Soldiers' Families.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions for soldiers' families:

From a friend to the suffering	$2
From Miss R., Philadelphia	5
From Mrs. G. D. W., Philadelphia	10
From a reader of *The Press*	5
From J. H. M., Philadelphia	3
From J. R. T., Trenton	5
From Germantown	10
From J. S. H., Philadelphia	5
From H., Philadelphia	2
From W. F., Philadelphia	2
From R. T. S., Philadelphia	3
From L., Philadelphia	2
From Mrs. L. F. S. Milroy, Pennsylvania	2
From Miss L. F. B. Milroy, Pennsylvania	1
From A. W., Philadelphia	2
From Henry D. Moore, Esq., Philadelphia	25

Clothing of all kinds is also very much needed.

CITY PASTOR, 1341 Lombard street.

JUDITH PASTA.—We a few days since, announced the death of Pasta, at her villa on the Lake of Como. We extract from the correspondence of a London journal from Turin, the following particulars respecting her career. "Few will require to be reminded of the fame of a singer, who, for dramatic power and expression and for range of voice, was probably never surpassed. A Jewess by birth, her first musical education was derived from the *maître de chapelle* of Como Cathedral. At the age of 15 she became a pupil at the Milan Conservatory of Music, and five or six years later she came out at the Venice and Milan Operas. In 1821 she appeared on the Paris stage, and in the following year she sang at Verona to the members of the Congress. From 1824 to 1830 it generally considered to have been the most brilliant period of her career. Managers fought and masters composed for her. Bellini composed "Norma" and the "Sonnambula" that she might sing in them, and for her Pacini wrote his "Niobe." Her face was not prepossessing, neither could her voice be compared to that of many other celebrated singers of the present time and of the past, but the sense of the beautiful was so strong within her, so tenacious was her determination to attain to a high position in her art, that it conquered everything, and in spite of failures in Italy and France, which embittered the commencement of her career, she succeeded in placing herself at the head of the band of illustrious singers which it is hard to believe will ever be surpassed or even equalled. It is commonly said that La Pasta won her celebrity in "Anna Bolena," "The Sonnambula," and "Norma"; but if those parts, created by her, carried her to the apogee of glory, it is just to remark that she had acquired her great artistic values by singing the operas of Rossini, those works which, like "Tancredi," the "Gazza Ladra," and the "Donna del Lago," demand the most perfect execution, and artists whose voice has been trained to surmount the most formidable difficulties. Educated in that school, it is not surprising that when she came to execute the comparatively easy works of Donizetti and Bellini she knew how to impart to them a character of exquisite beauty now vainly sought in them. Nobody now sings the cavatina in "Norma," or the rondo in "The Sonnambula," and "Anna Bolena" as Pasta did, because nobody now would know how to sing the variations in "Tancredi" and the cavatina in "Elisbe" as she was wont to sing them. She was a dramatic singer in the fullest sense of the term, and her artistic value may be summed up in two traits. Bellini said that she was the only singer to whom a composer could intrust a part and trouble himself no more about it. She said of herself that she had never succeeded to completely expressing her conceptions of her parts. It was the instinct of that artistic perfection that incessantly spurred her onwards; it was the love of the lofty elevation to which she had attained. Modest and affable in domestic life, an excellent daughter, a good wife, an affectionate mother, many will still remember to have seen her, in the days of her greatest triumphs, busying herself in rustic attire with the cultivation of flowers in the parterres of her delightful country-house on the Lake of Como, where the wealth honestly acquired by her musical talents enabled her to exercise a graceful hospitality. The extent of her voice was remarkable. In her prime she is said to have had the full range of 2¼ octaves. It must be nearly thirty years since she left the stage, but she once afterwards quitted her home to retreat to sing at St. Petersburg for a very large remuneration.

LITERARY BORES.—A lawyer, who had great success at the bar, Oliver Patru, who was admitted to the Academy in 1640, first introduced the custom for newly-elected members to return thanks in elaborate addresses, and replying to them quite as elaborately. In Patru may be believed, the Academy of his day dawdled away their time in the most indolent manner. In one of his letters he describes very amusingly the visits which Christina of Sweden took it into her head to pay to the Academy. The Queen gave but short notice of her intention, and, with the utmost efforts, no more than fifteen or sixteen members could be got together on the occasion. The Director, who seemed determined to make the most of his royal visitor, offered to read some pages of their dictionary, to labor on which, it is observed, the ordinary exercise of the body. The Queen, who went through the ordeal with a patience no one would ever suppose in the composer of Moraldeschi, said, "Very willingly." He accordingly read all that related to the word *jeu* (game). Among other expressions was "Game of Princes, which only pleases the player," to denote a malicious violence on the part of a prince or minister. This seemed to amuse the Queen, for she laughed very heartily. She seemed, however, to have had quite enough of the dictionary, and she rose, made a bow to the company, and left in the same manner as she entered.

A GIGANTIC TREE.—Some of the Brazilian journals tell astounding stories of a wonderful tree which they say has lately been met with in South America, and which, if their accounts be to be relied on, must be indeed something remarkable. The discovery is said to have been made by a German naturalist, who informs us that the tree in question, which grows on the banks of the Rio Branco, a tributary of the Amazon, belongs to the Malvaceous order, and that its branches form a canopy of verdure of sufficient extent to shelter 10,000 men. A gigantic bird, the tonoyndon, "another wonder of the basin of the Amazon," perches itself on the branches of this tree, far beyond the reach of the Indians armed with the rifle which forms the weapon of more civilized men. It is added that the tree is called by the Brazilians Souina, and that it is very common upon the river banks in the country of the Upper Amazon, where an equatorial temperature prevails.—*Exchange.*

NEW ROUTES TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—A new route to Lake Superior is to be opened, which will be much shorter than any other, and cannot fail to become a favorite one with all interested in the mineral regions. The railroad across the northern peninsula from Marquette to Escanaba has just been completed. It is proposed to place a line of steamers running from Grand Haven, the terminus of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, to Escanaba, on Little Bay de Noquet. This will considerably shorten the distance which Eastern travellers now have to pass, and also do away with the inconveniences of a trip on Lake Superior, which at certain seasons of the year is deemed uncertain and unsafe. This new route is 300 miles shorter than any other, requires but 198 miles of steamboat navigation, and can be travelled in about twenty-three hours. It is estimated that the increase of business in the mineral region of Lake Superior will this year greatly exceed that of preceding years. There are about 120 vessels engaged in the trade, and about three-quarters of the minerals are sent eastward to Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.

THE TULBEHIS CHESTNUT TREE.—The celebrated chestnut tree of the Tulberies, that bursts into leaf before its neighbors, and generally enters into prepearance by the 1st of March, is a haggard this year. Crowds stare up at its bald crown in disappointment. The tradition which has given the people faith in the prescience of this tree—whether from the birth of the King of Rome, nor from Napoleon's return from Elba. The date is the 20th of March, 1746. A celebrated painter was accused of having assassinated his wife, and was tried at the Royal Academy on that day. The painter's name was Joseph Vien. He proved before the tribunal of the Chatelet that at the moment of the murder he was sitting, gossiping with the Duchess de Roncevaux, under a chestnut tree. He said he could identify the tree, for it was the only one in leaf. "Pitch it down," we are told, saved Vien's head; and from that time the people have watched the precocious tree. It has seldom failed; but the cold of the present year has been too much for it.

FLOURISHING FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CANADA.—The total loans made to Lower Canada municipalities amount to $3,000,000. The total payments made thereupon to the British Government, which had to assume the responsibility, up to the 31st December, 1864, are $650,547. To Upper Canada, the total amount of loans reaches $7,200,000; capital paid up, $5,200. Several of the municipalities are paying off their obligations at five cents in the dollar.

THE CITY.

THE FIRST WREATH.

A scene of patriotism occurred at the time of the arrival of the remains of the late lamented President at the Baltimore Railroad depot, Broad and Prime streets, indicating silent veneration, and the outgushing of devotion and affection, from the pure hearts of two young ladies who were entirely to strangers in the crowd, and, so far as the public is concerned, remain so to the present time.

The coffin had been lowered from the solemnly magnificent catafalque used on the occasion, and as it temporarily rested on stools, previous to being placed in the hearse, the two unknown young ladies, neared forward through the slowly-receding crowd formed by the guard of honor, and then, with their own fair hands, placed a beautiful wreath of flowers upon the coffin-lid. Then, as if their part ended, indexed the sorrow of their hearts, as a tear of affection started down their trembling cheeks. Turning fifteen paces back in the orderly retreat, they departed as they came—unknown. The testimonial of respect remained upon the coffin, with two small white wreaths placed upon it after the mains of the deceased were fixed in the funeral-car of the procession. Thus, it will be seen that the first floral development of respect to the remains of this great statesman, was given in a quiet manner by two daughters of Philadelphia, who, doubtless, justly pride themselves with having done pure, patriotic, true, heartfelt devotion, without deeding their act to be gilded with ostentation.

INCIDENT IN HOSPITAL LIFE.

We noticed in *The Press*, on the 8th inst., the fact that Mrs. Husband, of Philadelphia, had been the recipient of a handsome testimonial from soldiers at City Point, Va. A correspondent desires us to say that the present was made at Skillman Smith's stockade. Mrs. Husband was presented with a massive photographic album by the inmates of section C, of the same hospital, as a token of their esteem for this relf sacrificing lady.

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SHODDY OR PETROLEUM?

Yesterday afternoon a lady elegantly dressed stepped into a car of the Fifth and Sixth-streets Passenger Railway, which had on the outside the sign, "Colored people allowed in this car." The car was pretty well filled with white people. There was a colored lady who moved to give place to the passenger, when suddenly the elegant lady pulled the strap, the car stopped, and she alighted in a collection of mud in the street, and made her way to the sidewalk. When she had gone some one in the car remarked, "What's the matter with that lady?" to which an answer was made by another passenger, "She can't read."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A man named Patrick Harsan, residing in South street, near Broad, was badly injured yesterday by a wall, which he was engaged in pulling down, falling upon him, at Seventh and Chestnut streets. He died while being carried to the hospital.

THE COURTS.

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Jacob Sherwig vs. Jacob Troutwealer. An action of ejectment. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

COLORED PEOPLE IN PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS.

Derry vs. Lowery. This action was brought by plaintiff, who is a mulatto woman, to recover damages for assault and battery in the forcible ejection by defendant from a car of the Lombard and South streets Passenger Railway Company. Defendant was a conductor of a car belonging to this company, and his attention having been called by a passenger to the fact that plaintiff, whose complexion was dark, was in the car, by the question whether "colored people were allowed to ride on that line," he requested the plaintiff to leave the car; she refused to do so, whereupon defendant forcibly ejected her. She then brought this suit for damages.

After reviewing the testimony as to the facts of the case as developed on the trial, Judge Allison charged the jury as matter of law, and reaffirming what he had previously said in a similar case in the Court of Quarter Sessions, that these Passenger Railway Companies could only exercise such powers as may have been granted expressly in their charters. That while they might make a regulation excluding from their cars individuals for cause—for instance, a man smoking a cigar, or one having a contagious disease, or clothed in a filthy and offensive garb—still they had no power under the law to make a *class* from the privilege of their roads on of either nationality or color. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $50 damages.

Earle for plaintiff; A. Thompson for defendant.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. James R. Ludlow, Associate Justice.

[William B. Mann, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.]

EQUAL JUSTICE.

The jury in the case of the Harrowgate lager beer vendor, charged with committing an assault and battery on the Harrowgate tailor, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and ordered the parties each to pay half of the costs.

A REBEL ON TRIAL.

Henry Bremer was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Lieut. E. M. Diamond, of the United States Navy. The lieutenant testified that he left his boarding house, in Lombard street, and the accused stepped in front of him, and, when shoved away, he followed up and knocked the cigar out of witness' mouth. The lieutenant then put the fellow on his back and held him until a policeman came. The prisoner remarked at the time that he was a rebel from New Orleans, and was down on all Yankee officers and soldiers. He believed that the prisoner was either drunk or crazy.

Mr. Mann asked the prisoner what he had to say. He replied that he had served in the Confederate service during the war, but had taken the oath of allegiance at Elmira, where he had been held as a prisoner. He did not have any animosity against Lieut. Diamond, never having seen him before, and did not recollect of assaulting him.

Mr. Mann told the jury that these Southern people must be made to obey the laws; their refusal to do so heretofore was the cause of the bloodshed during the past four years.

Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and to undergo an imprisonment of ten days.

In passing sentence, Judge Ludlow said that the evidence showed that the prisoner was drunk at the time of the occurrence, and he had been in prison since the 6th of April. He, however, intended to inflict further imprisonment, as the persons of citizens should be protected.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTY.

George W. Smith was charged with committing an assault and battery on Jeptha Marshal. The latter testified that he was in conversation with a gentleman, and after he left the prisoner struck him over the head with a crutch.

Mr. Zimmerman said the accused came to his house and accused him of being down on the Union. He was ordered out, and came back again in a short time and struck Mr. Marshal.

The accused said that Marshal had been in the habit of speaking disrespectfully of the President and the Government, and on this occasion he was argued with by a lame soldier, who could not take his part, and he took it for him. The accused is a lame man, and has been so from infancy. Verdict guilty. Sentence deferred.

PAINFUL DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.

Alexander Miller was charged with committing an assault and battery on Mary W. Miller, his wife. She testified that her husband committed the last assault and battery on her the 15th of March; he struck her with a cane about her limbs and back. On one occasion he kicked her so violently that she was prematurely confined. The occasion of the last assault was the fretting of the youngest child at twelve o'clock at night. He ordered that the child should not be rocked in the cradle, but the child continuing to fret, the cradle was rocked, and he struck her with his fist. He was sober when he inflicted the assaults.

Counsel for defendant told the jury that the whole thing was a mistake on the part of the wife. He positively denied treating her in any but the most respectful manner. Any little difficulties that did take place were occasioned by the desire of the wife to have the husband support her family. A number of Germans were called, who gave the accused a good character for peace and quietness. Verdict guilty.

Judge Ludlow said at the request of the wife he would suspend sentence until the last day of the term, when his conduct from now until then would be enquired into, and if it was not proper, his punishment would be of a marked character.

A BENTPECKED HUSBAND.

Mary Gallagher, a black-hatred woman, was charged with committing an assault and battery on her gray-haired husband, Bernard Gallagher. Barney said, my wife went out St. Patrick's day, at 9 o'clock, and came home at 11 o'clock in the evening; I was lying on a settee, for she had locked my bed up in her room, and taken the key, so I could not go to bed; as soon as she came in, I told her about taking our little girl out and making her drink; she took a poker, and hit me in the face—sure, sir, here is the mark; I went for a policeman, and when two came she made out she was asleep, and they would not take her; she hit me with a poker three times before; sometimes she cooks for me, and sometimes she won't; my bed is out of her room now; I managed to get it out; she makes a habit of beating me with a poker; I drive a coal-cart, and have to get up at five o'clock in the morning and cook my own breakfast.

Mr. Mann. She gave you poker for supper that night.

Mr. O'Byrne proceeded to cross-question the witness:

Did you drown the shamrock that day?

Witness. No, sir.

Mr. O'B. Well, she drowned it for you. Why didn't you tackle on to her when she beat you with the poker?

Witness. Why, your honor, because it was for fear she would have me arrested, as she has threatened to do.

Gentlemen, it is a shame that this woman makes this little, thirteen years of age, drink liquor as she does herself.

Mr. J. P. O'Neill now informed the court that the child was but thirteen years of age, and her mother took her about to drink liquor. He asked that the mother be imprisoned to see what effect it would have on her.

Judge Ludlow directed the woman to be taken in custody, and ordered the child to be given to its father. Sentenced to two weeks in the county prison.

FALL IN A COAT.

Lewis Levy was charged with committing an assault and battery on Michael Welsh. The latter testified that he was going along South street, when a Jew took hold of him and run him into a store. The accused was in the store, and showed a coat, the price of which was $22.50. Witness was afraid to be in the store, and in order to get out said he would give $10 for the coat. To his surprise, Levy offered to take that sum, whereupon he said he would go out and find a friend who was a judge of clothing. Levy thereupon attacked witness and beat him.

The defence called witnesses to prove character, and to say that no assault was committed. Verdict, guilty of assault. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

EFFECTS OF A FROLIC.

John McMahan was charged with stealing $19 from Wm. Russell. The latter testified that he went into a tavern with the accused to take a drink, and missed his money. The accused put down fifty cents for the drinks and ran out before receiving his change.

The defence called witnesses to prove that the prisoner did not go out, but another man, and soon after the money was missed. Russell was tight when he came in, and drank four or five times after entering the house. Verdict not guilty.

WAGON THEFT.

James Pratt was charged with stealing a calf-skin from a wagon. A witness testified to seeing him take the article. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to four months.

INTERFERING WITH A FAMILY FIGHT.

Johanna Anderson was charged with committing an assault and battery on Barbara Morris. The latter testified that Mrs. Anderson was beating her husband, Mr. Anderson, and when witness went up to see what was the matter, a bucket of water was thrown over her by defendant.

The accused said Mr. and Mrs. Morris were in the habit of interfering with her, and causing a separation between herself and husband. Verdict not guilty; both parties to pay the costs.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

Patrick McGann, John Glenn, and Michael Hannan, three boys, were charged with entering a tavern with intent to steal.

David Tease testified that his house was broken into, and one of the boys, named McGann, was caught inside.

Richard Tease testified to seeing four boys in the bar-room at two o'clock in the morning pulling at drawers; I caught McGann inside the bar; I could not identify the other three.

Policeman No. 314 testified that he took McGann in custody and found the other boys in a cellar at the place mentioned. The accused appeared as strangers in the crowd, and, so far as the public is concerned, remain so to the present time.

The coffin had been lowered from the solemnly magnificent catafalque used on the occasion, and as it temporarily rested on stools, previous to being placed in the hearse, the two unknown young ladies, neared forward through the slowly-receding crowd formed by the guard of honor, and then, with their own fair hands, placed a beautiful wreath of flowers upon the coffin-lid. Then, as if their part ended, indexed the sorrow of their hearts, as a tear of affection started down their trembling cheeks. Turning fifteen paces back in the orderly retreat, they departed as they came—unknown. The testimonial of respect remained upon the coffin, with two small white wreaths placed upon it after the mains of the deceased were fixed in the funeral-car of the procession. Thus, it will be seen that the first floral development of respect to the remains of this great statesman was given in a quiet manner by two daughters of Philadelphia, who, doubtless, justly pride themselves with having done pure, patriotic, true, heartfelt devotion, without deeding their act to be gilded with ostentation.

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MACHINERY AND IRON.

PENN STREAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—SEWARD, MCNAUGHT & KNIGHT, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all kinds, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings, of all descriptions; Boiler Turning, Screw-Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN F. LEVY, 1w SEAVER and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM M. MERRICK, JOHN R. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for land, river, and marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings and Forgings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Roof-Frames, Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Coolers, Filters, Pumps, Pumping Engines, &c.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar-Boiling Apparatus, Hoyt's Patent Metallic Hammers, and Rodgers' Wall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machine. aug5-tf

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinists and Boiler Makers, No. 1819 CATHARINE Street, Philadelphia. feb25-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, May 1, 1865, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Fairmount street, in the twenty-sixth ward, containing in front on Pemberton street 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, and a four-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. (Which premises John McGrea et ux., by deed dated October 19, 1854, recorded in Deed Book A. W. No. 405, &c., conveyed unto George K. Scattcott in fee, reserving a ground rent of thirty-five dollars.) (D. C.; M., '65. 127. Debt, $133.68. E. S. Campbell.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Herman. HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, April 20, 1865. apl21-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, May 1, 1865, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that lot of ground situate on the east side of Fifth street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Fifth twenty-six feet and in depth one hundred and fifty-six feet, with the privilege of a three-feet alley bounding thereon. (Which premises Benjamin Gerhard, at ux., by deed dated October 31, 1851, recorded in Deed Book G. D. No. 181, page 184, &c., conveyed unto John McDowell, Jr., and Aaron R. Day in fee.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Kiely and Jacob Donaldson.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, April 20, 1865. apl21-3t

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All that lot of ground situate on the west side of Letitia street, twenty-one feet ten inches south of Black-Horse alley; containing in front twenty feet five inches, and in depth eighty-five feet.

No. 2. All that five-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Letitia street, forty-two feet three inches south of Black-Horse alley; containing in front on Letitia street twenty feet five inches, and in depth eighty-five feet.

(D. C.; M., '65. 449. Debt, 15,220. Bullitt.)

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles C. Grugan, trustee, &c., of Margaretta Lamb, and Margaretta Lamb, cestui que trust, Lucy Lamb, Clara V. Lamb, Lemuel Lamb, Charles M. P. Lamb, and Annie L. his wife, Margaretta Lamb, guardian of Charles Rockland Pepper, and Charles Rockland Pepper, guardian of Charles Rockland Pepper.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, April 20, 1865. apl21-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, May 1, 1865, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

No. 1. All that four-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Arch street, seventy-two feet east of Tenth street, and in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Arch street eighteen feet, and in depth one hundred and two feet six inches.

The accused said Mr. and Mrs. Morris were in the habit of interfering with her, and causing a separation between herself and husband. Verdict not guilty; both parties to pay the costs.

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David Tease testified that his house was broken into, and one of the boys, named McGann, was caught inside.

Richard Tease testified to seeing four boys in the bar-room at two o'clock in the morning pulling at drawers; I caught McGann inside the bar; I could not identify the other three.

Policeman No. 314 testified that he took McGann in custody and found the other boys in a cellar at the place mentioned. The accused appeared as strangers in the crowd, and, so far as the public is concerned, remain so to the present time.

The coffin had been lowered from the solemnly magnificent catafalque used on the occasion, and as it temporarily rested on stools, previous to being placed in the hearse, the two unknown young ladies, neared forward through the slowly-receding crowd formed by the guard of honor, and then, with their own fair hands, placed a beautiful wreath of flowers upon the coffin-lid. Then, as if their part ended, indexed the sorrow of their hearts, as a tear of affection started down their trembling cheeks. Turning fifteen paces back in the orderly retreat, they departed as they came—unknown. The testimonial of respect remained upon the coffin, with two small white wreaths placed upon it after the mains of the deceased were fixed in the funeral-car of the procession. Thus, it will be seen that the first floral development of respect to the remains of this great statesman was given in a quiet manner by two daughters of Philadelphia, who, doubtless, justly pride themselves with having done pure, patriotic, true, heartfelt devotion, without deeding their act to be gilded with ostentation.

INCIDENT IN HOSPITAL LIFE.

We noticed in *The Press*, on the 8th inst., the fact that Mrs. Husband, of Philadelphia, had been the recipient of a handsome testimonial from soldiers at City Point, Va. A correspondent desires us to say that the present was made at Skillman Smith's stockade. Mrs. Husband was presented with a massive photographic album by the inmates of section C, of the same hospital, as a token of their esteem for this self sacrificing lady.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Sarah McFadden, twelve years of age, has been missing since Tuesday morning last. She attended school at that time. About half past nine o'clock she got permission from her teacher to go into the yard. She has not been heard of since that time. She resided with her parents, at 2308 Locust street. They are in a state of great excitement and anxiety in reference to her child.

SHODDY OR PETROLEUM?

Yesterday afternoon a lady elegantly dressed stepped into a car of the Fifth and Sixth-streets Passenger Railway, which had on the outside the sign, "Colored people allowed in this car." The car was pretty well filled with white people. There was a colored lady who moved to give place to the passenger, when suddenly the elegant lady pulled the strap, the car stopped, and she alighted in a collection of mud in the street, and made her way to the sidewalk. When she had gone some one in the car remarked, "What's the matter with that lady?" to which an answer was made by another passenger, "She can't read."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A man named Patrick Harsan, residing in South street, near Broad, was badly injured yesterday by a wall, which he was engaged in pulling down, falling upon him, at Seventh and Chestnut streets. He died while being carried to the hospital.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Stroud.

Nathan Tyler, et al., vs. Gould. This action was to recover balance of freight alleged to be due on the transportation of certain railroad cross-ties from a point in Maryland to Richmond in the summer of 1863. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff, $139 33.

Geo. M. Lauman vs. Benj. Tyson. Verdict, by agreement, for plaintiff, $1,363 83.

Wm. W. Flaherty vs. John W. Flaherty. An action in ejectment to recover possession of a property on Frankford road and Marlborough street. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.

Heckraber vs. Conrad. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $210.09.

Rayner and wife vs. Dunwoody. An action to recover rent. Before report. Verdict for plaintiff, $226.38.

Jacob Sherwig vs. Jacob Troutwealer. An action of ejectment. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

COLORED PEOPLE IN PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS.

Derry vs. Lowery. This action was brought by plaintiff, who is a mulatto woman, to recover damages for assault and battery in the forcible

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 6-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the total profit on the 7-30 Loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation*, which *adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One Dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case at the close of the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

6s 1881 COUPONS, 5-20,

DUE MAY 1, 1865, AND JULY 1, 1865,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

WM. PAINTER & CO., Bankers,
110 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
apr4-1m
CHARLES EMORY. ALEX. BENSON, JR.

CHARLES EMORY & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 15 South Third street,
PHILADELPHIA.

7.30. 5-20. 10-40.

ADAMS & LEVIS,

No. 305 CHESTNUT STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

All kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND STOCKS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND NEGOTIATED.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Special attention given to OIL STOCKS. mh11-3m

EDWARD ROBINS. NORAH R. PEARSON.

EDW. ROBINS & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE
BROKERS,
No. 47 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALL KINDS OF
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Collections made on all parts of the country.
Deposits received; subject to sight draft, and interest allowed. mh7-3m

SECOND
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,
(LATE IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY.)
CAPITAL, $300,000.
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' COLLECTIONS promptly attended to on the most favorable terms.
G. E. WARNER, President.
JOHN B. PATTERSON, Cashier. mh3-3m

THE FRANKLIN SAVING FUND,
NO. 136 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.
Pays five per cent. Interest on Deposits. Agents for the sale of United States 7 3-10 Loans at Par. Government, State and City Loans and Stocks bought and sold for depositors and others on Commission. mh18-3m

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 13, 1865.
HORSES, suitable for the cavalry and artillery service, will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Horses for the Artillery service must be dark in color; sound in all particulars; strong, compact, well broken and well built; not less than 15 nor more than 16 hands high; each horse to weigh not less than 1,050 lbs.
One hundred and eighty ($180) dollars will be paid for each.
Cavalry Horses must be sound in all particulars; well broken; in full flesh and good condition—from 15 to 16 hands high; from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted to Cavalry service. Horses not exceeding *one hundred and seventy five ($175) dollars each will be paid for.*
Bids will be delivered to the U. S. Inspector, at the BULL'S-HEAD HOTEL, MARKET STREET, WEST PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
By order of Col. Wm. W. McKim,
GEO. E. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY HORSES!
ARTILLERY HORSES!
MULES!
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 18, 1865.
HORSES, suitable for the cavalry and artillery service, will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market. Each animal to be subjected to the usual