FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—"E. J.," writing to a London contemporary, says he has received from a trustworthy relation, living near the seaboard on the west of Connaught a letter, of which the following is an extract: The state of starvation in the west of Connaught is dreadful. They are a harmless, inoffensive people; most of them are very small tenants, but who, in consequence of high rates, exhausted land, three bad seasons, and no work, are dying of hunger almost by hundreds. They have sold everything, even their beds, and many only exist upon charity, while many more are afraid to make known their utter destitution, as eviction by the landlord would be the consequence. I know numbers of families who only eat, once a day, an ounce or two of Indian meal a piece, no milk, and perhaps a few limpets, if they have strength to crawl to the sea. Many, too, have to content themselves with boiled chickweed. Many have died of want, and even a good potato harvest would benefit in a very moderate degree those who may live to see it, as they are compelled in many cases, by hunger, to dig up their potatoes when they are only the size of marbles.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—The *Connaught Watchman* says: The promise of a most abundant harvest is daily becoming more and more certain of a most satisfactory fulfilment. All, however, depends on the potatoes, about which there can be no certainty, even under the most favorable circumstances, till they come to maturity. The *Nenagh Guardian* states that oats and green crops are most promising; there is no exception. Wheat, oats, and barley, are forward, and potatoes are strong, healthy, and vigorous. The *Cork Examiner* writes: For every description of crops, but especially the wheat crop, dry, sunny weather is now required, and, so far as we can form an opinion, there is every probability of our having a long duration of such weather. In no year have the crops looked better than they are at present. Potatoes, about which the most anxiety is felt, because an immense breadth of them has been sown, promise to be better and more fruitful than they have been for several years

Out of 584 inhabitants in the village of Chale, in the Isle of Wight, the ages of forty-three of them averaged nearly eighty years each.

Five nonagenarians died in London last week; their ages were 92, 93, 94, 96, and 99 years. All of them were women except the oldest, who was a Chelsea pensioner.

FRANCE.

A PIN-HUNTER.—In the Rue du Bac, Paris, there died some days ago, about 40 years of age, the Baron de Sevres, a gentleman who had devoted nearly all his life to a most extraordinary pursuit, the excitement of which is said to have sent him to an untimely grave. Amongst the property he left were found two large and heavy boxes, which by the heirs were supposed to contain cash, but turned out to be filled with hundreds of thousands of all imaginable kinds of pins. Some years ago, when in Paris, a gentleman of noble appearance was pointed out to me, whose curious way of walking had attracted my attention. It was the Baron de Sevres. He was walking along one of the roads of the Bois de Boulogne, with his back bent, his eyes restlessly searching the ground, and now and then stooping down as if to pick up something. I then learned that for the last twenty years his regular habit had been to pass along the most frequented streets and places of resort, and to pick up any pins he discovered on the ground—a habit which, from a praiseworthy carelessness, had gradually become the dominating passion of his life. He has been noticed scrutinizing the floors in the pit of theatres, hardly looking for a moment at the stage; still more frequently he was seen searching the footpaths near the boxes for the precious treasures. Concert rooms formed his principal attraction; but his richest harvest, he confessed, were the numerous balls of worship, which, of course, were regularly attended by this curious specimen of human eccentricity.

THE CHIFFONIER AND THE LORETTE.—A good-looking well-dressed female was taking refreshments last week in front of a café on the Place St. Michel, in company with some young men, when a rag-collector, who was passing, made a sudden stop, and, after looking at her for a moment, attempted to knock off her bonnet with his hook. He was immediately arrested by some young students present and taken before the commissary of police to answer for the assault. In explanation of his conduct, he there stated that four years ago he had married a young woman, sixteen years of age, who soon after left him to lead a life of debauchery, and all his efforts to find her proved vain, till he saw her that afternoon in company with a young student at the café above mentioned. In striking at her bonnet he did not intend to hurt her, but merely to hook off that article of her attire and put it into his basket. An inquiry, this story was ascertained to be true, and the rag-collector was then set at liberty.—*Galignani.*

SOCIAL REFORMS IN FRANCE.—The *Patrie* says a decree of the Emperor, dated June 22, proclaims entire freedom in the baking trade of Paris from the month of September next. No limit is to be placed to the number of bakers, and all absolute restrictions are to be replaced by counter-weights in favor of fairness in weight of bread and excellence of quality. The *Patrie* also, in an article signed M. Limarac, asserts that the new Minister of Public Works will undertake the task of establishing a complete network of internal navigation throughout the country, the use of which, as a rule, will be free, and based upon the principle of entire freedom of transit without tolls.

PARISIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The front of the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, one of the most fashionable though one of the oldest in the Faubourg St. Germain, is about to be completely repaired. At the commencement of the last century, Father Nicholas Ridolfi, general of the Dominicans, obtained permission to found a third house of Jacobins, under the title of the "Jacobins of the Order of St. Dominic," in France. Letters patent of the month of July, 1632, confirmed this foundation, which was shortly afterwards enlarged by a new building on the side of the Rue de l'Université, and subsequently by several additions. The church of the reformed Jacobins was constructed under the direction of Pierre Bullet, one of the most celebrated architects of the period. The repairs of the castle of Vincennes, which were commenced two years since, are finished on the western part of the building, which alone has left of the Devil's tower. The old fortress now presents the appearance of a stronghold of the middle ages, in consequence of the slopings given to the ramparts being concealed by parapets. The windows of the casements have likewise been made to appear like loopholes. The Emperor intends to give the fortress greater importance by establishing a cannon foundry and all its accessories in the small park.

A Versailles paper describes a terrible scene which has just been witnessed in broad daylight in that town. A man, who had led a very dissolute life, and whose wife had in consequence left him and was residing with three children at the house of her father, forcibly entered the dwelling, and, seeking to an upper story where his wife was, seized her and compelled her to jump with him from the window into the street. The shock of the fall was increased in the woman's case by the man's falling upon her. Believing her to be dead, the man ran down to the place a second time, and again jumped into the street. The woman, covered with blood, was removed to the house of a neighbor, her life being despaired of. The man was dreadfully injured.

Bread from wheat of the present year's growth has just been made by one of the principal bakers of Paris. The wheat was grown in the plains of Arles (Bouches du Rhone).

THE *Salut Public* of Lyons congratulates the fair sex on the pearl fishery being this year exceedingly productive, and a half of pounds of pearls having been found in nine millions of oysters.

ACCORDING to accounts from Paris, a gross imposition has come to light. Vessels are despatched from Hamburg and Rotterdam with branches of very inferior quality for this country, but, instead of proceeding at once to their destination, they go to some port in the department of the Charente, where the captains take measures for obtaining papers which enable them to represent, in England, that the branches are not of German, Dutch, or Belgian, but of Cognac. The attention of the French Customs has been drawn to the subject.

SPAIN

A BULL-FIGHTER GORED TO DEATH.—The *Journal des Landes* states that a fatal accident occurred, three days back, during a bull fight at the *fête* of Grenade in that department. A young Parisian, entered the arena to fight a bull well known for its fierceness, and was instantly so fearfully gored in the left side by the animal, that he died ten minutes after. The sports were at once terminated for the day, and a collection was made for the unfortunate man's widow. In consequence of this accident, the Mayor of St. Sever, in the same department, has given orders that in the bull fight which is to take place there this week, wooden or metal tips shall be fixed on the horns of all the bulls to prevent the possibility of goring.

ART-TREASURES AT MADRID.—The possession of forty pictures by Titian would of itself be sufficient to establish the reputation of the Madrid Museum. "The Presentation of Charles V. and his family to the Heavenly Father by the Virgin" shows how strongly religious feeling prompted the Emperor's religion. There are many pictures by the Bassanos. "The going into the Ark" is a delightful bonafide representation of the family of Shem, Ham, and Japhet are depicted on household cares intent, and bending under the weight of feather beds, fastened down by cords. "Christ at Dinner in the House of a Lord's Supper," considered by many to be equal to Leonardo da Vinci's. In the golden halo surrounding each disciple's head, the name is inscribed—a needless precaution as regards the figures of Christ and St. John, and the griping avaricious expression of Judas. *One weeries of the endless studies of Ribera* from emaciated skeletons exhibiting anguish, and looking more like St. Simeon Stylites than Christian saints and martyrs. In damp and gloomy chambers are stowed away a perfect wealth of works of minor Dutch painters, all doomed to certain destruction from want of air and light.—*Once a Week.*

ITALY.

DUELLING IN ITALY.—It is high time that in Italy measures of more decisive character than the preventive police were taken to check the duelling mania with which Italian society is now cursed. If the increase of the mania be owing to the hot weather, ministers, deputies, and journalists, should all be muzzled, just as one at the same season of the year muzzles dogs. If it be owing to passion without hearing of "affairs of honor," and the serious tragedy alternates with the broadest farce. Thus, intelligence has been received this morning of the fatal termination of a duel between a Colonel Dezza and a Captain Fezzerri, in which the first has been killed, and the second, it is believed, mortally wounded. They had agreed to fire six cords with pistols at ten paces, and, in the event of none of the six rounds taking effect, to fight it out with sabres; but the sabres were not required. A poet, not long ago, in society, a hectic, stooping lad, a young officer, just risen from a bed of sickness, on which, for months, he had been prostrate from the effects of a ball lodged in his body—in his eleventh duel. He had broken his poor mother's heart; he piece of mind was in a hopeless state, and considered by him as one of those great requirements which his sense of "honor" called on him to satisfy. The ladies of Milan are, so far as I am aware, the first persons of Italy who have made a stand against this evil. Some of them lately signed and circulated a declaration to the effect that duellists were to be excluded from their society.—*Turin Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

STEALING A MADONNA.—A daring robbery has been committed at Rome. A woman, assisted by her daughter, carried off a picture of the Madonna from the Church of San Salvatore delle Capelle, tempted by the valuable ornaments and *ex voto* offerings, which, given from time to time by pious devotees, enriched the picture, as usual in churches here. The sacristan was standing outside the church at the time, and is supposed to have been an accomplice. However that may be, the daughter "peached." The parties were arrested, the sacred jewels discovered at various pawnshops, and the picture of the Madonna, bereft of ornaments, was found thrown into a kind of cellar belonging to the Sacchetti Palace. The Pope has given orders for a solemn procession of a penitentiary nature for the reinstalment of the picture in the Church of San Salvatore.

The *Tombardia* of Milan states that, on the 20th, the Archbishop's library at Milan was searched by the police, who seized several copies of a pamphlet entitled "Fratricides, Liars and Brigandage in Italy, by M. de Sanctères, which had been imported from Venice by certain Milanese priests.

ATROCITIES OF NEAPOLITAN BRIGANDS.—A letter from Naples of the 14th, in the *Times*, says: "Much has been said in and out of England about the wholesale shooting of the poor Neapolitan peasantry, and much spurious sympathy has been expressed by *sot-disant* Liberals when describing the excesses of the Italian soldier. Some of these orators and writers have, of course, been only anxious to serve a party, and are beneath notice; but to those who in ignorance have spoken or written I would express a regret that they did not stand with me last Monday morning in the Hospital of the Pellegrini, by the bedside of Matteo Ferrero. "There they would have had one among many proofs of the brutal excesses committed by the enemies against whom the brave Italian soldier has been, and still is, fighting. This poor fellow was brought into the hospital on the 3d of June, having been seized near Nola by the band of Crescenzio, which so worthily represents the cause of the Bourbons in the district. Having been on duty as a member of the National Guard, he was not likely to be treated with much mercy, so they strung him up to the branch of a tree, cut off both ears and his nose, and dug out both his eyes with the point of a stiletto. It was reported that his tongue had been cut out, but it was not so, as he was just able to articulate a few words; still he was, in the words of the medical attendant, "nothing but a trunk," eyeless, earless, and noseless. "Is he likely to live?" I asked. "We cannot say yet," was the reply; but I thought that it would be a mercy were he to sink, for, whether as regards himself or others, poor Matteo Ferrero cannot be anything else than a cumberer of the ground.

THE *Giornale di Roma* publishes a decree issued by the Holy Universal Inquisition of Rome, summoning a priest named Pietro Mongino, of Ozebbio, to recant within two months, certain heresies, expounded by him in a book, published at Intra, in 1862, under the title of the "The Christian Procedure of the present Roman Inquisition;" after the expiration of which delay the said Mongino is to be excommunicated and deprived of his benefices.

BELGIUM.

The second meeting of the Brussels International Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held from the 14th to the 19th of September next, at Ghent.

A general Exhibition of the Fine Arts is to open at Brussels on the 1st of August, and to close on the 30th September. The works of living artists of all nations will be admitted.

SWITZERLAND.

A GROTTO AT CHAMOUNIX.—A letter from Chamounix states that, in the early part of the present year, the municipality of that place conceded to one of the guides the right of excavating an artificial grotto in the lower portion of the Glacier des Bois, near the source of the Aveyron. The works were begun in April, and a gallery of twenty-five metres in length, terminating in a rotundo, has already been executed. This new ice-palace has a fairy-like aspect, as the walls and columns, under the action of the light, present a great variety of colors, far surpassing in effect the finest grottoes ever made for opera nymphs and naiads. A restaurant has been established near the entrance of the grotto, which will undoubtedly be visited by most of the tourists who go to Chamounix. The price of admission to the grotto has been fixed at 50c.

THE Swiss Federal Government has accorded to merchandise of British origin the same tariff privileges as those granted to Belgium under the recent commercial treaty.

GERMANY.

THE great annual wool fairs of Breslau and Leipsic, held a few days since, were well attended with buyers. Contrary to the general expectation, wool, which in the preceding month was little sought for, was suddenly demanded, and prices rose above those of last year. More than 3,500,000 kilogrammes were sold at the fair of Breslau alone, at an advance of 7f the quintal on the prices of last year. The English, French, and Belgian buyers were the most numerous.

A "SPRING" PROCESSION.—At Eohernach, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, a singular religious ceremony takes place annually, on Whit Tuesday. It consists of a mass and sermon celebrated in the open air on the banks of the Laurz, at a short distance from the town, and is called the "Spring Procession," from the persons who take part in it starting in a body, and performing the distance between the town and the river by taking in unison three steps forward and then springing back one, the movement being regulated by instrumental music and singing. The present year more than 12,000 persons took part in the procession, and about 8,000 accompanied it. The ceremony is said to date from the eighth century, and is believed to have been instituted to turn away some public calamity.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The fourteenth congress of the schoolmasters of Germany has just been held at Hanover, and, since the sittings lasting three days. Among the questions discussed were the best methods of developing memory in children; the means of awakening in them a love of country; the advantages resulting from a larger share being given to gymnastic exercises in education; the study of modern especially of national songs; the necessity of teaching children, with the greatest care, the history of their country, and especially the great deeds and virtues of the princes of Germany. The second sitting of the congress received a visit from the Grand Duke of Baden, who uttered a few words of welcome to the assembly, and who was received with much enthusiasm.

POLAND.

THE POLISH LADIES.—A long stay in Poland has a most depressing effect on the spirits. The universal mourning worn by the women haunts you even in your sleep, and you feel that "black" is, after all, the true ghost color. Wherever you go, you find the same sad-looking creatures kneeling together in the churches; and even there not always free from the brutality of the Russian soldiery. Under the pretence of searching for arms, the sanctity of the house of God has been repeatedly violated, and centuries stationed at the door not unfrequently subject ladies to annoyance, if not insult, in going in and out. The spirit which actuates all the women and which makes the Russians still more than that of the men. There is no sacrifice to which they will not readily submit, and there is no danger they are indomitable. From the Princess Sapicha to the petty tradesman's wife, they devote themselves heart and soul to the cause, slaving night and day at the needle, making clothes, conveying ammunition to the insurgent camp, remaining all night under prison walls, for the chance of rescuing captives, and performing heroic acts. Combined with the power of self-sacrifice, Polish ladies possess a most lively wit, which is often more than a match for their enemies.—*Letter from Lemberg.*

TURKEY.

MENDICANCY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Porte has under consideration a measure for the suppression of mendicancy in the capital. A *sanemiklebi* (workhouse) is shortly to be opened for abbobitted poor; whilst it is intended to arrange for the relief of the infirm and those who cannot work, out of the funds of the mosques in their respective districts. Begging in the streets will be strictly prohibited. The able-bodied paupers will be drafted from the workhouse into the corps of army artificers. It is said that the large Armenian hospital at Kassim Pacha, at Stambul, will be the building selected for this industrial refuge. The Christian subjects of the Sultan will be invited to aid in carrying out this important reform.

INDIA.

SAGACITY EXTRAORDINARY.—The Madras *Examiner* of the 16th of May is responsible for the following story: A Brahmin called upon the Rajah of Tanjore for the purpose of piling timber by the Dewan, who requested the wife of a missionary residing there to be good enough to send her husband to see the Dewan, lest he should be prevented from abstracting its food. It was therefore brought to the house for this purpose, and at first the Brahmin worked on correctly; but it was then suspected that the amount of rice was getting smaller and smaller; so one day the keeper was remonstrated with, and, of course, protested against the imputation, and having taken it, adding, in true native phraseology, 'Madam, do you think I could rob my child?' The elephant looked on most sagaciously, and at this stage of the proceedings quietly threw his trunk around his keeper, and untied his bulky waist-cloth, when the missing rice fell to the ground.

A CHRISTIAN BISHOP IN A BUDDHIST TEMPLE.—The Bishop of Colombo, with the archdeacon, lately visited the Malwatta Wihara, one of the principal Buddhist temples in Kandy. Some twenty priests assembled, and proceeded to them he explained the truths of Christianity in their own temple. A local journalist says: "He stated it was his wish that they should call him the instructor of the people, but by the new way of the Gospel of Christ. It was a gratifying sight to see the Christian bishop making confession of his faith in a Buddhist banna-room, with the fellow-robed priests for his auditors, earnestly calling on them to lay aside their errors, and to join with him in a crusade for the only religion which is of Divine origin—that which is from God—against those which are man's inventions. His lordship concluded with a prayer."

Fashions for July.

As the season advances, doubt, which has hitherto reigned with reference to *la mode*, has given place to certainty, and we can now speak with confidence of the varieties which are to be worn during July. Elegance consists more than ever in the uniformity of toilettes. Robe, bonnet, parasol, and even boots, must be of the same color.

White alpacas and light-colored mohairs are very fashionable. The robe Mexicaine, a kind of satin gauze now made in the department of the Charente, is white and black; and the camails are also much in demand. Scotch plaids of two shades are made in all the new wool materials. Muslins, organdies, and all the light materials are only waiting the advent of settled weather, to appear in all their beautiful and graceful trimmings. Foulards still continue in favor for walking dresses; but the taffetas are more usually worn for visiting. White poil de chèvre, trimmed with colored ribbons, forms a very pretty and fresh looking toilette.

Summer dresses, in white muslin, printed muslin, or patterned organdies, are made with high, full bodices, and very low bodices cut square, with which must be worn a pelerine or a fichu Marie-Antoinette of the same material.

The alpacas are reserved for morning dress.

The Mexicaine is trimmed with narrow ruches of black taffetas and guipures, and is suitable for walking dress. The taffetas of which we have spoken are not the foulards formerly seen, but a splendid material, as strong and durable as the finest taffetas gros grain.

Flounces are much worn. They are narrow, and placed in twos or threes, never reaching higher than the knee. As it is still the fashion to raise the skirt, the petticoat must be proportionable but should also have a narrow flounce. Barege robes, in small designs, are trimmed with three narrow flounces, edged with ribbon.

The moire antique is still worn on cold days. This robe is made with five narrow fluted frills, and a flounce of lace, of the same length, with a deep fan-like train. Lace is much employed as trimmings to dresses of taffetas, as well as upon shawls and mantles.

Bonnets, forming shawls in front, are trimmed with arabesques of braid and black chenille, and bordered with two deep flounces of lace, separated by ruches of pilked taffetas, put on with a narrow band of passementerie, worked with jet beads.

Many muslin dresses with printed patterns have the skirts made plain. Some are spotted with light blue or pink, on a white ground, and bands of the same color in zigzags at the bottom, imitating ribbon or guipure. This style of muslin is quite new, and only made in the best materials. Doubtless this light and elegant design will remain in fashion all this season. Those spotted with azaleas, with a wreath mounting in front, have a charming appearance. We also see foulards with groups of azaleas and gray foliage at equal distances.

On bonnets, to the subject of bonnets we are informed that their forms have completely changed since last summer. They are generally very small, and very gracefully. The models vary in trimming. Feathers are much worn. The flowers are placed in bunches, are in good taste and suit any toilettes.

Hats may be chosen according to taste, but especial regard should be paid to what is becoming to the wearer. There is the Incroyable, the Frondeur, and the Moissonneur. The first is exceedingly elegant—composed of Italian straw. The front has a double coque of maroon velvet, and two feathers, one the same shade as the velvet, the other white, placed rather high on the crown.

The second is very stylish, made of black straw, with a high and pointed crown; broad edges, turned up on one side only. The edge is lined with red velvet, and in front, and rather on the flat side of the brim, are four large roses encircled in black lace. We advise brunettes to adopt this style.

The moissonneur is rather less stylish, but is very graceful and young. The crown is rather lower, and the edges are flat. A scarf of lace is fitted side tied behind. The frontis trimmed with a bouquet of flowers or a small bird.

Round hats are younger and more fanciful than the bonnet.

The position hat is intended for the country. Its form is a slight modification of the man's hat. The prettiest is of gray straw, edged with velvet to match, with a bow of the same fastening; a red feather in front, and a long gray one turning round the crown, and slightly raised at the edge.

Caps are generally made of the resille form, with soft crowns.

Flowers and ribbons are employed as ornaments for the hair.

Canezous and pelerines of embroidered muslin, and worked in a peculiar manner, are much worn, in bright colors, with Venetian or Bernoise bands, are much in demand.

Undersleeves, with deep cuffs, wider at the top than at the bottom, are quite the fashion, as are also the plain or quilting collars, trimmed with Valenciennes lace for half toilettes.

HOTELS.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All those two certain messuages or tenements and six contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate at the southwest corner of York and William streets, in the village of Hamilton, in the county of Philadelphia, now part of the city of Philadelphia, marked in the general plan of said village, Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, and 43, containing together in breadth, on York street, eastward, and William, or Andrew street respectively, three hundred feet, and extending in length or depth from said York street to the said Walnut or Andrew street, along the said William street, two hundred and twenty feet. Bounded westward by lot No. 31, southward by Walnut or Andrew street, eastward by William street, and northward, by York street aforesaid. [Being the same premises which Nathaniel B. Browne, by indenture bearing date the 20th day of May, anno Domini 1858, and recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No 16, page 285, &c., granted and conveyed (inter alia) unto the said John Potts Brown, Armand John De Rosset, Jr., Robert Franklin Brown, and William Henry Wiggins, copartners in trade, under the firm of Brown & De Rosset, their heirs and assigns, under and subject nevertheless to the payment of a certain mortgage debt or principal sum of five thousand dollars, secured thereon by a certain indenture of mortgage, given and executed by Thomas Allibone, to the American Fire Insurance Company, dated the 21st day of May, A. D. 1811, and recorded in Mortgage Book G. S., No. 12, page 606, &c., and which said mortgage debt it is intended forthwith to pay off, discharge, and satisfy of record.]

N. B.—The buildings erected on the above-described lot are a large double three-story rough-cast dwelling, fronting on William street, now called Thirty-ninth street, with back buildings, and a two-story brick back stable on the rear end of the lot.

(D. C., 549; June T., '63. Debt, $19,226. Gerhard.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Potts Brown and others.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1863. je21-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain four-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the southwest corner of Lombard and Twenty-third (called Ashton) streets, in the city of Philadelphia aforesaid; containing in front or breadth on said Lombard street, twenty feet, and in length or depth on said Twenty-third street seventy feet to a seven-feet-wide alley, laid out by James Kerr. Bounded on the north by Lombard street, on the south by the said seven-feet-wide alley, laid out by James Kerr, on the east by Twenty-third street, and on the west by ground now or late of the said James Kerr. [Being the same premises which the sheriff of Philadelphia, by deed poll, dated the thirteenth day of June, 1849, and entered among the records of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Book O, page 592, granted and conveyed unto the said Joseph T. Mears, in fee, subject to a yearly ground rent or sum of three hundred dollars, in equal half yearly payments, as therein expressed; and which said yearly ground rent or sum of three hundred dollars Martha Bowman, in whom the same was then vested, in fee, by deed poll endorsed, dated the 16th day of June, A. D. 1857, and recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 6, page 621, reserving a ground rent of $70.]

(D. C., 548; June T., '63. Debt, $12,101.53. Abbott.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph T. Mears, in fee.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1863. jy20-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirteenth street, at the distance of one hundred and twelve feet southward from the south side of Columbia avenue, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Thirteenth street sixteen feet eight inches, and extending in length or depth of that width, parallel with said Columbia avenue, one hundred and twenty feet to a four-feet-wide street. Bounded northward by ground granted to — Keeley, southward by other ground this day granted to Benjamin Wilson, eastward by the said four-feet-wide street, and westward by Thirteenth street aforesaid. [Being a part of a larger lot of ground which William A. Porter, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, by deed poll, dated the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1854, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 16, page 283, &c., granted and conveyed unto William M. Parham in fee.] Together with the privileges of the said four-feet-wide street as and for a passage-way and water-course at all times hereafter forever.

(D. C., 550; June Term, '63. Debt, $111 31. Baird.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Wilson.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1863. jy20-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate upon the south side of Christian street, in the Twenty-second ward, containing, now the city of Philadelphia, commencing at the distance of seventy-three feet eastward from the east side of Fifth street, and extending in front or breadth on said Christian street sixteen feet, and extending in length or depth southwards, between parallel lines at right angles with the said Christian street, on the east side thereof, eighty-seven feet six inches, and on the west side thereof eighty-four feet six inches, more or less, to a proposed two-feet-wide alley, running into Tenth street, as laid out by a certain writ of partition, issued out of the Court of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, as of December Term, 1843, No. 251, and extended by the said Henry C. Freeman about sixteen feet six inches, and by the said Christian street, east by ground granted to C. Somerville, on the south by the said proposed alley, and on the west by ground granted to Sepriva Stevens, and on the east by the said proposed alley, and on the west by the said Christian street, and on the south by the said proposed alley, and on the north by ground now or late of the said James Kerr. [Being the same premises which the said Hiram Miller, by indenture dated the twelfth day of October, A. D. 1838, recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No. 26, page 78, &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Benjamin Wilson, eastward by the said thirty-two-feet-wide street, and westward by the said Christian street, and southward by the said Lombard street, and northward by the said Augustus De Kalb Tarr, at a yearly ground rent or sum of three hundred dollars, in equal half yearly payments, as therein expressed; and which said yearly ground rent or sum of three hundred dollars Martha Bowman, in whom the same was then vested, in fee, by deed poll endorsed, dated the 16th day of June, A. D. 1857, and recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 6, page 621, reserving a ground rent of $70.]

(D. C., 551; June T., '63. Debt, $23,243. Pile.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James D. Shaw.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1863. jy20-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the Northern Liberties and county of Philadelphia, on the west side of Orchard street, between Brown street and Poplar lane, containing in front or breadth on said Orchard street seventeen feet, and in length extending westward fifty feet. [Being a part of a larger lot of ground which William A. Porter, Esq., High Sheriff of and for the city and county of Philadelphia, by deed poll, dated the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1854, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 16, page 283, &c., granted and conveyed unto William M. Parham in fee.] Together with the privileges of the said four-feet-wide street as and for a passage-way and water-course at all times hereafter forever.

(D. C., 550; June Term, '63. Debt, $111 31. Baird.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Wilson.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1863. jy20-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate upon the south side of Wallnut street, at the distance of two hundred and seventy feet eastward from the east side of Thirty-fourth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Wallnut street sixteen feet, and extending in length or depth of that width northward at right angles with the said Wallnut street one hundred and twenty-four feet. Bounded westward by ground now or late of Charlotte Rapp, and on the north by ground now or late of Jacob Fry, Junior, and on the east by lot marked on the general plan of the village of Hamilton, No. 41, and on the south by the said Wallnut street, and on the west by other ground intended to be shortly granted to the said James Shaw. [Being a part of ground the said Annesley R. Govett and Elizabeth J., his wife, by indenture bearing even date with this recited indenture of mortgage, granted and conveyed unto the said James D. Shaw, in fee; of which said ground the said Annesley R. Govett and Elizabeth J., his wife, by indenture bearing even date with this recited indenture of mortgage, granted and conveyed unto the said James D. Shaw in fee; of which said ground the said Annesley R. Govett and Elizabeth J., his wife, by indenture dated the 21st day of April, A. D. 1860, and recorded in Deed Book A. W. C., No. 49, page 122, &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Adam Hufnel, in fee; reserving thereon a yearly ground rent of $85.]

(D. C., 553; June T., '63. Debt, $331 96. McAllister.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam Hufnel.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1863. jy20-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

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(D. C., 550; June Term, '63. Debt, $111 31. Baird.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Wilson.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1863. jy20-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

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(D. C., 553; June T., '63. Debt, $331 96. McAllister.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam Hufnel.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1863. jy20-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

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(D. C., 550; June Term, '63. Debt, $111 31. Baird.)

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SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 3, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirteenth street, at the distance of one hundred and twelve feet southward from the south side of Columbia avenue, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Thirteenth street sixteen feet eight inches, and extending in length or depth of that width, parallel with said Columbia avenue, one hundred and twenty feet to a four-feet-wide street. Bounded northward by ground now or late of the estate of William Lennox, deceased, southward by other ground this day granted to the said Benjamin Wilson, eastward by the said 32-feet-wide street, and westward by Thirteen