ninth street two hundred and seven-eight feet two and one-quarter inches to the middle of said Eighth street; thence southward along the middle of said Eighth street one hundred and twenty-one feet and one-half inch to the place of beginning. (Being the same premises which William G. Lejee and Elizabeth H., his wife, by indenture bearing date February 15, A. D. 1861, recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Deed Book ——, No. ——, page ——, granted and conveyed to "The Naglee Real Estate Association," and also being the same premises which the said "Naglee Real Estate Association," by indenture of mortgage executed immediately after the above-recited deed, and bearing date the same day and year, and recorded at Philadelphia in the office for recording deeds, &c., in Mortgage Book R. D. W., No. 31, page 26, &c., mortgaged to William M. Lejee, to secure the payment of certain portions of the purchase money therein mentioned; excepting thereout and therefrom a certain strip or piece of ground extending across the above-described premises, which has become vested in and is now used by the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company as and for the purposes of a railroad, according to law, and containing one acre and forty-five perches.)

Certain portions of the above property having been released from the lien of the mortgage last mentioned, by a deed of release dated March 20, 1863, recorded at Philadelphia, in Deed Book A. D. S., No. 85, page 102, &c.; by deed of release dated April 18th, A. D. 1862, recorded, &c., in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 127, page 488, &c.; by deed of release dated July 24, 1862, recorded, &c., in Deed Book A. C. H., No. 54, page 250, &c.; by deed of release dated April 18, 1862, recorded at Philadelphia, in Deed Book A. C. H., No. ——, page ——, &c., as by reference to the said releases will more fully and at large appear; and certain portions of the said property having been sold by the Sheriff, the following portions only of the property will now be sold under this writ:

No. 1. All those eleven certain lots or pieces of ground, situate on the north side of Arizona street, in the Twenty-first ward of the city of Philadelphia, being lots numbered 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, and 238, as laid out upon a certain plan of the estate of "The Naglee Real Estate Association," and approved and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in the city and county of Philadelphia, in Deed Book A. D. S., No. 87, page 56, &c., and being each thereof sixteen feet wide, beginning at the distance of ninety feet west from the west side of Tenth street, and extending thence westward, containing in front or breadth on the said Arizona street one hundred and eighty-two feet eight inches, and extending in depth or length southward, between and parallel with said Tenth street sixty feet on the east line thereof, and fifty-seven feet four inches on the west line thereof; thence north sixty-one degrees eighteen minutes, east six feet six inches to a line; extending thence northward one hundred and twenty-five feet to the east line as aforesaid.

No. 2. All those twelve certain lots or pieces of ground, situate on the south side of Arizona street, in the Twenty-first ward of the city of Philadelphia, being lots numbered 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, and 251, as laid out upon the plan aforementioned, recorded as aforesaid, and here described together as one lot, beginning at a point ninety feet eastward of Eleventh street, and extending east one hundred and ninety-nine feet three inches to a point; thence south one hundred and twenty-one feet one and a half inches to the middle of one queen's-drawn street; thence westward along the middle of said Susquehanna avenue four hundred and fifty-six feet to the middle of Tenth street; thence north sixty-two degrees east, and 301, as laid out upon the plan aforementioned, recorded as aforesaid, and here described together as one lot, beginning at a point ninety feet eastward of Eleventh street, and extending east one hundred and ninety-nine feet three inches to a point; thence south one hundred and twenty-one feet one and a half inches to the middle of one queen's-drawn street; thence westward along the middle of said Susquehanna avenue four hundred and fifty-six feet to the middle of Tenth street; thence north sixty-two degrees east, and 302, as laid out upon the plan aforementioned, recorded as aforesaid, and here described together as one lot, beginning at a point ninety feet eastward of Eleventh street, and extending east one hundred and ninety-nine feet three inches to a point; thence south one hundred and twenty-one feet one and a half inches to the middle of one queen's-drawn street; thence westward along the middle of said Susquehanna avenue four hundred and fifty-six feet to the middle of Tenth street; thence north sixty-two degrees east, and 303, as laid out upon the plan aforementioned, recorded as aforesaid, and here described together as one lot, beginning at a point ninety feet eastward of Eleventh street, and extending east one hundred and ninety-nine feet three inches to a point; thence south one hundred and twenty-one feet one and a half inches to the middle of one queen's-drawn street; thence westward along the middle of said Susquehanna avenue four hundred and fifty-six feet to the middle of Tenth street; thence north sixty-two degrees east, and 304, as laid out upon the plan aforementioned, recorded as aforesaid, and here described together as one lot, beginning at a point ninety feet eastward of Eleventh street, and extending east one hundred and ninety-nine feet three inches to a point; thence south one hundred and twenty-one feet one and a half inches to the middle of one queen's-drawn street; thence westward along the middle of said Susquehanna avenue four hundred and fifty-six feet to the middle of Tenth street; thence north sixty-two degrees east, and 305, as laid out upon the plan aforementioned, recorded as aforesaid, and here described together as one lot, beginning at a point ninety feet eastward of Eleventh street, and extending east one hundred and ninety-nine feet three inches to a point; thence south one hundred and twenty-one feet one and a half inches to the middle of one queen's-drawn street; thence westward along the middle of said Susquehanna avenue four hundred and fifty-six feet to the middle of Tenth street; thence north sixty-two degrees east, and 306, as laid out upon the plan aforementioned, recorded as aforesaid, and here described together as one lot, beginning at a point ninety feet eastward of Eleventh street, and extending east one hundred and ninety-nine feet three inches to a point; thence south one hundred and twenty-one feet one and a half inches to the middle of one queen's-drawn street; thence westward along the middle of said Susquehanna avenue four hundred and fifty-six feet to the middle of Tenth street; thence north sixty-two degrees east, and 307, as laid out upon the plan aforementioned, recorded as aforesa