THE CITY.

Thermometer.

MARCH 28, 1863.			MARCH 28, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
37½	43½	44	40	52	60

WIND.			WIND.		
NE	E	ENE	NNE	ENE	ENE

PRIVATE BOXES IN POST OFFICES.—The law providing for the free delivery of letters by carriers at the houses or places of business of the persons addressed, contemplates a curtailment of the deliveries from private boxes.

This latter mode is popular, especially with merchants and other business men, and may not be suddenly changed. They regard it as a necessary appendage to every large post office, and in the estimation of many the withdrawal of boxes would be tantamount to stopping the mails.

This feeling has naturally grown out of long habit. Instead of waiting hour after hour for a post office carrier, and then paying him a certain fee on each letter and paper, as under the old law; or, still worse, instead of mingling with the crowd, and taking turns at the general delivery window, it was convenient and comfortable for a merchant to send a messenger, who could, by tapping at a special window, command the attention of the box-clerk, and immediately obtain his mail. This mode of operation could be repeated on the arrival of every mail, and a man would only have to ask for what he might see in the box.

Such is the main argument in favor of private boxes. The holders can go or send as often as they please, and get whatever may appear in the boxes, without unnecessary delay.

Another argument, however, is that the security of letters is thus promoted. A merchant is constantly expecting money letters, and he hesitates to trust them to the care of common carriers. He wants them to go from the hands of his trusty clerk, or ranc-boy, or porter—persons known and responsible to him, and in whom he has confidence.

Again: the letters and papers he wants get apart so conveniently and exclusively, the box-holder feels assured that none have been overlooked, but that his full number is there without a mistake.

Such reasons may have had force in old times, when there were but few carriers and few private box-holders compared with the present number. But let us look at facts as they now exist under the new laws, and the vastly-increased number of boxes.

First, the force of carriers is such that letters are delivered regularly four times each day, the first beginning at 6 A. M., next 11 A. M., next ½ past 2 P. M., next 5 P.; three deliveries being within the usual business hours. Thus a person may be sure of receiving letters without the trouble of sending for them.

But it is claimed there is a lack of security about these common carriers. A merchant has not the same assurance of receiving his valuable letters as if he employed a private messenger for them. This is a favorite idea, but it is utterly fallacious. What are the facts? The records of the Post Office show more robberies by these private messengers than by letter carriers or clerks. Moreover, it must be remembered that a letter carrier, being a sworn officer, under the Post Office laws, if he steals, is guilty of felony, and is sent to the penitentiary.

Private messengers have repeatedly been detected in stealing, and employers in this city are stating to the fact, and to the further fact that they have not been punished.

The reason in favor of private boxes, that the assortment of letters into them prevents mistakes, is founded on ignorance of the inside working of a large Office—a knowledge of which would at first sight it is (and indeed next to an impossibility) to avoid mistakes in boxing letters.

In the Philadelphia Office there are in use 2,200 private boxes. Now, what with the several names making up a firm, the names of employees or even individual members of a mercantile firm, the whole list of names connected with these boxes is swelled to more than 3,000. It is not reasonable to assert that human memory will grasp these 3,000 names so that each particular letter shall certainly find its appropriate place. The assortment is hurried; the mails are often behind time; applicants wait outside, there is no time to examine lists of names. The clerk relies on his memory, and the only wonder is that so few mistakes occur. After years of learning a man masters this work in a wonderful degree, and it is done in Philadelphia as perfectly as possible. But mistakes must occur; they are unavoidable in the nature of things. Sometimes they are discovered when handing out the letters. Letters for A, are found in B's box. The mistake is then corrected, but if A has been out of town for days the poor man's letters are delayed, and he is none the wiser on calling the second time. But it may happen that a letter is handed to the wrong party, and then the temptation to the messenger to steal is great. A dishonest person, under such circumstances, will be quick to seize such a opportunity, there being no possibility of suspicion much less of detection in the case.

It thus seems evident that the public can be really better accommodated without these private boxes than with them, and it is the settled policy of the Post Office Department by all means to discourage their use.

Letters being directed to a particular street and number, and the city divided as it is into carriers' districts, the work of assorting is simplified, and deliveries will be made with regularity, safety, and despatch, free of charge for carrying, at the houses of the owners.

The assorting may be still further simplified by having letters directed to the particular district, as designated by the letters of the alphabet.

Station A.—Within the following bounds: West side of Broad street to river Schuylkill, and south side of Chestnut street to southeast corner of the city, and vicinity.

Station B.—All that portion of the city lying west of the river Schuylkill.

Station C.—From west side of Eighth street to river Schuylkill, and north side of Callowhill street to York street; also, Falls of Schuylkill and vicinity.

Station D.—From east side of Eighth street to Delaware river, and north side of Poplar street to south side of Lehigh avenue; also, Kising Sun and vicinity.

Station E.—Between upper side of Lehigh avenue, east side of Broad avenue, and river Delaware, north, including old districts of Port Richmond, Bridesburg, and White Hall.

Station F.—Old district of Frankford, and its vicinity.

Station G.—Old district of Germantown, including Mount Airy and vicinity.

Station H.—All above Mount Airy, including the old district of Chestnut Hill, and vicinity.

Station I.—The old district of Manyunk, including Leverington, Roxborough, and Auburn.

ARMY HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following report of the Army Hospitals in the Department of the Susquehanna, for the week ending March 26th, was received at the Medical Director's office on Monday:

HOSPITALS.	No. Admitted.	No. Returned to Duty.	No. Died.	No. Remaining.
Chester	21	18	1	58
Gettysburg	43	11	1	82
Camp Curtin	43	11	3	80
Fort Mifflin	5	1	1	13
Summit House	46	3	12	138
Sixty-fifth and Vine streets	3	1	1	10
Islington Lane	3	4	2	10
Officers', Camac's Woods	1	1	1	10
Satterlee, Frankford	3	123	1	856
South street	24	2	7	76
McClellan		14		224
Christian street	116	7	1	152
Broad and Pine	27	14	1	76
Cuyler, Germantown	30	5	1	9
Turner's Lane	8	10	1	249
Chestnut Hill	3	10	1	153
Convalescent	25	17	2	309
Total	369	293	25	3,136

BASE BALL.—We understand it is in contemplation among the base ball clubs to play several matches for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair shortly to be held in this city. The Athletics, the Olympics, the Keystones, the Camac Officers, the Junior Athletics, Jr., could play matches and charge for admission, and the proceeds would amount to something handsome, say five hundred or one thousand dollars, perhaps more. We have no doubt that the clubs named would gladly aid in swelling the receipts of the Sanitary Fair in this way. A match between two out of three—between the Athletics and the Olympics would attract a large concourse of spectators. We suggest this to the presidents of these clubs to consider the matter, and put it into practical effect at an early day. Both of these clubs embrace some of the best men in our community, gentlemen of the highest intelligence, virtue, and patriotism.

CORRECTION.—The announcement in Saturday's *Press* that there would be unusual ceremonies on Sunday in the Cathedral, was, it seems, a mistake. The item first appeared in the *Universe*, and the *Universe* had its authority in a letter which pretended to be written from the Cathedral with the name of Father O'Reilly really attached to it. The editor of the *Universe* could not vouch for the authenticity of the letter, that he never doubted it. Who is the scamp that forged the clergyman's name, and received the money, the police are on the track. Bishop Wood has the forgery.

FAIR FOR COLORED SOLDIERS.—A fair in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers of the colored regiments opened yesterday, at Concert Hall, and will continue through the week. It is held by the Ladies' Union Association, a society of respectable colored ladies of this city. The object of the enterprise is a good one, and we commend it to public favor. The association has received aid from the friends of the cause to aid them in their work, by sending contributions of money, fancy articles, or confectionery.

WASHINGTON GUARD.—The officers of the First Regiment of Washington Guard will hold a meeting on Thursday evening, for the purpose of keeping up the organization of the regiment, for prompt service, in case of any emergency. It was out of this Guard that the 26th Regiment, Col. W. F. Small, was raised. The 66th Regiment was also once up from this regiment, of the same old Guard, last summer, when the rebel Lee made his raid into Pennsylvania.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following deaths were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday from the Convalescent Hospital, Sixteenth and Filbert streets:

Joseph Bolstert, Company C, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

John Dile, Company K, 98th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

FOUNDLING.—A new born infant was found on Sunday morning on the steps of the Union street station house. The little stranger was taken and afterwards placed in the temporary care of Mrs. Link, wife of the janitor, residing in Stamper's alley, above Second street.

DELAWARE AGRICULTURISTS AND THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.—The following gentlemen represent Delaware in the General Committee on Agriculture of the Great Central Fair, viz.: Samuel Canby, Wilmington; Henry C. Burton, New Castle; Joseph R. Clements, Smyrna; Thomas B. Coursey, Fredericka, and Caleb S. Layton, Georgetown.

THE Board of Managers of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of York, Pa., acknowledge the following contributions: From Tyson & Bro (goods), $9.32; from a gentleman of Philadelphia, one dollar; "My Farm of Edgewood;" French, Richards, & Co., $10.

FOR THE GREAT FAIR.—The proceeds of Mr. Christian Bird's billiard saloon, on next Thursday, will be appropriated to the fund of the Great Sanitary Fair to be held in this city in June. See the advertisement in this day's *Press*.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court in Banc—Woodward, C J., and Thompson, Strong, and Read, Justices.

Opinions were rendered yesterday and judgments entered in the following cases:

BY WOODWARD, C. J.—Roth's appeal. Decree of the court below affirmed for the sum of $125.

Oberholzer vs. The Commonwealth. Error to Quarter Sessions of Chester county. Judgment reversed.

By THOMPSON, J.—Robertson vs. Amos Reed. Error to Common Pleas, Wayne county. Judgment reversed, and a venire de novo awarded.

Lycoming County vs. Gamble. Common Pleas, Lycoming county. Judgment reversed, and judgment entered on the case stated for plaintiff, for $565.76, with costs of suit and costs of the writ of error.

Potter County vs. Osuago Township. Common Pleas, Potter county. Judgment affirmed.

Hoard et al. vs. Wilcox et al. Common Pleas, Tioga county. Judgment reversed, and a venire de novo awarded.

By STRONG, J.—Roberts vs. Brundage. Common Pleas, Susquehanna county. Judgment affirmed.

Hechtscher & c. o. vs. Shoemaker & Robinson. Common Pleas, Chester county. Judgment reversed, and a venire de novo awarded.

Brunner's appeal. Court of Common Pleas of Berks county. In this case Judge Strong, in delivering the opinion of the court reaffirms the law, as long since settled, "that a judgment confessed by a married woman is absolutely void, no matter how meritorious may be its consideration." "To this," (the learned judge proceeds to say), "a single exception has been admitted in this State. A judgment bond given by a married woman for the purchase money of land conveyed to her has been held a valid security to enable a resort to the land itself. The exception was first declared in Patterson vs. Robinson, 1st Casey, 81; and it was reasserted in Romberger vs. Ingraham, 2 Wright, 147. The ground upon which it was rested seems to have been that to avoid, in justice, a conveyance to a *feme covert*, and her confession of judgment for the purchase money she taken together, a substantial conveyance upon condition of payment of the price, and, therefore, she will not be allowed to retain both the price and the land." The decree of the court below is affirmed.

McEnwy vs. Dyer. Common Pleas, Tioga county. Judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

By READ, J.—Richards vs. Shepherd. Common Pleas, Northampton county. Judgment affirmed.

J. P. Kirby vs. Morris E. Solomon. Common Pleas, Bradford county. Judgment affirmed.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company vs. Emlen. Judgment reversed and judgment entered on the special verdict for the defendant.

CASES ARGUED.

Boulizer's appeal, Chester county. Argued by Simpson for appellant, and by Ward for appellee.

Shea's appeal. Northampton county. Submitted on paper books.

The list of cases for the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, and McKean was then taken up, and the following cases argued orotherwise disposed of:

Hall vs. The Commonwealth. Argued by Webster for plaintiff in error, and by Brown for defendant in error.

Gunnison vs. Hartlett. Argued by Grant for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall for defendant in error.

Hall vs. Corwin. Argued by Wetmore for plaintiff in error.

Conroe vs. Conroe. Submitted on paper books.

Fin vs. Pinney. Non pros.

Tyron vs. Sedwaldner. Non pros.

Kerr vs. Yaw. Argued by Church for plaintiff. Submitted on the other side on paper books.

Trent vs. Kennedy. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error, and by Lacey for defendant in error.

Horne vs. Commissioners of Crawford county. Submitted on paper books.

Thompson vs. Burnham. Argued by Church for plaintiff in error, and by Farrelly for defendant in error.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

Barnes vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Before reported. Counsel were speaking to the jury in this case all day yesterday, and will probably occupy to-day before concluding.

The other courts were not in session.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Butler.]

Another Chapter in the Gigantic Swindling Case.

Some time since a number of persons were arraigned in private, at the Central Station, on the charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud a number of merchants, by pretending to transact business. The proceedings, of course, were not developed publicly at that time, and we have not yet heard mentioned the entire amount of the great swindle. Yesterday afternoon a public hearing took place at the Central Station, of a person who keeps a store in Baltimore, in whose place of business were found some of the goods, obtained by another man under alleged false pretences. The accused resides in Philadelphia, but was keeping a store in Baltimore, and it is also said once in Newbern, N. C. It is probable that he has a good defence to make, as there does not seem to be much evidence implicating him in any conspiracy.

The developments of the case will place our mercantile and other business people on guard, and for their edification we present somewhat in detail the facts as elicited during the hearing.

Frederick Baltz, of the firm of Messrs. Baltz & Smith, wholesale importers and liquor dealers, was called to the witness stand. He testified that Mr. Seymour Weed came to his place and purchased a great number of valuable goods; he said that he was recommended by a man named Charles Shick, a friend or an acquaintance of mine; I received Weed's notes for the goods, thinking those that fell due first would pay, but there was one note for $7,200 that has never been paid.

The witness here detailed some things as to the whereabouts of a man named Richter and Weed, who were often seen in company with each other. I New Orleans, I met Weed last year, he came to Baltimore and opened a store, and I found the biggest part of my goods in that store; I found them stored in the back apartment, first, second, third, and fourth stories; the stencil marks had been taken off, and half of the goods were repacked, and the remainder were so disguised that I could not recognize my goods through a writ of replevin, and having given sufficient security brought the articles back to Philadelphia; some of them were put in the cellar, in the cellar, which, no doubt, belonged to Mr. J. F. Dunton, who had sold some goods to Weed; we searched the cellar, but Weed everywhere, but he disappeared on the 22d of January last, since which time we have not heard anything of him.

On the cross-examination, conducted by G. Remak, the counsel for defence, the witness said, I never saw defendant and Weed together; I do not even know that they were acquainted with each other; I don't know that defendant ever saw him; I know that defendant and Richter were thick together; never heard them talk with each other; I have often talked with defendant; I do not mean to say that I am a conspirator because I talked with Richter; my goods were found in the possession of the defendant; I and my friends were appraised by the sheriff; I gave bail for everything the sheriff asked for; I replevied the goods from the 14th to the 17th of February last; the sheriff's records will establish the exact time; the reason the oath was not made against the defendant before the time that it was made was because we were too busy in business, and not in a hurry to arrest defendant; I acted in this matter under the advice of my counsel; I have made no settlement, nor have I offer to settle with any person; I have said some of the goods were paid for by Seymour Weed, but none of the goods I found in possession of defendant were paid for.

At this stage of the proceedings quite a war of words took place between the counsel for the defence and the magistrate, the latter, however, reserving his fire.

Witness resumed—I did not say that a requisition would be taken out for the arrest of defendant; did not say that he would be arrested on arriving in Philadelphia; I believe I have seen him once or twice in this city since I got my goods; I did not hurry up and have him arrested; I did not know whether he carries on business in Baltimore or not; the officer who arrested him had the warrant for some time before; the defendant was arrested upon arriving in Philadelphia.

Mr. Steinberger was now called to the stand, and testified as follows: My place of business is at 425 Chestnut street; on October 26th, 1863, a man named W. Seymore Weed bought a bill of goods; he was sent to my store by a Mr. Richter; this man was at my store a day or two before Weed came, and said that he was going to send me a good customer; Weed bought $2,400 worth of goods, and paid half cash; I sold goods to the amount of $4,700 to Weed, and shortly after this heard that he had run off; the note had not yet become due; went to New York in search of Mr. Weed; I paid Mr. Richter commissions for bringing me the customer; I came back from New York and proceeded to Baltimore; before I went there I saw Richter, and he told me that he was at Richmond Hotel, in Baltimore; when I arrived there I found that Shick had an agent in that city, also acting for Richter; this agent was not the defendant.

THE WITNESS TURNS DETECTIVE.

The witness now assumed the character of a detective; he called upon the agent of Mr. Shick, and learned from him that the goods of Mr. Sternberger were in a store at No. 5 Cheapside—this was defendant's store; Shick's agent told me that I need not go at that time, as the store was closed, the proprietor having gone to Philadelphia; I played my game at the detective business pretty well, for the agent thought I was a true friend of Shick & Richter; the agent was anxious that Sternberger's shirts should be sold; the agent then went to the store No. 5 Cheapside; the clerk was in.

Here the witness's testimony was interrupted, and said the evidence was not legal and could not be received.

Magistrate to witness. In consequence of what the agent of Shick told you, what did you do?

Witness. I came to Philadelphia; I told Mr. Dunton what I had learned; he said he sold other sufferers; I went back again to Baltimore.

The witness here refreshed his memory from a memorandum of goods found in defendant's store. When I met defendant, he exclaimed:

"Are you not Mr. Sternberger?"

"I replied in the affirmative.

"Then," said he, "what are you going by another name for?"

I told him I was a loser to the amount of $4,700, and that I had adopted my own course to find my goods; I asked him then if he could not put me on the trail of the man that he did not know but what he could; he said that he had bought these goods, and paid for them; he said that he made the purchase not directly from Mr. Weed, but had his bill and receipt for them in Philadelphia; the goods were bought from Mr. Weed through Mr. Richter; the last of dealing prevailed between myself and defendant; he had purchased the goods for one-third less than their value; the defendant said that he had sold the shirts, and got the money for them, but they must be returned; I told him that they were sold to the army; the defendant said he thought he could save me some six or seven hundred dollars; I asked him how and he replied that he first he had obtained the goods on commission and afterwards bought them, Mr. Richter giving him some New York stock as security, should there should be any loss in the shirts; he thought there might be a surplus of six or seven hundred dollars, which might be returned; I told him he said he could not do right away; the defendant said that he had sent the goods to Newbern, N. C.; but after this I found some of my goods in the store of Harrisburg, Pa.; I said to him that he had told me wrong; he said there was nothing wrong about this, that the goods were first shipped to Harrisburg, then to New York, and then to Newbern; he said he had a drug store at Newbern; he said it was not queer to have a store of that kind in that country; I said that I found of my goods in his store were five empty cases, and these had marks piled upon them; I found some of my goods in a warehouse in New York; they were shipped by the defendant, and no one else called for them; the goods were in different boxes, and were shipped per order of defendant; while I was watching in Baltimore, I saw a load of goods go from defendant's store to an auction; I went there and looked at the goods; my goods were marked diamond B, and shipped to Mr. Cohen & Co., Baltimore; when I asked about this, I asked Shick about it; he laughed, and said it was fortune; I said that I found my goods in Baltimore; one is a large establishment, and would not do anything like this; the defendant also said, in explanation, that Mr. Cohen would not receive the goods, and that Shick brought them to his (defendant's) store.

On the cross-examination, the witness said that he found his goods on February 14th or 15th, in New York; they were in the warehouse of Hope's Dispatch line; they were stowed away because nobody had come for them; about $3,000 worth of my property was in those cases; I found 26 cases of goods there; I paid freight to the 14 to Mr. Worsley, fancy soapmaker and perfumer, and 8 cases not yet identified.

Joseph F. Dunton testified that he had sold about $7,000 worth of goods to Weed; Weed, to whom which he still owes me rising $4,500 in notes in my possession; the goods consisted of brandy, whisky, and wines; a part of them were found in New York; some got into the hands of Mr. Goodman, who disposed of them to a pawnbroker; I had received a despatch that some of my goods were in Commercial store, in Baltimore; I went there, and found about $1,500 worth of wine, champagne, port, and sherry; the goods were undergoing the disguise of bottling; my wine was being placed in Baltz's bottles, labels, all very pretty, had been prepared; I replevined the goods; I found in the cellar, which I believed to be mine, but the barrels were so disfigured that I could not identify the property; a *clerk told me that defendant had painted the barrels*; this was on the 16th of February; next morning I was in New York Mr. Richter told me that not a dollar's worth of oil goods were in Baltimore.

The cross-examination elicited no additional facts. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge of conspiracy.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

Outrageous Case of Fraud.

Nathan Williams, a well known colored man, who makes his living by fortune-telling, was arraigned, yesterday, on the charge of defrauding two colored women out of the sum of $50. The complainants are Elizabeth Wilson and Sarah Willis; they belong to Greenwich township, Cumberland county, N. J. The developments may excite pity, because of the ignorance and superstition of the duped. It seems that the husbands of the two women enlisted in a regiment of United States colored troops encamped at Chelten Hills. The regiment expected to move in a few days, and the two men were anxious to get a furlough to go home and see their wives. Williams was at the camp selling roots and yarns; that would present soldiers from being killed. He agreed, for the sum of $25, to get a short furlough for the two men. They gave him $10 each, and wrote a letter to their wives, to give him $25. The women came to the city, and hunted out the necromancer, who holds forth in Hurst street, to obtain the money from him also. He told them they might go home, make themselves perfectly comfortable, and prepare a good dinner for their husbands, who would be with them on the following Sunday. The women spent nearly all the money they had for material to make a first class dinner, and prepared the same, anxiously awaiting the arrival of their husbands. Sunday came, and passed away. The husbands were still absent. In fact, the regiment had received the news of the death of one of the husbands was received last week. The women, thus deceived by the "son of a seventh son," arrived Philadelphia Saturday, and made their complaint to Alderman White. A process was issued; Williams was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $800 to answer at court.

Owner Wanted.

Eighteen yards of new rag carpet await an owner at the station-house in Union street. A woman, supposed to have stolen the same, was committed by Police Magistrate White yesterday.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG 350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Trains leave the Depot at Eleventh and Market streets, as follows:

Mail Train at	8.00 A. M.
Fast Line at	11.40 A. M.
Through Express at	10.30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train at	1.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation Train at	2.00 P. M.
Lancaster Train at	4.00 P. M.

The Through Express train runs daily—all the other trains daily, except Sunday.

FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all the diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by Railroad.

INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express connects at Blairsville Intersection, with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.

EBENSBURG & CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train connects at Cresson at 10.45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 3.45 P. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Mail Train and Through Express connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7.55 P. M. and 3.40 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD

The Through Express Train connects at Tyrone with trains for Sandy Ridge, Phillipsburg, Port Matilda, Milesburg, Bellefonte, &c.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD-TOP RAILROAD.

The Mail Train leaves Huntingdon at 8.20 A. M., with a train for Hopewell and Broad Top. Run at 5.05 A. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROADS.

FOR SUNBURY, WILLIAMSPORT, LOCK HAVEN, and all points in the Susquehanna and Lake Ontario, and Niagara Rivers.

Passengers taking the Mail Train, at 8.00 A. M., and the Through Express, at 10.30 P. M., will be provided with change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.

FOR YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leave Harrisburg at 8.45 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. Passengers for Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Mail Train and Through Express connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.

WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The trains leaving at 8.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. connect at Downington with trains on this road for Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.

FOR WEST CHESTER.

Passengers for West Chester will take the trains leaving at 8 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. go directly through without change of cars.

For further information, apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

An Emigrant Accommodation Train leaves No. 437 DOCK Street, (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.

For full information apply at 116 DOCK Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent.

127 DOCK Street.

ARRANGEMENTS OF

1864. NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S

LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES,

WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—VIZ:

FAST LINE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation | 2 30

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express | 3 00

At 11 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 24 Class Ticket | 2 25

At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation | 2 25

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express | 3 00

At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger) | 1 75

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger)—1st Class Ticket | 2 25

At 7 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation | 1 50

At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger, 1st Class Ticket | 2 25

At 11 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger)—1st Class Ticket | 2 25

For Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Hilton, Easton and intermediate points, at 7.45 A. M.

For Mount Holly, Ewansville, and Pemberton, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Freehold at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Edgewater, Burlington, at 8 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. This 3 and 4.30 P. M. lines run direct through to Burlington.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington, at 5.45 P. M.

LEWES BRANCH—KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

At 1.50 A. M. (Night), from Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York | 3 00

At 11.15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Express | 3 00

At 4.30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Express | 3 00

At 6.45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Accommodation | 2 00

Sunday trains leave Kensington at 1.50 A. M. and 6.45 P. M.

There will be no line at 1.50 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.

FOR WAY STATIONS, Accommodation Trains leave Montrose, Great Bend, Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Belvidere, Hilton, Lambertville, Flemington, Lebanon, Bethlehem, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, Long Easton for Manch Chunk at 3.30 P. M.

Leave Bethlehem at 6.30 A. M., 9.40 A. M. and 6.07 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6.30 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 8.40 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 10 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MOS

Leave Bethlehem at 6.30 A. M.....Arrive West Chester 9.50 A. M.
" 1.00 P. M. " " 5.00 P. M.
" 4.00 P. M. " " 8.00 P. M.

FROM WEST CHESTER.

Leave at 6.50 A. M.....Arrive West Phila.....8.30 A. M.
" 10.45 A. M. " " 12.35 P. M.
" 3.20 P. M. " " 6.20 P. M.

Passengers for Western points from West Chester connect in Philadelphia with the Pittsburg Express at 10 A. M., the Harrisburg Accommodation at 2.50 P. M., and the Lancaster Train at 6.35 P. M.

Freight delivered at the depot, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets, previous to 11.30 A. M., will be forwarded the same day. Accommodation Train for West Chester at 8.00 P. M.

For tickets and further information, apply to

JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent,

ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

1863. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1863.

THE great line traverses the Northern and Northwestern counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, for a term of years, and is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

For the present, the Passenger business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (135 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western division, is

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mail Trains.	Leave Westward.	Leave Eastward.
Express Train	8.00 A. M.	10.30 P. M.

Cars through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Philadelphia and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Erie.

For information regarding Passenger business apply at No 116 Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia.

For Freight business of the Company's Agents:

S. S. LIGHTNER, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.

F. M. DRILL, Agent, Erie.

C. R. R. Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,

General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LEWIS L. HOUPT,

General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

JEREY WOOD

General Manager, Williamsport.

1863. PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. LINE. 1863.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR WILLIAMSPORT, SCRANTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points in the West and Northwest.

Passenger Trains leave Depot of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, corner BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets, at 8.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

QUICKEST ROUTE from Philadelphia to points in Northern and Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, &c., &c.

Baggage checked through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate points.

For further information apply to

HARRY CROSS, Agent, 828 CHESTNUT Street.

THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL, and Adams Express Office, 57 SOUTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

1s31-4

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, &c.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, MARCH 7, 1864.

Passenger Trains leave the new Depot, THIRD Street, above Montgomery Street, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

At 7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, &c.

At 8.15 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

At 5.15 P. M. for Doylestown, Quakertown, &c.

For Doylestown at 9.15 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third streets Passenger railways connect to the new Depot.

TRAINS FOR NORRISTOWN, &c.

Leave Bethlehem at 6.30 A. M., 9.40 A. M. and 6.07 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6.30 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 8.40 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 10 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MOS

WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA, VIA THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passengers for West Chester leave the depot, corner of Seventh and Market streets, and go through WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Leave at 8.00 A. M.....Arrive West Chester 9.50 A. M.
" 1.00 P. M. " " 5.00 P. M.
" 4.00 P. M. " " 8.00 P. M.

FROM WEST CHESTER.

Leave at 6.50 A. M.....Arrive West Phila.....8.30 A. M.
" 10.45 A. M. " " 12.35 P. M.
" 3.20 P. M. " " 6.20 P. M.

Passengers for Western points from West Chester connect in Philadelphia with the Pittsburg Express at 10 A. M., the Harrisburg Accommodation at 2.50 P. M., and the Lancaster Train at 6.35 P. M.

Freight delivered at the depot, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets, previous to 11.30 A. M., will be forwarded the same day. Accommodation Train for West Chester at 8.00 P. M.

For tickets and further information, apply to

JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent,

ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

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1863. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, December 7th, 1863, the trains will leave Philadelphia, from the depot, northeast corner of EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8 and 10.45 A. M., and at 2 and 4 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester, from FIRST and MARKET Streets (West Philadelphia), 17 minutes after the starting time from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET.

The 10.45 A. M. train from Philadelphia, will leave the corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets (West Philadelphia), at 12 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS:

Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect at Pennsylvania with Trains for Erie and S. C. R. R. for Concord, Kennett, Oxford, &c.

JOHN E. WOOD,

General Superintendent.

de7-tf

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, office 3240 CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal Towns and Cities in the United States.

R. R. RADFORD,

General Superintendent.

fs77

COAL.

PURE LEHIGH COAL.—HOUSEKEEPERS can rely on getting a pure article at S. E. corner FRONT and POPLAR.

JOHN W. HAMPTON.

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GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL—Equal if not superior to Lehigh. Also, Hart's No. 6 Broken, Egg, Stove and Nut. Rainbow Coal: Egg and Stove size, $6.50. Large Nut, $7.75 per ton. Coal forfeited if not full weight as per ticket. Depot, 1410 CALLOWHILL Street, above Broad. Office 151 SOUTH FOURTH Street. Yard, 1 Broad. Call and examine. Orders by dispatch promptly attended to by

ELLIS BRANSON.

fs02-6m

COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, and best Lorena Mountain, from Schuylkill: prepared expressly for Family use. DEPOT, 19 SOUTH EIGHTH and WILLOW Sts. Office, No. 112 SOUTH SECOND St.

J. WALTON & CO.

mh2-tf

MRS. JAMES BEETS' CELEBRATED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the only Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and Physicians are respectfully requested to call only at Mrs. BEETS, at her residence, 1036 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, to avo