RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DIFFICULTIES OF CHURCH RESTORATION IN THE SOUTH.—The New York *Independent* says the difficulties in the way of the religious reintegration of the South are manifold, every way, but we submit that they will be reduced to their minimum by the adoption of the simple polity of the Congregationalists, in preference to that of the "governed" churches. All of the latter class are liable to peculiar embarrassments by the necessity of moving all together. For instance, the Richmond *Times*, April 24, says:

"No service was held yesterday at the Episcopal churches, as the officiating clergymen are awaiting, as required, we believe, by the rules of their church, a consultation or a decree from the Bishop, who is absent in the country, *before they can pray for the President of the United States*, as required of them!"

The Taylor-street M. E. church, in Louisville, have voted to erase the word "South" from the sign over the door of their edifice, thus avoiding the stigma of treason, but chivalierly standing aloof from fellowship with the "mud-sills." But they will grumble fearfully if the regular and loyal Methodists should refuse to recognize them as an orderly church of Christ.

The "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States" is appointed to meet at Macon, Ga., on the 10th, but "our flag is there" now, and the gentlemen will find themselves under the disagreeable necessity of taking the oath of allegiance to their lawful Government before entering on their religious deliberations. What a *coming down* for the Palmers, and Smythe, and Rosser, and Dabneys of the Church!

The Baptists, even, although Congregational in government, will find themselves greatly embarrassed by questions as to the recognition they shall award to leading ministers and members who have been chiefly active and influential in giving the color of religious sanction to the rebellion.

MONUMENT TO COL. MULLIGAN.—A movement has commenced among the Catholic and Irish-Americans of Chicago to erect a handsome monument over the remains of the gallant Colonel Mulligan.

TRAINING OF THE GREEK CLERGY.—A letter-writer in Russia has been visiting the academies for the training of the clergy of the Greek Church. He says: "I have found great progress is made in a high and liberal course of study, comprising four years in the academy and six years in the seminary. None of the clergy come from the universities, but they receive an equally liberal training. These academies, however, are only for a select body of the clergy; the majority of the parish priests are educated at seminaries, where the education is poor indeed."

REV. W. H. CRAPIN, missionary of the American Board, a native of Somers, Conn., died at Ahmednuggur, India, of diphtheria, aged 26 years.

CHURCH IN NORTH AFRICA.—According to the Gibraltar *Chronicle*, a Protestant church has been opened at Tangier, which, after a lapse of 250 years, from which it would appear, there was a Protestant church there in the time of the Stuarts. The congregation is confined to British residents and servants, and amounts in all to about forty.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE IN NEW YORK.—The new house of worship for the Church of the Covenant, New York city, of which the Rev. Dr. Adams is pastor, has been opened with appropriate services. The edifice is an ornament to the city. Its prevailing style is Romanesque, and the use of stone so serve to relieve its severity, and render it cheerful in its effect as well as grand and imposing. It stands on Murray Hill, at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, a beautiful and commanding location.

CONGREGATIONAL ITEMS.—Dr. Gallitzer's church, Norwich, Connecticut, is to receive an accession of ninety members at its next communion, seventy by profession, and sixteen heads of families among them. In the second (Congregational) church in Norwich, Mr. Dana's, forty-five are expected, and in the Central Baptist about the same number.

RENOVATE A SEMINARY.—The trustees of the East Windsor Theological Seminary have voted to remove that institution to Hartford, Connecticut, and to make an effort to raise $500,000 further for its permanent endowment, $60,000 of which is already pledged by friends.

FREE-SOIL CHURCHES.—An institution, with the title of Lincoln College, has been incorporated by the Legislature of Kansas, and located at Topeka. Funds have been raised sufficient to erect preparatory buildings, and $60,000 is to be raised in Kansas.

THE "QUEEN'S BIBLE."—A splendid copy of the "Queen's Bible" has been bequeathed by the late Lady Wilcocks, of Bexley to St. James' Chapel, Muttill. The edition consisted of one hundred and seventy copies, which were intended for the Royal Family and the members of the nobility. It consists of two large volumes, got up in the most beautiful manner, and is interleaved with a large collection of photographs of the chief places of Scriptural interest in Palestine and Egypt, taken by Frith, who accompanied the Prince of Wales in his recent tour through the Holy Land. The edition was got up on the suggestion of her Majesty.

Easter in Rome.

[From the London Times, April 29.]

The great Easter drama terminated last Sunday morning with what is always a gorgeous spectacle, but was never more so than on this occasion. Rome, already full of visitors in search of health or amusement, has for the last two or three weeks been overcrowded with a zealous multitude from all parts of Europe to celebrate the jubilee appointed by his Holiness at the beginning of the year. Sixty thousand foreigners—perhaps rather above the mark—are stated to be here. Many of these belong to a proportion of these on Sunday morning thronged down to that wondrous edifice of which the Roman Catholic world may well be proud. A more splendid day we have not had this season; not even one fleecy cloud floated across the deep blue sky, and the atmosphere was that of early autumn, giving the distant objects seem to stand out simply in bold relief, but in all their individual distinctness.

From the hour of 8 in the morning, when the first fez began to move, until half past 2 there was one continuous line of carriages coming and going from every part of the city, to the Piazza di San Pietro. At 7 o'clock the door was opened, and a tremendous struggle took place among the ladies—and indeed the gentlemen, too—for the most eligible position in the reserved seats, which were soon filled to overflowing. Of the ceremonies within the church there is nothing to be said which has not been said a thousand times. Those who performed them were clothed in their most costly robes. The ex-royal family of Naples and King Ludwig of Bavaria were there in their private box; most of the foreign ministers were present, with the addition of the Duke de Persigny, who is a crowd, such as I have not seen for many years, almost filled the enormous building. There is but one feature in the whole performance which has any attraction for one who has witnessed it often, and that is the divine music of the silver trumpets. It is not music understood as a composition of notes; it is one continued breathing without pause or cessation, so sweet that one might almost listen to it as the still small voice from Heaven. To those who came down from the dome of the church was impossible for the multitudes who had assembled in the corridors, on the steps, the wings, and the whole of the vast Piazza, in order to witness the grand spectacle of the blessing of the Urbem et Orbem. In the centre of the Piazza were ranged, in military array, large bodies of the Papal and French troops, cavalry and infantry, cannon and ammunition wagons; around them were all the fine carriages, many of them filled with spectators, and among which those of the Cardinals, the ambassadors, and the municipality, bedecked with their insignia of office, and all around, and extending even to St. Angelo, there was a countless multitude of the devout and curious, whose gaze was fixed on one point of it little gallery above the grand entrance to the church, over which now hung a large canopy. About half past 10 the great bell and the bells of St. Peter's began to sound, a sign that the procession was on the move, and there was a general murmur among the crowd as the long line of cross-bearers of the soldiers. Cardinals' silver caps began to appear above the balustrades as their Eminences took their places, and last of all, borne in his chair of state, came the Pope, emerging from the darkness of the inner chamber, wearing his triple crown, and clothed with a gorgeous crimson robe. I stood at the lower end of the pinacle and saw the whole of the corridors, whence I could command a good view of the scene, and surrounded by a promiscuous multitude of Italians, Germans, Turks, and Romans. The contrasts of the morning were strong, and would force themselves on the mind; the silver trumpets within sounding peace, and the warlike trumpets without the heralds of war. St. Peter within sheathing his sword at the command of his Divine Master, and St. Peter without consecrating by and blessing the deadly instruments of destruction—cannon and Minie rifles and sword-bayonets. Yet, as a spectacle, aided by accessorial and atmospherical effects, nothing could be grander. I stood among that class of people who might be expected to make the strongest manifestations of devotion, yet I looked in vain for them; there was a general raising of hats, though some who stood near me gave their book then off, and when the Pope blessed the "City and the World," though many bent, not *one* person did I see on his knee. The same observation was made by others in different parts of the Piazza. Doubtless many were on their knees, as there must have been many present devoted to the temporal and spiritual power of the Church; but for the most part city it was a pageant which had lost its divinity. How widely different from what it was when I first witnessed it under the last of the Pontiffs, when the universal multitude were prostrate! As His Holiness scattered the indulgences there was a wave-like motion of white and scarlet throughout those who were massed on the steps in front of the church; but the consecration was not general even there; it spotted the crowd, as it were, and each spot had its few eddying circles; but beyond not a voice was raised; the Pope gave his benediction, the cannon announced it to the city and the world, and from that the sight was over, thousands rushed back as fast as they could to eat their "*capretto*," or "*agnello*," like last year, as you will remember, still grand scene was not enacted. The Pope was ill, and apprehensions were entertained for his life. This year he appears to be in perfect health, and to have at least ten years of life in him. Perhaps it was not much before 3 o'clock that all had cleared off from St. Peter's. A repose of a few hours, and then all the world was flocking to the Church of St. Peter's to witness that unique spectacle, the illumination of the *façade* and the dome. For myself I do not care to witness the dome by the unaided light either the material or moral world, being fond of distant illusions, even though they be illusions; and surely a more wonderful view of that dome by light cannot be obtained than from the Trinita de Monte. You take your stroll there at dusk, when all the bells of Rome chime out the National Hymn, and when Diaria has arrived, and gaze indolently on the distant horizon now fading into darkness, when there is a sudden flash in the sky—Let there be light, said there was light!"—and a marvellous creation meets the eye. There are columns and cornices and a vast cupola, and the cross, connecting earth with Heaven, and yet it is all immaterial, celestial, and so you gaze almost awe struck till one hour of the night, when, at the signal of a torch, all this transparency of light bursts out into tenfold greater brilliancy. It is too grand a spectacle to be described, it must be seen to be felt or understood aright, but the hundreds of thousands who witnessed either it or the ceremony of last Easter morning, under the most favorable circumstances possible, will never forget them, and may perhaps live to look back on that glorious pageant which has passed away, never to be revived with equal splendor.

On Monday evening we had the *finale* of the Easter fêtes, in what is popularly called the Girandola. The machinery is erected on the Piccio; the Via del Popolo is covered with spectators, and certainly not fewer than 100,000 persons assemble there. And in the streets leading into it, to witness what is really a brilliant spectacle. The exhibition opened and closed with the "Bouquet," and then we had a well-defined representation of the Church of St. Lorenzo Fuori le Mure by night.

One of the greatest marvels witnessed during the last few days has been the order with which immense masses of people have assembled and dispersed. Yet all the elements of confusion were there; and if a tricolored jacket could awaken a mad enthusiasm on a racecourse, what but the one determined self-control could maintain an inflammatory multitude as quiet and peaceable as an assembly of little children?

THE JEWS IN MOROCCO.—The Société de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle has issued the following note: "Letters from Morocco contain accounts of an event which has just cast consternation among the Jewish population of that country. On the morning of the 2d of April the twelve chiefs of the Jewish community of Tetuan were imprisoned and loaded with chains by order of the Pasha. Several of them were immediately chained by their respective consuls, to whom the Pasha replied that the prisoners had been arrested by command of the Emperor of Morocco for having some months before refused payment of a Moorish guard at the gates of the Jewish quarter. The consuls, by an energetic persistence, obtained the immediate liberation of their countrymen, and opposed their expulsion from the territory of Morocco, as required by the Pasha. The other prisoners were to be sent to the Emperor at Mequinez, where death was certain to await them. The consuls, by their representations obtained a delay in the departure until they had referred to their diplomatic chiefs at Tangier. These latter addressed collectively a memorandum to the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs to protest against those measures, so opposed to the firman delivered by the Emperor last year to Sir Moses Montefiore, promising to the Jews the security and protection of regular justice; and, above all, against the barbarity of the treatment inflicted on unfortunate men whose pretended offence was only the pretext for a persecution which, in striking the chiefs of the community, menaced all the Jews. The intervention was not without effect. Orders were given to release the prisoners from their chains, and leave them provisionally at Tetuan. Hopes are entertained that the generous protection of the Ministers assured to the prisoners will lead to an entire liberation, and prevent a fresh violation of the laws of humanity and justice."

THE CITY.

SKETCH OF AN OLD CONVICT AND HIS WANDERINGS.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Thursday, the Hon. James R. Ludlow, associate justice, sentenced an old woman, named Miller *alias* Myers, to an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Several days had elapsed after the conviction of the man before he was sentenced, his honor evidently been anxious to satisfy himself as to the best disposition to be made of the case. The evidence showed that a large number of barns had been fired by the prisoner, and that petty stealing had been practiced in nearly every case. Still there was some evidence as to the mental condition of the old man, and the testimony as to his being of feeble mind, together with his advanced age, he evidently being three score of years and upwards, caused the humane judge to hesitate before pronouncing sentence upon him. Twice before had he been before the legal tribunal on charges of larceny and arson, but the lunatic asylum received him, and thus ended his case in those times. His escape from the institution, and a continuation of crime, required a disposition of him, which, as the court told him, "would cause him to be well treated and the community to be protected from his acts;" hence his incarceration in the penitentiary.

Information was received yesterday by Fire Marshal Blackburn, which shows the antecedents of the old man for some years, and, at the same time, relieves the court of the impression that he has had the case. Some seven years ago Miller landed in New York from Germany, and soon became so troublesome to the authorities; that he was imprisoned on Blackwell's Island. He subsequently went to New Jersey, and there continued his career of crime until he was apprehended at Salem. There was much sympathy evinced for the man, and his case was finally sent before the Board of Chosen Freeholders, who determined that he was insane, and ordered his incarceration in a lunatic asylum. He, however, escaped from the institution, came to this city, and, for three years past, has been a source of great annoyance to those residing in the rural districts of the city. While his petty thefts were trifling in their character, his mania for burning property was terrifying to all the inhabitants of the outer districts, and the wise disposition made of him by the court will be fully appreciated.

The gentleman in New Jersey, who is cognizant of his career there, is satisfied that Miller was a convict in Germany, and sent to these shores to get rid of him. He is now in a place where he will be well cared for, and in the meantime our rural friends can rest more securely in their beds than they have done for some time past.

THE STORM.

The storm which prevailed in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, spread over a vast extent of country. It was exceedingly violent in the city of New York and Brooklyn, where many houses were unroofed, trees torn up, windows smashed, and chimneys toppled over. The rain, if it could be called such, was more like the bursting of a water spout. Streets were deluged in a few minutes, and people generally flew on the wings of fright to places of shelter. It was a storm that knocked all the poetry out of the month of May.

THE GALE.

In addition to the damage done by the severe gale of Thursday afternoon, we have since learned of some additional damage.

In West Philadelphia a new three-story brick house at Forty-fifth and Seneca streets, owned by Pat Donohue, was blown down. The roof was carried off by the wind and fell about a square from the house. Some of the partition boards were driven into the fields, and stuck there as if they had been planted. No other houses were injured.

The large water tank used in the Reading Railroad depot at Lehigh avenue and Tulip street, for supplying the steam engines with water, was uncovered. It is made of sheet iron, and weighs several tons. It was carried over the depot to the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, and fell upon the track. The blacksmith shop was also unroofed.

The only additional personal accident sustained, so far as we have been able to learn, is that of a little girl named Martha Stone, who was standing on the steps of a house on Aramingo street when the storm came up. She was carried with much violence across the street, and severely injured about the head. There are more hairbreadth escapes reported than can be found room to mark in the parts of the country, but we are happy to say that we have not as yet been obliged to record a single fatal occurrence by this terrible storm.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIAN IN BOSTON.

Mr. Wm. F. Forepaugh, of this city, died suddenly on the 9th inst., in Central court, Boston. He had attended a concert at St. Andrew's Hall, and while there complained of feeling unwell. His brother, who was with him, advised his going out into the open air, which he did, and walked on the sidewalk, he fell upon his knees and officer Moulton assisted him to a chair, and upon calling medical aid he was dead. His body was subsequently removed to his temporary residence in Suffolk place. The deceased had been troubled with a heart difficulty for several months past.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

The dry goods, commission and importing houses of Philadelphia have resolved to close the business places at 4 o'clock, throughout the week, and on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to continue to September 1st.

A LONG WALK.

Mr. Henry Heynemann, a patriotic German citizen of Boston, made a vow to walk from that city to Washington when General Lee surrendered. He accordingly started on his walk on the 24th of April, and was in this city yesterday on his way. He travels about twenty-five miles a day. He carries with him a letter of introduction from Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, to President Johnson. Mr. Heynemann promises to walk home if the Government hangs Captain Semmes in the meanwhile.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.

The Mayor yesterday received $2.50, the contribution of three little boys of Norristown, of the respective ages of 12, 9, and 5 years, as their contribution towards erecting a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

A FINE POPULAR BALLAD.

"The Soldier's Homeless Boy" is the title of one of the best popular ballads recently issued, both the words and the music by our townsman, David A. Warden. The ballad, with praiseworthy impropriety, has been dedicated by the composer to Gen. E. W. Hutter, of our city, to whom pertains the high honor of having founded the first organized Home for the orphan children of our brave soldiers and sailors in the country.

THE COURTS.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Heisler vs. Bancroft. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Maris L. Rogers vs. Wm. R. Selheimer, administrator of Peter H. Heck, deceased. This was an action of trover to recover the value of a cluster diamond ring, valued at $150, and the sum of $30 in gold. The ring, plaintiff alleged, and called witnesses to prove, was presented to her by the deceased a few days before the gold was deposited with him for safe keeping. The ring was in possession of Mr. Heck at the time of his death, and thus, together with the gold in question, passed into the hands of his administrator.

The principal defence was that an action of trover could not be maintained for the gold, inasmuch as the law recognized no distinction between gold and legal tender notes. It was also alleged that the deceased had been on terms of familiar intimacy with plaintiff, had never given the ring to her. He had, perhaps, loaned it to and permitted her to wear it, but he never parted with his property in it.

Judge Stroud charged the jury that, although greenbacks were a legal-tender for *debts*, yet, if gold were deposited with a person for safe keeping and not returned upon demand, the owner would be entitled to recover the market value of it in currency at the time such demand was made. Verdict for plaintiff. $180 for the ring and $120 for the gold. Dedrick and Brinkle for plaintiff; Stuart Patterson and Juvenal for defendant.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. James Pollock, President Judge, Associate Justice.

The conspiracy case occupied the entire session yesterday. A large number of witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance would be edified in the affairs of a wooden shanty stuck up in the country for a gin-mill.

THE POLICE.

(Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.)

A "REBEL OATH-TAKER" KNOCKED DOWN.—A man, named T. G. Bland, was arraigned at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of drunken and disorderly conduct. The facts of this case are peculiar and interesting. It seems the defendant and a companion were rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, and, upon taking the oath of allegiance, were liberated. They arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning; hired a horse and wagon and drove around the city, and then proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where registered their names, affixing the initials, C. S. A. The two men took a seat at the dinner-table, whereupon a number of persons who had seen their behavior sometime in the morning quietly arose and proceeded to another table. A gentleman who observed the letters C. S. A. attached to the names of Bland and his confederate, reported the fact to the person having charge of the Continental. Word was immediately sent to Capt. Cyrus S. Haldeman, assistant provost general, who despatched a guard to examine the parties. By this time the two men had gone to the dining-room, where dinner was ordered. The men exhibited the proper vouchers that they had taken the oath of allegiance, therefore the military could not legally have anything to do with them. They were requested to sign their names in the letters affixed to their names. Bland said he did not know about that. The two men appeared at the station-house, and a general row ensued, when the entire mode, charged it against them. Bland replied that he was a liar. The "Johnny" immediately pulled off his coat, and said he would fight it out.

A lieutenant of the Union army happened to be present, and, seeing a citizen assaulted, took command. He stepped in front of the belligerent, and, with considerable dexterity, indicating more than an ordinary knowledge of the "manly art," knocked the fellow down, and "drew first blood." The lieutenant maintained self-composure, waiting for the "fun" to commence, but it was to no avail. In the meantime Reserve Officers Lazzaro and Henderson were called in, and observing Bland with his coat off and gyrating within the station-house. After hearing he was committed in default of $500 bail to be of future good behavior and to keep the peace.

AN ACCESSORY.

Johanna Allen, a colored woman, was arraigned yesterday afternoon, at the Central Station, on the charge of being an accessory to the murder, after the fact of arson, committed by Matilda Cole, at the house of Mrs. Gay, on the Lancaster turnpike, in March last. Matilda was arrested and committed to prison. She made an open confession in court yesterday, and implicated the defendant, charging her with having prepared the material for setting fire to the house on fire. She had also promised to pay her one hundred dollars for accomplishing the fiendish design. The defendant was committed to answer.

(Before Mr. Alderman Donaherty.)

LARCENY OF POCKETBOOK.

Henrietta Toomb, a colored woman, was committed yesterday to answer the charge of stealing $67 from William Parker. It seems that William was in a public drinking room, on the 8th inst., in the vicinity of Seventh and Lombard streets. She is charged with stealing the money out of his pocket.

The defendant was discovered by William, and was arrested upon the arrival of the cars at that place, by means of a telegram. She denied the larceny of the money, and said that the man was not in the office, and she picked it up and shared it with another woman.

(Before Mr. Alderman Welding.)

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Mary Weaver, Margaret Reeves, and Nelly Price were arraigned yesterday on the charge of robbing a New York merchant of the sum of $45. It is alleged that the representative from Gotham was decoyed into a house of ill-fame, situated in a saloon on Market street, above Sixth, where he was robbed of the amount named, but in what manner he could not exactly say. The trio were committed to answer.

(Before Mr. Alderman Pancoast. C. Shoemaker.)

LARCENY.

Mary McCarty was arraigned yesterday on the charge of stealing 45 yards of calico from a store near Twentieth and Callowhill streets. She had been seen to conceal a number of dress patterns, supposed to have been purloined from other stores. She was committed.

LETTER BAGS,

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Bark Roanoke, Cooksey, Lagunayo, R P Cabello, soon
Bark August, Humboldt.....Rio Janeiro, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Tuzo.....Havana, soon
Brig Agnes, Jones.....Cienfuegos, soon
Brig Humming Bird, Stephens.....Barbadoes, soon
Brig Emma, Foulke.....Port Spain, soon

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

BENJ. MARSHALL,
JAS. R. CAMPBELL,
JAMES C. HAND,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, MAY 12.

SUN RISES 4.55 | SUN SETS 7.5 | HIGH WATER 4.9

ARRIVED.

Ship Corsair (Br.), Card, 57 days from Liverpool, with mdse to P Wright & Sons.

Brig Ida, Hutchings, 7 days from Charleston, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Brig Concord, Everett, 4 days from Charleston, in ballast to Captain.

Schr Ocean Queen, Wyman, 6 days from Charleston, in ballast to Captain.

Schr Only Daughter, Mathews, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to captain.

Schr Minerva, Jefferson, 5 days from Seaconcet, with fish to captain.

Schr Open Sea, Babbidge, 5 days from Hilton Head, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Alice M. Howe, Ellis, 5 days from Charleston, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Electric Flash, Ayres, 3 days from Seaconcet, with fish to captain.

Schr Julia Newell, Wish, 7 days from Portland, with headings to Twells & Co.

Schr Wm. Harrison, Harrison, 5 days from Portland, with mdse to captain.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jones, Hewlings & Co.

Schr Jas L Heverin, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del, with grain to James L Bewley & Co.

Schr Cora, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with flour to R K Lea.

Schr Lee & Stout, Borden, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm P Clyde.

Steamer Wilmington, Wilson, 30 hours from Alexandria, in ballast to J G Bergner & Co.

Steamer S S Rockwell, Edwards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Schr W E Stevenson, Hall, Fall River.

Schr Waterloo, Pickering, Bath.

Schr Diamond State, Carey, Washington.

Schr N P Simpson, Hall, Providence.

Schr F Burnett, Norton, Orient, L I.

Schr D W Sanderson, Mott, New Haven.

Schr Isaacs, Lewis, Boston.

Schr Osceola, Lewis, Washington.

Steamer Rugles, McDermont, New York.

Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore.

Steamer New York, Reed, Washington.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

NEW YORK, May 12—P. M.

The following vessels are at the harbor: Brig San Antonio and Open Sea, in ballast, for Philadelphia; schooner Royal Oak, with coal; Young Tenier, with stone, and Abram, in ballast, all for Philadelphia; R R Sampson, for City Point; Edw Slade, for Richmond, Va; E F Pierce, for Norfolk; Jas Hickman, for Hudson, New York; Moselle, for Fort Monroe; C Looser, for Providence; Alice Bernstein, for Salem; Scamenclux, for Providence, and L F Smith, for Boston. Wind E.

Yours, &c, J. HILLYARD BURTON.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Covodonga, from New York for St Jones, P R, put into the Delaware Breakwater, 10th inst, the captain having died on the 8th, in lat 36 40, long 71 45, from liver complaint. Mr. Henry, first mate, took command of the vessel.

Ship Washington, Berry, from Baltimore 14th Jan, at Panama 2d inst, discharging—arr 30th ult.

Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, from New York, at the Orleans 1st inst.

Bark Pennsylvania (Ital), from Palermo for this port, was spoken 10th inst, lat 38 10, long 74 48.

Bark Maria Henry, from Beaufort, N C, for this port, was spoken on 9th inst, off Cape Lookout.

Schr M Nash, Brooks, from (Greenport for this port, was in the New York on Monday.

Schr Wm Gillam, Dickinson, hence at Hartford 10th inst.

Schr Sallie J Aiken, Godfrey, cleared at New Orleans 1st inst for this port.

Schr Zampe, Johnson, was at Sagua 2d inst, for this port 5 or 6 days.

Schr Grace Girdler, Clark, cleared at Boston Thursday for this port.

Schr J A Griffith, Foster, for this port in 5 days, was at Sagua 2d inst.

PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY,
No. 306 WALNUT Street.
Incorporated February 26, A. D. 1819.
OPEN FOR DEPOSITS AND PAYMENTS OF MONEYS AND TRUSTS DAYS.
From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., and on other days from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
President—CALEB COPE.
MANAGERS:

John A. Brown,	John R. Wucherer,
Francis Gurney Smith,	William M. Hart,
Tobias Wagner,	Wm. V. Keating, M. D.,
Jacob R. Smith,	William Sparrow,
Samuel M. Janney,	S. Morris Wain,
James Dundas,	James Bayard,
Henry C. Williams,	Henry D. Welsh,
Thomas Robins,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Adolphus E. Borie,	John Lamberton,
Lemuel Wilcox,	Charles Willing, M. D.,
J. Pemb Hutchinson,	George W. Norris, M. D.,
Joseph Scott,	Thomas S. Harrison, Jr.

WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer.
INTEREST 4 8-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

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

SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE, PURE, (U. S. P.,) manufactured by M. H. YOUNG, Apothecary, FOURTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN streets, Philadelphia. mv12 6m*

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c.
2,500 bbls Mess. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring.
1,000 boxes Lubec, Scaled, No. 1 Herring.
150 bbls New Mess Shad.
300 kegs Strasburg Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
ja15-4f No. 140 NORTH WHARVES.

RAILROAD LINES.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—For full information in reference to Stations, Distances, Connections, &c., illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railroads of the country, see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. mch9-3m

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME AND DEPOT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at CHESTNUT and MARKET Sts., instead of Eleventh and Market Streets, as heretofore.

The cars of the Market-street Passenger Railway run to and from Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot, at Thirtieth and Market Streets; they also leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip.

Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train to convey passengers into the city, and connections are made with the cars running Market street.

On SUNDAYS—Cars leave Boyertown and Reading at 7.45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, leaving at 8 P. M. With Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express will hereafter be located at No. 23 South Eleventh street. Parties desiring baggage taken to the trains, can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:

LEAVE.	
MAIL TRAIN	at 8.00 A. M.
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	" 10.00 "
PARKESBURG	" 12.00 M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	" 1.10 P. M.
LANCASTER TRAIN	" 2.30 " "
PAOLI TRAIN, No. 2	" 4.00 " "
COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION	" 5.30 " "
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	" 11.30 " "
ARRIVE.	
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	at 3.30 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	" 7.05 " "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	" 9.30 " "
PARKESBURG	" 9.30 " "
LANCASTER TRAIN	" 12.30 P. M.
COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION	" 2.45 " "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2	" 4.40 " "
MAIL TRAIN	" 6.45 " "
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	" 9.40 " "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Sunday). Lancaster Trains daily (except Sunday.)

The PENNSYLVANIA Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage, exceeding the amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, as to time and connections, send framed cards, or apply to JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday.) For information as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
ja20-4f 137 DOCK Street.

1865. NEW YORK LINES. 1865.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD LINES.
FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF
WITH CONNECTIONS FROM VINE STREET.

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	$1 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express	3 00
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	2 25
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
do. do. do. 2d Class Ticket	1 50
11½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)—1st Class Ticket	2 25
do. do. do. 2d Class Ticket	1 50

For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 8.30 P. M.

For Bordentown, Holly, Burlington, and Way Stations, at 6.45, 8, and 9.30 A. M., 2, 3.30, 5, 7, and 10 P. M. The 3.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware R. R. for Dover, Smyrna, and Intermediate Stations.

Leave Burlington at 6.45, 8, and 9.30 A. M., 2, 4, 5.30 and 8.30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 7.45 and 11 A. M., 3.30 and 5 P. M.

WAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4.37, 6.35, and 9.54 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia at 6.30 A. M., 10.05 A. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Leave Chester at 7.05, 8.49, 10.14 A. M., 12.36, 2.49, 4.40, 6.15, 7.20, and 9.06 P. M.

WAY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

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

Leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Kensington at 8.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Arrive at Jersey City at 12.30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

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

Leave Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Way Mail, 1.10 P. M.

Leave Kensington at 2.15 P. M. Way Mail, 1.25 P. M., Express, 2.25 P. M., Express

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8.54 A. M., 1.00 and 11.50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 9.18, 9.36 A. M., 2.25, 6.02, and 12.20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia at 6.30 A. M., 12.00 M., and 4.15 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

For Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Easton, and Stations on the Delaware Division, leave Kensington Depot, at 8.30 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 8.30 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6.30 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

Leave Bethlehem at 6.30 A. M., 10.05 A. M. and 6.15 P. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 2.20 P. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9.30 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 1st, 1865, Trains will leave from the UNION DEPOT as follows:
For CAPE MAY, and all places south of Millville, at 9.15 A. M., passenger and freight, &c.; at 2.30 P. M., Express Passenger.
For Millville, BRIDGETON, SALEM, and all intermediate places south of Glassboro, at 9.15 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For GLASSBORO at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 P. M., and 4 P. M.
For WOODBURY, GLOUCESTER, &c., at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6.30 P. M.
Leave Cape May at 6.30 A. M., passenger, and 12 M., passenger and freight.
Leave Millville at 7.35 A. M., passenger, and 3.50 P. M., passenger.
Leave Bridgeton at 8.40 A. M., passenger, and 4.15 P. M., passenger.
Leave Salem at 6.25 A. M., passenger, and 4 P. M., passenger.
Leave Glassboro, at 7.45 A. M., 8.45 A. M., and 5.1 P. M.
Leave Woodbury at 7 A. M., 8.14 A. M., 9.10 A. M., and 6 40 P. M.
A Special Messenger accompanies each Through Train.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of Express Business, receive, deliver, and forward through their responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article entrusted to them.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1865. ap29-tf

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON AND THE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL REGIONS, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Passenger Trains leave the new Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson, as follows, daily (Sundays excepted):
At 8.30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Haz